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ANNALS  
OF  
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,  
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM  
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH  
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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“Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur.”—TACITUS, AGRICOLA. c. 12.

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# ANNAŁA RÍOĠHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1501.

AOIS CRIOST, Míle, cúicc ceo, a haon.

SEAN mac Ropa mic tomap óicc meġuidir baí na éanánaé coradh hi ecloáir, na pcarpún, 7 na aipéinneé i nachad lupáir Saoí ecciaóe eapceua illaioin, 7 i nġaoiúilec fíir ticcé aoióeáó coitcínó óa ġac áon nó picceáó a leap, 7 a écc in lo lún.

Níall mac aipé mic eoccam uí néill décc.

Rúópaige mac uí conóobair páilġig, .i. mac catáoír mic cuinn mic an éallbaġ décc.

Ruópaige mac meġmatġamna, .i. brian mac Remann óo márbáó lá cloinn meġ aengupa.

Coccaó eipir oipġiallaib fíin, .i. Shioéé aoióa puao, 7 plioéé Remann. Máġ matġaiúna (Ropa) óo bpié a éapoiġeéta leip póp an luéé tige, 7 plioéé Remann óo éop ap an típ amaé i éíin hui neill. Máġ matġaiúna uiompaicéó póp plioéé Remann, 7 tfeccíal óá poile óoió acc át an éoileip.

\* *John, the son of Rossa.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died “*in id. Jun. mane die Dominico.*”

” *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers.—See note †, under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra*.

† *Loughly*, or *Louty*, a territory which, as

appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon’s loéé tige or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

# ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.*

**J**OHN, the son of Rossa<sup>a</sup>, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. the son of Calir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond. was slain by the sons of Magennis.

[A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts<sup>b</sup> with him into the Loughy<sup>i</sup>, and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Loughy occurs :

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of

his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called COSHERINGS, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special priviledges of Exemption."

Τοιρρδεαλβαέ (i. mac mġine an Iapla) mac cuinn mic enri uí neill do bñt acc congnam lá phloét Remann. Τοιρρδεαλβαέ umorpio, mac tigeapna a aoíri poém lá rŋri do ġaoidealaib do mapbað lá mág maéġamna annri, 7 Mac mec domnaill gallocclaé (Eoin mac Colla) do mapbað co poéadib ele.

Mac meġuoiri tomár mac tomár oice mic an ġiolla ðuib (i. maġuoiri) do mapbað ap pñab bŋta lá cloinn brian mic Remann meġ maéġamna co nár a muinŋipe ma pappað. Ατιαð na maite po mapbað ann. Ģiolla ioia mac emann, Tomár mac ðuinn mic emann, 7 corbmac mac Sŋan mic emann meġuoiri, Ruaoiri buide mac emann oice meġuoiri, 7 Emann, 7 Maġnuir eoġamaé ða mac aóða mic brian mġeġuoiri, ðrian, 7 ðonnehaoð ða mae taðce mic ðabñð mic ġiolla buide mic maġnuira, 7 cóicŋri ðon éimð éeðna co poéadib oile do mapbað amaille pñú.

Caplén pñicciġ do ġabail le ðpimurib, 7 toét papp anuar ap a bapp lá cloinn Ruaoiri mic τοιρρδεαλβαίġ éappaiġ uí conéobair, 7 lá cloinn peiðlmioð mic τοιρρδεαλβαίġ capraiġ ui conéobair. An Calbaé caoé mac domnaill mic eoccan uí conéobair do mapbað ann, 7 Sŋan mac Ruaoiri mic τοιρρδεαλβαίġ éappaiġ uí conéobair do tuitim láp an cealbaé a pñpéġum ap in laŋair rin.

Aibne mac Sŋan í catán do mapbað lá a ðeapbpaŋair pñppin brian pñoin.

Mac domnaill cloinne ceallaġ (ġiolla na naem mac pñde corbmaic mic aipe) do mapbað la peiðlmioð mac ðonnehaoð mic tomár mġeġuoiri.

Emann mac Ricairð a búpe do ġabail lé mac uilliam cloinni Riocairð aġ toét ó turup San Sem. Puapceclað mór do bñm ap, 7 bpaġðe maite ðia muinŋipe imó mac.

<sup>k</sup> *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>l</sup> *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

<sup>m</sup> *This Turlough*.—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

Ð'ionnpaiġ mac maéġamna pop pñloét Rémann, 7 po tŋġamŋŋe ð'á poile acc áé an cóilŋir. Ro baoi aġ congnam la phloét Re-

mann, τοιρρδεαλβαέ, mac mġine iapla éille ðapra, i. e. mac cuinn, mic enri uí neill, an mac tigeapna a aoipe poém ba rŋri do ġaoidealaib an tan rin, 7 do mapbað é ip in ġcaŋ hŋrin, ῥcā.

<sup>n</sup> *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Bāhā, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-



Ath-an-choileir<sup>k</sup>. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter<sup>l</sup>), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough<sup>m</sup>, who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beatha<sup>n</sup>, by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son.

ishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan

describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's Topographical Dictionary it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Μαοίλεαδλμν mac uilliam meḡ paḡuall ταοιρεαδ muntpie heólaip décc iap ccian aoíp.

Ταδḡ mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ mic péilim pinn do inarbað lá cloinn Ruaiðri meḡ διαρματα.

Ḥpian mac Ruaiðri meḡ διαρματα do inarbað α caplén tuillpe amac daon upéop poḡde, ḡ ní po haðmað cia poḡ mapb.

Creac la hua cconcoðap poḡ concoðap mac διαρματα hi ccaipul bpa-cáin uí bpaean, ḡ an baile do loḡcað laip.

Doimnall ua huiccinn oide pccol epeann lé dán décc iap dcoct ó tyupur pan péni.

Donnchað ócc máḡ captaḡ mac donnchað mic copbmaic mic donnchað mic διαρματα mic copbmaic pinn mic doimnall móip décc, ticcfina Ealla eipide.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ ο bpiann ticcfina τυαδmumian do loḡcað conntae lum-mḡh, ḡ coip máḡi pan uḡmipb.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1502.

Αοίρ Cripot, Míle, cúcc céð, α dó.

Semur mac Rúðpuḡe meḡ maḡanina comarba cluana heoap décc.

Apḡ ua ḡallénbaip ḡ éoin ó loipḡe diaḡ abbað baí m impíḡan pḡia poile m abðame eapḡ puacð, ḡ α nécc m aén ló co noðce.

Μαμπριπ ua mbpaḡap pan ccaðan do ḡnoucáð la hua Raḡallaḡ ón Róin do ua bpaḡpib de obrepuaetia, i nacchað na mbpáḡap de comuni uita.

recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase used in the parish of Clones by the natives in welcoming their visitors, namely, Sé do beaḡa ap Shlað beaḡa.

<sup>o</sup> *Caisiul-Braein-Uí-Brocaín*, i. e. the cashel or stone fort of Braean O'Brocaín.—See this place mentioned before at the year 1472. The ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>p</sup> *Ealla*.—This is a river which gives name to the territory now barony of duḡaḡ Ealla, or Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac Carthys took the name or title of Mac Donough. —See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, chap. vi.

<sup>q</sup> *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue, now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh, or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlin, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brian, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tusk ; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Connor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhro-cain°, and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla<sup>p</sup>.

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe<sup>q</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.*

James, son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan<sup>r</sup> was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mac Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, and wife of O'Fialain, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

“The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his

kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Ludar.”

<sup>r</sup> *Cavan*.—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Ταῦτε mac cuinn mic doinnall uí neill, Doinnall mac feilim uí neill, Eocchan boét mac neill mic enrí uí neill, γ Doinnall mac Pílip meguíðir décc.

Ταῦτε mac tomaltaiḡ an einḡ mac diaimata tanairi maiḡe luirce do mairbad ḡo haréfraé lá cloinn Ruairí meic diaimada hi ecoilltib cléiriḡ.

Maíðm na toléa pinne .i. i nḡlionn Eíðniḡe do éabairt la cloinn toirp-dealbaiḡ óice mic toirp-dealbaiḡ mic neill ruaid, ar ó mbaioḡill dearbpraétair a naétar .i. Níall buíde, dú m po mairbad ó baioḡill, Níall cona diair mac .i. Ruíðraiḡe γ doinnall ballac co nḡruing ele, γ ba he ó baioḡill po moill celcc por cloinn toirp-dealbaiḡ dia po mairbad é buéim.

húðraecéid lá hua raiḡilliḡ (Sfian mac caétail) ar Pílip mac toirp-dealbaiḡ méguíðir, γ maiḡréide an típe or cfínn cloinne hainlaioib do ríubal γ do loícaó leó, γ Eimann mac Pílip maibaiḡ mic ainlaioib co nḡruing oile do mairbad. Ro mairbad on tḡluaḡ pin uí Raḡallaiḡ, Mac uí Raḡallaiḡ buéim .i. Doinnall an maḡa γ mac mic maioilmarctan concóbar.

Donnchaó mac concóbar mic tomaiḡ óice meguíðir décc do ḡaib epó na nḡon do maíad fair hi maíðm pleibe bíta.

Airt mac enri mic eoccan uí neill do mairbad lá harit mac cuinn mic enri mic eoḡain uí néill.

Eoḡan mac aoða mic airt uí neill do mairbad la haod mac cuinn uí neill.

Caétail mac maioleclainn duib méḡraimpraóain do mairbad le cloinn m raiḡallaiḡ ar tairraiḡ mic bḡian γ a cloinne.

Slóicéaó la haod ócc mac aoða ruaid uí doinnall, γ Maḡuíðir Sfian do dol la mac uí doinnall ar ionnraecéid i nḡairraiḡe cóimniri ar mac Sfian

<sup>5</sup> *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

<sup>7</sup> *Coille Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

<sup>8</sup> *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>9</sup> *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley

in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tír-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156, note <sup>p</sup>.

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill ; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill ; Owen Bocht<sup>s</sup>, the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill ; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh<sup>t</sup>, by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn<sup>u</sup>, in Glen-Eidhnighe<sup>w</sup>, was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley<sup>x</sup>, and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha<sup>y</sup>, and the son of Mac Mael-Martain<sup>z</sup>, i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha<sup>a</sup>.

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlin Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire, i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi<sup>b</sup>, against the

county of Cavan.

<sup>s</sup> *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called mag in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskillen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

<sup>z</sup> *Mac Mael-Martain*.—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

<sup>a</sup> *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

<sup>b</sup> *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island*.



buide mégh maéḡamna, ἡ baile mic Sḡan buide ἡ an t-ir uile do lomlocaḡ leó. Cpeaḡa an t-ir do ḡnḡm nḡmpo. Oipḡialla ó aḡaimn na heóḡanaḡa arteaḡ do bḡnḡ forpa, ἡ Slioḡt peidlimḡ uí Raḡallaiḡ, ἡ phioḡt donnchaḡ meḡuḡir. Mac uí doimnaill ἡ Maḡuḡir do imḡeaḡt co cpoḡa corceapaḡ ar eiccm oppa rin uile, ἡ maḡbaḡ do ḡenaim ḡoib ar an tóir im peilim mac conḡobaḡ mic péilim uí Raḡailliḡ co poḡaḡoib oile, ἡ toḡt plán dia t-ḡiḡb.

Donnchaḡ na bḡaim do écc. Mac pḡde bḡaim mic conḡobaḡ mic Maéḡamna mic Muipḡḡetaḡ mic toipḡdelbḡaiḡ mic t-aiḡ mic conḡobaḡ na pḡḡaime mic donnchaḡ caipḡpḡiḡ ḡḡa. Topaḡ pḡoḡ ἡ paḡbḡḡra muim an mḡḡoḡ, tḡḡapaḡa ó aḡ ḡapa ḡo luimneach, ἡ on mbaille nua co maipḡḡir an aonaḡ. Tḡḡapaḡa tḡoplaḡ ἡ choille beḡhne an donnchaḡ hḡ rin.

## ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1503.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOCT, Míle, cucc céo, aḡpí.

Ua beóllaim comapḡa ḡolaim ḡille i nḡpaim ḡiaḡ ḡécc.

Maḡuḡir Sḡan mac Pḡip mic tomaiḡ mḡoir (i. an ḡiollaḡuḡ) én poḡa ḡupḡaḡaḡ epeann na aipḡir, an t-aon ḡaioḡeal pá mó tḡoḡape ἡ ḡaonnaḡt, ἡ ar peapḡ do ḡaḡaim, ἡ do ḡopaim a tḡir, ἡ a ḡalaḡ, do bḡeapḡ do ḡléḡ ḡoccaḡ i naḡchaḡ aipḡine, ἡ coicepḡoḡ, pá peapḡ pḡaḡt, peḡt, ἡ pḡaḡail hḡ

<sup>c</sup> *His town*.—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows :

“A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town” [seat] “of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them,” &c. &c.

<sup>d</sup> *Fled before them*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is : “pḡpeḡo an t-ir do tḡeḡhḡo pḡmpa, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle.”

<sup>e</sup> *Ocenagh*.—For the situation of the river

and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

<sup>f</sup> *Adare*, áḡ ḡapa.—See note 3, under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Killeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

<sup>h</sup> *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisterane-nagh, situated about five miles to the north-west of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and they totally burned his town<sup>c</sup> and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them<sup>d</sup>. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh<sup>e</sup> inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them ; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster ; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare<sup>f</sup> to Limerick, and from Baile-nua<sup>g</sup> to Mainistir-an-aenaigh<sup>h</sup>, (and) Lord of Aharlagh<sup>i</sup> and Coill-Beithne<sup>k</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.*

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

<sup>i</sup> *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

<sup>k</sup> *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (comp. fléibe), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gaillghille” [now Lilly], “and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

“There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth.”

ceill ἡ ἰ πτωιῖς decc ina lonḡporc fḡin ἡ nuim cḡtḡlionn dia doḡnnaiḡ do ḡonn-  
paḡ iar nḡrḡcḡt aipḡinn, an Seḡtmaḡ callaim Appil, iar mbuaḡ onḡḡa  
ἡ aḡḡicche, ἡ α αḡnacal ἡ mainḡḡḡḡḡ na mbḡaḡar ἡ nuḡn na nḡall iar tḡoḡa  
ḡḡ innte.

Mac uḡ doḡnnall ἡ. donnchaḡ na noḡḡḡc do ḡabáil lé cloinn cḡinn uḡ neill,  
ἡ albanaiḡ baḡar hi pḡappaḡ cloinne cuinn dia bḡiḡ leḡ do ḡaicḡḡ uḡ doḡn-  
nall aḡḡ puaḡ, ἡ doḡnnall mac uḡ doḡnnall do ḡccaḡaḡ donnchaḡ (ἡ. ocon  
aḡaimn dian haimn an ḡaol) ἡ α écc de.

ḡḡian mac aḡḡa méḡḡḡḡḡ decc.

Emann mac eoḡain mic aḡḡa méḡḡḡḡḡ cona ḡac, Mac copbmaic mic  
aḡḡa méḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ mac tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ uḡ ḡaioledḡḡḡ do ḡarbaḡ ἡ noḡḡḡḡḡ  
ḡḡḡ lá cloinn bḡian mic aḡḡa méḡḡḡḡḡ.

Mac uḡ caḡáin (Rḡḡḡḡ) do ḡccaḡaḡ lá α deapḡḡaḡar fḡin doḡnnall  
clḡḡeáḡ.

Teḡḡḡ mac uaḡéḡ α bḡḡc tḡcḡḡḡna conmaicne cḡile tḡlaḡ cḡnn ḡaon-  
naḡḡa ἡ ḡaḡḡḡḡḡ ḡall connaḡḡ decc iar ḡeandataḡḡ.

Tḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ occ ua concoḡar (ἡ. ua conḡḡḡar donn) decc ἡ mbaile  
tḡarḡ bḡḡḡḡe iar tḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡaḡa.

Maḡḡm aḡbal ḡḡḡ lá mac mḡliam cloinne Riocaḡḡ ḡḡḡ ua cceallaiḡ, ἡ  
ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ do cḡnmaicmḡ cḡile ḡḡ ḡ ḡḡ ḡarbaḡ epḡḡḡ α nḡallḡḡlaḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ  
do cloinn noḡnnall, ἡ do cloinn tḡḡḡḡ α tḡḡḡḡḡḡ α cconḡapal, ἡ ḡ ḡḡ  
ḡarbaḡ uaḡéḡ mac Sḡain α bḡḡc ḡaḡḡ cḡḡḡḡḡna epḡḡḡ.

Teḡḡḡ mac uaḡéḡ α bḡḡc tḡcḡḡḡna muḡḡḡḡḡe cuḡḡ do ḡarbaḡ la  
donnaḡḡ an cḡḡḡḡ mac uḡ ceapḡall ἡ la conḡḡar ua noḡḡḡḡḡ.

<sup>1</sup> *To O'Donnell*, do ḡaicḡḡ uḡ doḡnnall, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Do ḡaicḡḡ, or do ḡoiḡḡ is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern *doonngoiḡ*, to, or towards, i. e. *ad*, or *usque ad*.

<sup>m</sup> *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradi-

tion among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

<sup>n</sup> *Muscraighe-Chuire*.—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the clan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of



larla cille dapa do dól hi Saxonib, 7 a teaét po buaó eirte 7 a mac baí hi laim níg paxan do éabairt lár.

Sluaicéasó lap an iarla ccéona lá gallaib 7 la gaoidealaib laigín go maíline go carraice fíccura dia po bhuir caplén beól ferrde, 7 dia ndearna conrtábla hi carraice fíccura do mác an trantálaig.

Sluaicéasó adbal móir la mall mac cumm mic aóda buide cona comáontaó gall 7 gaoidel i tír eoíam dia po mētíg tír eoíam co hionlán, 7 uí eaédaé uile co pucc a lupce ionlán dia tíg.

Maíom lá cloinn brian mic neill gallúa in po marbaó 7 in po gaúaó maíte gall éairpge fíccura.

Raígnall móir mac giollaearpoig mac mic doinnall conrapal albanac éreann, do écc i nduibterian ulaó.

Aó mac conéobair mic uí conéobair puao, 7 Ruaoíri mac donnchaó dubúrniú dá éanaíri éocáide do marbaó a meabail lá Shioét écc feidlmúó fonn uí conéobair.

Feidlmúó mac maolpuanaó megraígnall daíadóbar taoíricch for a uithaig, 7 donnchaó baíleir mac maóíluile décc.

Maí earéaig móir .i. taócc mac doinnall óicc décc, corpaíac a aéaróda, ipligéóir a namat, ardaigéóir a éarat an taóí iri.

Corbmac mac donnchaó mic doinnall maíbaig décc. Fíri ga paibe tighearpaí 7 tánaírteaét ó éairpge do níméó dñíbraéar a aéar .i. diaímaíta an dñnaó.

Ruíre an ílínúa décc .i. Émann mac tomaí, mic Pílip mic Sían mic an ruíre.

Taócc boirneac, Mupchaó, 7 Maíganíam, clann Maíganíma í brian Conéobair mac brian mic muiréírtaig mic brian puao, 7 Mac uí loclann conéobair mac Ruaoíri mic Ana, 7 Muiréírtaac, mac Toirpdealbáig, mic

° *In the custody of the King of England.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that his son had been eight years in captivity in London; and that on his being set at liberty he married him in England to the daughter of an Earl.

" *Mugh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying

principally in the barony of Upper Antrim, in the county of Antrim. According to an Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin (7 Jac. 1), the territory of Moylinny was bounded on the south and south-east by the River Six-mile-water; on the north and north-west for two miles by the stream of Glancurry [now gleann a' coipe, Glenwherry], as far as



The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England<sup>c</sup>.

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line<sup>p</sup> [and] to Carrickfergus ; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal<sup>q</sup> constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Randal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh<sup>r</sup>.

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuille, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach<sup>s</sup>, Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe ; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana ; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

the mountain of Carnally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

<sup>q</sup> *Sandal*. — This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the

county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

<sup>r</sup> *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

<sup>s</sup> *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district.

murchaid mic taidcc do dol la mac uí plaitébrtaig .i. Eogan i marítar con-  
naéct co rocháide moir maille ppiú iar ná ttaipiaing don eogan céona i  
naghaid a bpaítepé (Ruaidri ócc γ νομνall an báiv dá inac í plaitébrtaig).  
Aí ann bádapride ap a ccionn a bpoilonzporit ag an ccaolpáile puadh.  
Ro ionnpaizpet piol mbriain γ eogan an poilonzporit, γ do pionpat cpeca γ  
éuala. Leanait clann í plaitébrtaig γ an típ a ttopaizéct iav go po pizé  
iozgal ftoppa, go ttopóματα clann Matgamna í briain, γ eogan ó plaitébr-  
taig lá muinpi plaitéapitaig don chup pin.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1504.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cúicc céo, a cftair.

Siollapaτpaacc ó conólaig (.i. mac enri) abb cluana heoar, iar  
nghanécañ eppcopoide cloéar dó décc.

Pilip ó Raǵallaiγ abb cñanpa, γ a ópñpátau Eogan, cananaé baof  
ipm mbaile céona décc.

Maǵhnaγ mac briain mic donnchaí abb maunipre na tpinóide por loch  
ce coñpaip γ cipe coñeua eccna γ eolap connaéct décc, hi ccill duibóuin,  
γ a aðnacal in oilén na tpinóide ap loc cé.

Toppóealbac maǵuóip cananaé coraí i cloéar, pñpúñ doipe maoláin γ  
ppióip loca deipcc do tuitim do doazpe cloé i mbaile aτa buide im péil  
paτpaic co po écc de, γ a aðnacal i maunipit an chabham.

Ruaidri maǵ matgamna biocaipe cluana heoar décc.

now a barony in the north of the county of  
Clare.

<sup>1</sup> *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish  
brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms  
the southern boundary of the barony of Mur-  
resk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies*,  
*Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482,  
and note <sup>8</sup>, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.  
The name is now corruptly pronounced by the  
natives of Murrisk and Connamara, as if written  
caol-íúipe puad, of which Killary is a further  
anglicised form.

<sup>2</sup> Under this year the Dublin copy of the  
Annals of Ulster contain the two passages fol-  
lowing, omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of Eng-  
land, Isabel, the daughter of King Edward, died  
this year. She was the most illustrious for  
charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland ;  
and the daughter of the King of the Castles”  
[Castile] “was married by the King.

“The Mape” [of Maperath, in Meath] “was  
killed this year in his own castle by the sons  
of Edmond, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, in con-

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh<sup>1</sup>, awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys<sup>2</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.*

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly<sup>w</sup> (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory<sup>x</sup> and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin<sup>y</sup>, and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maclain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon" [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

<sup>w</sup> *Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly*.—He died of the pestilence called cluic in piḡ, i. e. the king's

game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

<sup>x</sup> *Repertory*.—Compcup means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Duibhdhuin*, i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta tanaíri iúl maolruanaíð, mac tigeapna bá tpeiri tannicc dá dúthasg ré cian daimpíri do mairbáð la mac diarmatta i mbealaí na nuphróintíðh.

Aré mac earrpíe mic aeða uí neill cona míc 7 cona ðírbíratáir do mairbáð la Shiocht Rémann mész matganna.

Þrián mac meguíðir (Séan mac pílip) 7 Mað paínpáðan emann décc.

Mac diarmatta moigé luipcc (Concóbair mac Ruaidrí mic diarmatta) do mairbáð lá maolruanaíð mac tomaltasg mic diarmatta.

Paíðbíratáí mac paíge mic brian mic cába do mairbáð lé brian mac Alaxandair oicc mic cába.

Ο cianáin giollaratpíe mic tanécc, Maílecláinn mac aétáine uí íóðora, Ο cainíde cuile (.i. píapup mac tomair) ollain leatga meguíðir, Sái deapbétá i lígíonn, 7 hī pípíccesáct, píri tige aoiðí coitcinn, 7 Ainíriar mageratí mac comairba tírimoinn dáíeócc bíatáí coitcín décc.

Maíðm beoíl aéta na ngarbán do éabairé lá Séan a bupc mac uillicc mic mic uillicc mic Riocairíó tánaíri cloinne Riocairíó por ua cceallasg du hī ττορίcáir uatéri mac Séan mic tomair a bípíe aóðup tigeapna conmaíne co rochaíde móir amalle píup do cloinn nðoinnall, 7 do cloinn nðubgall.

Τρι capléin lá hua cceallasg do bípíeáð lé Mac uilliam (.i. an trír uillícc) .i. an garbðoipe, Muine an ínfá, 7 gallach conaó tríníñíðíðe do énaíð ó ceallasg. Maílecláinn déccasíne a mmoð píup an uapíur dia po cuípeáð maíðm enue tuasgh.

Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 485, and map to the same work.

<sup>z</sup> *Bealach-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1473.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick*.—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuil*.—This is often called *cúl na n-oípeap*, and is now anglicised Coole. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>c</sup> *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

<sup>d</sup> *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mac Donnell and Mac Dowell, or Mac Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

<sup>e</sup> *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly Garbally, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

<sup>f</sup> *Muine-an-nheaulha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or metheglin, now Monivea, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh<sup>z</sup>.

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan. i. e. Gilla-Patrick<sup>a</sup>, the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil<sup>b</sup> (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan<sup>c</sup> was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell<sup>d</sup>, were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire<sup>e</sup>, Muine-an-mheadha<sup>f</sup>, and Gallach<sup>g</sup>, were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which<sup>h</sup> was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> *Gallach*, now Gallagher, otherwise Castle-Blakeney, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near Castleblakeney.

<sup>h</sup> *The result of which*, &c.—Sir John Davis in his *Historical Relations* asserts that this journey

was made by Kildare “not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare.” And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his *Annals of Ireland* under the year 1504: “Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war.”—See edition

Slóiccheá aóbal do éfclamaóh laḡ an luptir ḡḡioite mac tomap iapla áille ḡapa. Do ḡeaáaccap éccṡup maíte leíte cuim ma doóum .i. ó Doínnaill aod puadh, ḡ a máe co maíteb éenél conaill, ḡ ḡḡóḡ ḡo éonnaécaib .i. ua conéóḡap puáó, aed mac peilim pinn, ḡ mac diaḡmaóḡa tiḡḡḡa maíḡe lupte. Tanḡaaccap beóḡ maíte ulaó cenmoóḡa ó néill iḡḡi tionol éeóḡa .i. apṡ mac aedá uí neill tanapṡ éenél eoḡam, doínnall mac mécc aéḡḡa, Maḡ maéḡaíḡḡa, ḡ ó hanluam. Tanḡaaccap ḡḡa ó Raḡallaḡ, o pṡḡḡail .i. an teppop, ó conéóḡap paíḡe Siol cceallaḡ, ḡ clann mlliam bupe, ḡ lé cuim uile ḡupínóḡ, ní po anḡaṡ na ploiḡ lan móḡa híḡḡi co paḡḡaaccap co clonni Riocapḡ. Mac uilliam clonnie Riocapḡ ḡḡa, Ro éionóil pḡe ploiḡ ionóḡa aóbal móḡa ma naḡaó pḡe .i. Toipḡeallbaó ua bḡam (.i. mac taócc) tiḡeapḡa tuaómuíḡan cona bḡaíteḡ cona éionol, ḡ ḡo Siol aóḡa apcḡḡa, Maolpuanaó ua éḡḡaill .i. tiḡeapḡa ele cona éuaíteḡḡ ḡ taoíḡeaáaib, ḡ co maíteb upmuíḡan, ḡ apáḡ. Do ponaó comaple cḡoḡa anḡḡḡi la mac uilliam, ḡ lá hua mbḡam cona poéḡaóe .i. ḡan unla na síḡḡḡa do éabapṡ don luét baí ap a cciom, aḡḡ a pṡḡcṡaḡ m caṡḡ hi cenoc tuaḡḡ do ponnaó. ḡḡéḡi caé cḡoḡa ítopḡa ḡana pḡiṡ a ionḡḡaíḡail ip na ḡsíḡḡaóib co clor co paóḡa o na pḡḡaáaib caéap na ccaíteḡleáó, pḡḡanna na pḡḡḡeó, Ruáaccap na

of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the *Annals of Ulster* that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucruimhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerners were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the *Book of Howth*, has the following remarks upon the subject in his *History of Ireland*,

book iii. c. 5 :

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

<sup>1</sup> *O'Farrell*.—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Anally, even after his consecration."

<sup>2</sup> *The Clenn-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Connor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magemis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrell<sup>i</sup>, i. e. the bishop; O'Connor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke<sup>k</sup>; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn<sup>l</sup>. These numerous forces marched without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha<sup>m</sup>; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Ara<sup>n</sup>. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh<sup>o</sup>. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard<sup>p</sup> the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

<sup>l</sup> *All Leath-Chuinn*.—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

<sup>m</sup> *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

<sup>n</sup> *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

<sup>o</sup> *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as trans-

lated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

<sup>p</sup> *Were heard*.—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

πίογλας, τοριανν να τεριας, γ βοροεαρι να μβυδίν αζα μβαογλucchao, μωρηγ μνήμιαριαδ να μαεριαδε, τυμμηριον να τερίνφεαρι αεαα τεραιεαριαδ, γ ιομφορεαδ να νυαριλ αρι να ηυιριλιβ. Μαυδαδ τρα αν κατ φο δεσίδ αρι μαε υλλιαν αρι να μβριαν, γ φορ λήεμοζα, γ Ρο λάδ α νάρι ιμ Μυρεχας μαε υί βριαν αριαδ εο ροχαιδε υο ραοριεανδαν οίλε. Αριμ υμορρο ι παδαταρι να ναιοι εοοριγζε γαλλοελας μα εοιρε εοιμδαμγλή εατα νί εφρηα υιβ νάμα αετ μαδ αση εορυεχας ιρβαδαχ. Ρο μαρβαετ, γ ρο μωδhuiγτε ορηγδα υιριμυε υο ροεριαδε αν ηυτιρι ζερ βό ρήμπα ρο βα ραέν. βά υίευνιανεε άριμν νό αριμνιρ ιι ρο μαρβαδ υο μαρεβλυαζ γ υο ερωεεχτεαδανβ ιριμ κατ ριμ αρι βά υοιμτεαετα αν μαγλή ρορρ μβάταρι λα ηαιδβλε γ λά ηολιοματ να νέχετ μωννέομιαρταχ ιμα βρασίηιζιβ αρι να βριαρλβραδ, να εεραοιρεαδ αρι να εεοιμμβιριεαδ, να ρειας αρι να ρεολταδ να εελοιδίν εατα αρι να μβλοδαν να εεολανν εεοιρρητα εεορβυαλτε ρίντε ρεβιμιαρβ, γ να ηγιollaδ νόεε ναμυλέαδ εο ηαηέ.υιζ αρι να νουδαδ. Ιαρι ρριασίηεαδ αν μαδμα ριμ λαρι αν ηυτιρι ρο εομαρλειεε ρρι ηυα υδωιμναλλ υολ ρο εέδοιρ ζο γαλλημη. Ιεαδ αεβήρε υα υοιμναλλ ρριρ, ρο μαρβαετ, γ ρο μωδhuiγτε αρι ρε ροχαιδε υιαρι μμυτιρι γ ατα αρι αλλ υιβ εο ηέρρατε μαρι νεεεμαρι. Ιεαδ ιρ τέετα αση αριμνιμν αμoeτ ιριμ μαγζιι ρο α μωννέομιαρτα εορεεαρι, γ ρορλονζορρε υο δεναμν ηιιι υαρι τιεερατ αρι ρριαηλας, γ αρι ναμιαδ μαρι υδoέυμ λα ταβ-

<sup>a</sup> *The noise of the lords*, τοριανν να τεριας, literally, “the noise of the lords or chiefs.”

<sup>†</sup> *When endangered*, αζ α μβαογλucchao, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

<sup>§</sup> *The triumphing*, ιομφορεαδ.—O'Reilly explains this word “derout, defeat,” and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the *Annals of Ulster* it is written “μυρεαδ.”

<sup>¶</sup> *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

<sup>||</sup> *One broken battalion*.—In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows :

“Mac William Burke, O'Brien, and the

southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered.”

Ware says that “the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;” but that “at last the victory fell on Kildare's side.”

<sup>ω</sup> *A countless number*.—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that “not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle”! and Ware remarks that the same “almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin”!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to



of the lords<sup>a</sup>, the clamour of the troops when endangered<sup>r</sup>, the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of the brave men, and the triumphing<sup>s</sup> of the nobles over the plebeians. The battle was at length gained against Mac William, O'Brien, and [the chiefs of] Leath-Mhogha<sup>t</sup>; and a great slaughter was made of them; and among the slain was Murrough Mac-I-Brien-Ara, together with many others of the nobles. And of the nine battalions which were in solid battle array, there survived only one broken battalion<sup>u</sup>. A countless number<sup>w</sup> of the Lord Justice's forces were also slain, though they routed the others before them. It would be impossible to enumerate or specify all the slain, both horse and foot, in that battle, for the plain on which they were was impassable, from the vast and prodigious numbers of mangled bodies<sup>x</sup> stretched in gory litters; of broken spears, cloven shields, shattered battle-swords, mangled and disfigured bodies stretched dead, and beardless youths lying hideous<sup>y</sup>, after expiring. After having gained this victory, the Lord Justice proposed to O'Donnell that they should go immediately to Galway, and O'Donnell<sup>z</sup> replied [as follows]: "A considerable number," said he, "of our forces have been slain and overpowered, and others of them are scattered away from us, wherefore it is advisable to remain in this place to-night, in token of victory, and also to pitch a camp, for our soldiers and attendants will join us on recognizing our standards and banners." This was accordingly done, and on the following day the Lord

the exaggerated and lying account given of this battle in the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Mac William Burke's people were slain; but Ware, whose knowledge was very accurate, thinks that the real number was two thousand.

\* *Mangled bodies*.—This part of the sentence is not in the Annals of Ulster, in which the language is simpler and better, as follows:

"Ḑup ampeioḡeasup an faḡḡi o na hec-  
taib pe himaḡ na cpairech 7 na cloim 7 na  
caḡḡiaḡ 7 na colann cpoḡbuaiz comapḡaḡ 7  
na plaedoglaḡ puzi peḡmapḡ 7 na nḡillaide na-  
mulcaḡ neioḡi naḡbpeḡḡa, i. e. So that the  
field became rough from the heaps of carnage,  
from the number of the spears, the swords, the  
battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, man-

gled, and of young men stretched in heaps of carnage, and of beardless boys, loathsome, unsightly."

<sup>y</sup> *Hideous*, αἰέιοḡ.—This word is written eioḡi in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by ḡḡanna, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The α- prefixed to this word by the Four Masters in an intensive particle.

<sup>z</sup> *O'Donnell*.—This reply is very different from what the Book of Howth makes Lord Gormans-town say to the Earl of Kildare after this battle: "We have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if we do the like with all the Irishmen that we have with us, it were a good deed." If, however, O'Donnell and the other



Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter<sup>a</sup>, of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan<sup>b</sup> and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh<sup>c</sup>), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.*

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain<sup>d</sup>, was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Manus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Doreha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore<sup>e</sup>, died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish<sup>f</sup>, died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's *Monasticon* at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

<sup>e</sup> *Of Fore*, foḃap.—This place is called by the natives in Irish baile foḃap, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1176,

p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath.—See Ware's *Monasticon*.

<sup>f</sup> *Derenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

Ο Ομνηναλλ αὐδὸ πιαδὸ μακ νέλλ γαίρβ μὲ τοιρρῶεαλβανῆς ἀν πῖονα  
 τικχῆρῖνα τίρε κοναλλ, ἡνὶ ἡεοῖαν, ἐενέλ μοαν, ἡ ἰοεταῖρ ἐονναέτ πῆρ δάρ  
 ῖαλλατταρ πῖρμαναέ, οἰρῖαλλα, ἐλανν αὐδὰ βυῖδε, ἀν πύτα ἡ κατάνανῆ, Ρο  
 ῖαλλρατ οὐα ῖοιλλ, ἡ γαιοῖδὶλ κονναέτ ὁ μακ ἡλλῖαν ἐλομνε Ριοεαῖρδ ἀνναρ  
 ῶδ, ἡ ῖοδ εἰρῖδε ἀνν ῶο ῖοῖγαιλ ὁ ῶομνηναλλ ἀ ἀννῖλα παρ ἀ λῖῖρε ῶολ μα  
 ὀύτῃαιῆς ῶά ἀνῖδεῖν ἐο μεμμε κονα βαί ἀεν ἐτῆραῖνε πῆραῖνν ὁ ῖυκα ἀνναρ  
 ἡ ὁ Σλιαβ ὁ ναεῶα ῶον ταοῖβ ῖταρ ναέ παῖβε πό ἐῖορῶαν ῶοα ῶομνηναλλ. Ἀν  
 τυα ῶομνηναλλ πὶ τῖα ἐρεκα ἰομλαν εἰμῖῆς ἡ ὑαῖρλε ἀν τυαῖρχειρε, πῆρ βά μὸ  
 ῖρῖνν, ἡ γαῖρκεαῶ, πῆρ βά πῆρ ἰονηραῖεῖδ ἡ ἀναῶ, πῆρ ποβ πῆρ ῖμαέτ, Ρεαέτ,  
 ἡ Ριαῖγαιλ βαί ἡερῖνν μα ἀμῖρπ ῶο γαιοῖδεαλῖβ, ἀρ νί ῶένταοῖ ῶο ἐοῖμῖε ἡ  
 τῖταρ ἐοναλλ πῖ ἀ ἡνν ἀέτ ἰαῶαῶ ῶορταῖρ να γαιοῖτε ναμα, πῆρ βά πῆρ ῶο ἐῖονδ  
 ἐεελαῖρ, ἡ εἰεεῖρ, πῆρ πο ῖοῖδλαε ἀλῖρῖνα αῖῶβλε ἡ νοῖοῖρ ἀν ἐοῖμῖε να ῖοῖλ,  
 πῆρ λαρ πο τυρκεῶαῶ ἡ λαρ πο ἐνῖῶαῖῖδ καῖρλέν ἐέτυρ ἡ ῖοῖνν να ῖγαιλ πό  
 ῶαῖῆς ῖομαῶ ἡνεοῖν ποῖαῖῆς ῖα ἐλαννμαῖεῖνε μα ῶεαῶῃαιῶ, ἡ μαμῖρτυρ  
 βῖρατῖρ ῶε ὀβερεπαῖατῖα ἡ τῖταρ κοναλλ .ι. Μαμῖρτυρ ὀῖνν να ῖγαιλ, πῆρ λαρ ἀ  
 ῖνεαῖρναῶ ἡλοματ ῶο ἐρεαέῖρῖαῖῖῖδῖαῖβ τῖμῖεῖλλ πό ἐῖνν, πῆρ δάρ ῶῖλῖρ αὐγυρε  
 ἰαῖρταῖρ τυαῖρχειρε εορῖα ῶο πῖαῶ πῖρ, ῶεαῖγαιλ βάρ ἰαρ ῖμβυαῶ ὁ ὀῖοῖνν ἡ  
 ὁ ὀῖνν, ἰαρ νοῖγῖαῶ, ἡ ἰαρ ναῖῖρῖγε τοεῖαῖῆς ἡα λοῖγπορτ πῖν ἡ ῖοῖνν να  
 ῖγαιλ ῖα ἡαῖῖνε ῶο ῖονηραῶ ἡνν ἐῖεῖῖδ ἰο ῖοῖλ, ἡνν ὀέτμαῶ βῖαῶαῖν Σῖετ-  
 μοῖγῖατ ἀ αοῖρ, ἡ ἡνν ἐτῆραῖναῶ βῖαῶαῖν ἐτῆραέατ ἀ πῖαῖα, ἡ ἀ ἀῖοῖααλ ἡ  
 μαμῖρτυρ ὀῖνν να ῖγαιλ.

Μαῖς ἐάρταῖς καῖρβεαέ .ι. πῖμῖμ μακ ῶιαρῖματῖα ἀν ὀῖνναῶ μὲ ῶομνηναλλ  
 παῖβῖαῖς ῶέεε, ἡ ἀ ὀῖρβρατῃαρ ῶιαρῖματῖα ῶο γῖαῖνλ ἀ ἰοναῶ.

Ρῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ μακ νεῖλλ μὲ ἀῖρτ μὲ εοεκαῖν ῖῖ νεῖλλ ῶο ἡαῖρβῖαῶ λα ἐλομν  
 τοῖρρῶεαλβαιεχ ῖῖ ἡαῖοῖλεῶῖν.

<sup>s</sup> *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, "to whom they gave hostages;" but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words *πῖρμαναέ, οἰρῖαλλα, ἐλανν αὐδὰ βυῖδε, ἀν πύτα* and *κατάνανῆ*, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is "α βρευῖ ῖραῖνεαῖνλ, i. e. a disgusting lie," to say that those people had

given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: "Ḫπειῖ le baῖde aῖá ann ῶο leaḅap la hua Ḫómnall. Conallaé aῖn éú, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tíreconnellian!"

<sup>b</sup> *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died ; a man who had obtained hostages<sup>2</sup> from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevenge<sup>d</sup> for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedha<sup>b</sup> westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time ; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only ; the best protector of the Church and the learned ; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements ; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants ; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal ; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland ; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>i</sup>, i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinleah, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note <sup>k</sup>, and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac doinnall galloclach (i. colla mac colla) conrapal uí neill do mairbāð in ardomāca la giolla earpuice mac Soimāple puaið mic doinnall.

CReach lá cloinn giolla patrāice mic emann mezwōip ar cloinð óicc an emann cedna, brian, 7 eoccan, 7 eocchan do mairbāth lá cloinn giolla patrāice a πορωγεατ na cpeice, 7 pñgyp mop mac caba do mairbāð o cloinn giolla patrāice don cyp pñ.

Mac mezwōip (i. Sfan mac Pily) i. τοιρρδεαλβατ, 7 dá mīac ταιδς μέζ γαρραιð, 7 ταðcc occ mac emann mic gailgille, co noct pñaið dēcc amaille pñu do bátað i ccoite por loç eipne.

Mac uí plannaccan, corbmāc mac corbmāic dēcc.

Sluacēað la mac uí doinnall (aod ócc mac aoda puaið) hi ττιρ neo-ccan, 7 baile i neill (i. doinnall) dūn ngñanñ do lopcað lñp, 7 baile aoda mic doinnall uí néill, 7 o abanñ mōip arteað dimteaτ dō gan pñiðearp pñp. Suide pa cñplén na deipce dō ar a iompūð, an cñplén do gabail dō (i. ar cloinn neill mic aip), 7 a uāpda opaccbail ann. Ool dō ar pñ go cill mic nenān, 7 tigeapna do gāpñ de pōp tñp conall an dapa lá daugyp do cōil dē 7 dāoine.

Cairppe mac brian uí uicinn oide lé dān dēcc i mairtar mīde, 7 brian ócc mac brian mic doinnall cāim uí uicinn dēcc.

Sfan mac Riocarpd a bñp poğa gall macaem Epeann do mairbāð a meabail hi manpctip topaip Patrāice lá cloinn uillie a bñp.

Cñplén baile an tobair do gabail la lñā concōbair nōonñ, 7 la mac dāpñmāa por pñiðct gñānne ingne uí cēallaiğ. Sīð do dēnāñ dōib 7 a nōuthaiğ do tādairp do pñiðct gñānne.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Gaillgile*.—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

<sup>l</sup> *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Laid siege to*, literally, “sat under Castle-derg.” In Cromwell’s time the English phrase was “sat round, or sat before the town or castle.”

<sup>n</sup> *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the

county of Donegal.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O’Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O’Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile<sup>k</sup>, together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhaim-mor<sup>l</sup> inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to<sup>m</sup> Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill mic-Nenain<sup>n</sup>, where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man<sup>o</sup>.

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland, was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick<sup>p</sup>.

The castle of Ballintober<sup>q</sup> was taken by O'Connor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne<sup>r</sup>, daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

<sup>p</sup> *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and archi-

tectural features will be preserved for posterity.

<sup>q</sup> *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>r</sup> *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1506.

Αοις CΡιορτ, Mile, cuicc céo, a Sé.

Tomar bunde mac corcepaig, oipéinneas cluana heoar, 7 Sfan ó pias óipéinneas ar trian aipió bpoceaiḡ décc.

Mac méguiōir aed mac emann mic tomair óig méguiōir do mairbad a tópaigeadt cpeice do pinnó lá cloinn éuno mic enri uí héill ar cúl na noiri, 7 ba he Piliḡ mac Emann mac giolla paterace po mairbh eirumh.

Semur mac piliḡ mic an giolla duib méguiōir pḡ connal epáibdeas epiōe do écc 7 a adnacal i nōin na ngall.

Maḡnar mac goḡpaōa puas méguiōir 7 Mac brian teallaiḡe fōas (i. pailin) décc.

Tomar mac oihuer plomgeed do mairbad la plioct Maḡamna uí paḡallaiḡ i. laḡ an cealbach mac pḡōlinnó, 7 lá a cloinn. Coceas ḡall 7 ḡaoiōel oḡrḡe trítin.

Mac uí catán i. brian pinn mac Sfan do mairbad la doinnall mac neill mic enri mic eoḡain uí néill, 7 mac don brian pin do mairbad la domnachas ua catán.

Mac uidiḡin i. ualtar mac corbmac mic Sḡmic do mairbad la lua ceatán i. tomair mac aibne, 7 po mairbad apason pḡ dā mac tuatail uí doinnall, dā mac uí fḡra, tri mic uí baioḡellann, 7 dā mac uí éuno, 7 peact pḡ décc do mairbh a éionóil pin pḡta do ponnpaō.

Adō puas mac ḡlaipne még maḡamna do mairbad la lua paḡallaiḡ (Sfan mac catail) 7 la a cloinn.

Doinnall ua epaiben, cḡnaiḡe epaibdech coceupaō décc acc eirteaōt aipinn i nōun na ngall.

Paidín ua maolōnape en poḡaEpeann na aipiri lé Sḡncur, 7 lé piliōect décc.

<sup>s</sup> *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

<sup>t</sup> *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly*.—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clann-

mahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>u</sup> *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

<sup>w</sup> *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.*

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear<sup>s</sup>. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly<sup>t</sup>, namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish<sup>u</sup>.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne<sup>w</sup>. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen<sup>x</sup> [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulcomry<sup>y</sup>, only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monu-

ment to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing.

<sup>y</sup> *Paidin O'Mulcomry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulcomry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Αὐτ' ἐπιμὴν δὸ λορρεαδὸ δὸ τενε δοαίτ.

Μαζ αἰρέταιζ αἰρβρεαδὸ .ι. διαρμιαδὸ μαε διαρμιαδὰ ἀν δύναιδὸ μινε δοῖν-  
ναλλ πιαβταζ δέεε.

Ο αἰτῶν τομάρ μαε αἰβνε, γ ἐλανν ἐδῆαν μινε αἰβνε δοννχιαδὸ γ δοῖνναλλ  
ελερεαδὸ δὸ δὸλ ταρ βαννα ποίρ ζο τευερεατ αἰρζῖδα, γ ζῖρζῖα ιομδὰ λεό, γ  
τεαῖτ ζο μολαδὸ γ ζο παῖτῖρ πορ ἐούλα.

Κατῖλιν μζῖν ιαῖρλα ὑῖρμυῖαν .ι. τομαρ μαε δεμαρ βαμτζεαρνα υα  
εααρππε βῖν δερεαχ ὑῖρζεμζῖ δέεε, ἀρ λέ δὸ ρόναδὸ ἀν βῖνν δυῖ, γ δύν νὰ  
μβῖνδ.

Ὅρσιετ ρυῖρτ ἐρδῖρ πορ ριονανν δὸ δέναν λα λυα μβρμιν, τοῖρρδεαλ-  
βιαχ μαε ταῖεε μινε τοῖρρδεαλβιαζ, γ λα δοῖνναλλ α θεαρβραῖταρ, λα heppcop  
ῖλλε δὰ λυα γ λα heppcop ῖλλε ριονναβραχ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1507.

Αοις CRιορτ, Mile, cuicc céδ, aSeacht.

Seon Ραυιντ eppcop na mīde bpaṭaṛ ppeṛediuṛleṛde, γ πιαρμ υα μαολ-  
μῖρ abb cloṛaṛ δέεε.

Ζῖρμινε μζῖν μέδμῖρ (ι. emann) βῖν Ρῖλρ μινε τοῖρρδεαλβιαζ, βῖν  
ὑῖρκαδ ὑῖρζεμζῖ, γ κατῖρῖνα μζῖν ἐονῖονναῖτ μινε μαζμυρα μῖζ ματῖαῖννα  
δέεε.

Ο ρλannaccan τυαῖτε παῖτα Μυῖρῖεαῖταδὸ μαε Μυῖρῖεαῖταζ δέεε.

Ζῖρρ οῖδὲε λά μῖλλ ρυαδὸ μαε δοῖνναλλ μινε νεῖλλ ζαῖρδ.

conry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Herd*s, αἰρζῖδα is the nominative plural of αἰρζε, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

<sup>3</sup> *Horses*, ζῖρζῖα is the nominative plural of ζῖρζῖ, a horse.

<sup>4</sup> *Beann-dubh*, i. e. the black gable or pinnacle, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of

Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. e. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnacles, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds<sup>2</sup> and horses<sup>3</sup>, and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh<sup>b</sup> and Dun-na-m-beann<sup>c</sup> were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi<sup>d</sup> upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.*

John Pautin<sup>e</sup>, Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault<sup>f</sup>. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

*tory of Cork*, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

<sup>d</sup> *Port-Croisi*.—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Porterush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the

years 1510 and 1597.

<sup>e</sup> *John Pautin*.—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

<sup>f</sup> *A nocturnal assault*.—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Ερηι mac αεδα υί neill ραοί εἰνπῆδνα duine bá ρῆip αιῖne ap γαό ealaδ-  
αιν δέcc.

Ρειlim mac uimhennáin opicel típe conaill hῖnῑtῑn ποccáide ραοί élépῑz  
co ccapaδó γ co ccaóínḡnioniaḡ δέcc .12. iulí.

Siubán inḡḡn mῑḡ macḡamḡna (.1. Aeδ ρuaδ) δέcc.

Slóiccεαδ lá hua ndomḡnaill (αοδ όcc mac αοδα ρuaδ) ι ττίp eoḡain.  
Poptongpopt do δénaḡ do im cáipḡén υί néill (dúnḡḡnaḡ) γ pochaide do  
ḡapḡaδ do luét an baile im Mac ḡilla ρuaδ .1. bῑian, γ ό néill do δénaḡ  
pῑoδα pῑip ua ndomḡnaill. Ua domḡnaill do δol apῑde hῑ ccḡn an luptip, γ  
cenel Moain do épeaδó la hua neill na δeaδhaḡ, γ bῑian mac υί ḡaipm-  
leaδaiḡ do ḡapḡaδ laip.

Niall mac cuinn mic αεδα buide mic bῑian baillaḡ υί neill do ḡabaḡ lá  
muimtipi capῑḡe pῑḡḡpa, a bῑt pé haḡhaḡ hῑ laim, γ a léḡeaδ amach iap  
pῑ, γ Sé bῑaiḡde δέcc do buain apῑ.

Coccaδ eḡep ó neill γ clann cuinn υί neill. Clann apῑt do bῑt do éaδ  
cloinne cuinn, γ tipi cpeaδα do δénaḡ leó ap énel pῑpaδhaiḡ. Cpeaδα mop  
do δénaḡ la hua neill ap cloinn apῑt po δéoiδ.

Αοδh mac τοipῑdealaḡ mic pῑlip mῑḡuḡḡp do ḡapḡaδ la mac υί ρuaip.  
τιḡḡḡnán όcc mac eocchaḡ.

Mac meḡuḡḡp (ταδcc mac conéobaip mic tomáip ócc) do ḡapḡaδ lá  
cloinn donḡhaḡ meḡuḡḡp γ lá Remann όcc macc maḡḡamḡna.

Cáipḡén móp capῑḡe pῑḡḡpa, γ mépe an baile pῑipῑn do ḡabaḡ lá mall  
mac cuinn (po ḡabaδ leopoiḡ pῑaét pῑaiḡ) γ a bῑaiḡde pῑn do bí pan ccapḡén  
do buain amac δó.

Teampall aḡhaḡ bῑtῑe do loῑccaδ, γ epimóp maḡḡpa an típe do loῑccaδ  
ann.

Emann mac tomáip ócc mic tomáip ócc δecc do éinneap aon oiδce.

Ua dúnáin domḡnaiḡ maḡḡe da claoíne do ḡapḡaδ do pῑaδaδ do pῑn la a  
bῑaḡaip pῑn ḡiolla paδῑaicc mac pῑlip.

<sup>3</sup> *Maguinnsenain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Pub-

lic School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

<sup>h</sup> *Were taken*.—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnsenain<sup>g</sup>, Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were taken<sup>a</sup> by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine<sup>i</sup> was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

<sup>i</sup> *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish church of the plain of the two slopes. now in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

Ὀριαν mac mēg raīnpadāin (domnall bēpnac) do mārbað la toirpdealbāc mac aeða mic eocēain meḡ raīnpadāin.

Mac conmidhe (Solain mac Sfan mic polain) ollain uí neill Saói ⁊ ndán ⁊ pfoḡlain, ⁊ hi pphibdeac̃t, ⁊ p̃p̃i tige aoiðb̃ coitc̃inn [decc] .30. October.

Maḡcpaīt, tomap (.i. mac P̃ilip mic tomap mic maolmuire óig mic maolmuiri moir), ua cuill cñd̃paolað, O ualaig̃ p̃ionn ḡoppaith, O ualaig̃ c̃airp̃p̃heac̃ aengur (.i. mac aengura caoic̃) ⁊ ó ḡep̃ain (Sfan .i. mac conco-bair) dēcc.

Mac an baip̃d aip̃ḡiall, ḡiollapaop̃aice mac aod̃a, ⁊ Tuat̃al buide mac aod̃ain ḡaip̃b̃ mic an baip̃d do mārbað ap̃ aon lá coinulað uá conualaig̃ ⁊ lá a b̃paīt̃p̃ib̃.

Caip̃lén op̃oma uá eēiap, ⁊ caip̃len na d̃h̃p̃ce do ēuit̃im.

An b̃appað puað̃ Sémap mac Semap do ðol dia oiliēpe don ip̃áinn co maīt̃ib̃ a m̃uinñt̃ipe ap̃aon p̃ip̃, ⁊ iap̃ ndenaiñ a noiliēpe d̃óib̃ do ēuat̃ap hi luing̃ do ip̃oað̃ ma p̃p̃p̃iēing̃ ⁊ ní p̃p̃i a mbár̃ nó a mbeat̃a óp̃in alle. Domnall mac t̃aiðcc mic ḡiolla m̃ic̃il í p̃iañc̃ raīt̃ epeann, ⁊ alban doide lé Sñc̃ur a t̃t̃uic̃ep̃i laith̃ne, ⁊ p̃ilid̃eac̃ta do baēað̃ hi p̃p̃appað̃ an b̃appaig̃ ap̃ an oiliēpe p̃in a d̃ub̃p̃amaip̃.

Sfan a b̃up̃c, mac uill̃icc, mic uill̃icc, mic Rioc̃aip̃d óicc t̃anaip̃te clom̃ne p̃ioc̃aip̃d paop̃i clann ḡall epeann p̃oiðeac̃ lán d̃emeac̃, ⁊ d̃p̃ir̃inne, t̃inne ep̃uað̃a lé coṽucc̃að̃ dēcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ ἘΡΙΟΣΤ, 1508.

Αοιρ Ἐριορτ, Mile, cuic̃ ced̃, a hoct̃.

Maḡi maḡcpaīt̃ ep̃p̃cop cluana p̃p̃iṽta paói paēt̃map̃ maḡal̃ta ceill̃ib̃i ep̃aib̃deac̃, dēcc, ⁊ Dauid̃ mac tomap̃ a b̃up̃c dēcc ap̃ p̃licc̃ið na p̃óma iap̃ na op̃p̃neac̃ na ionað̃ ip̃in ḡp̃p̃cop̃óide.

naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>l</sup> *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was

an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

<sup>m</sup> *On board a ship*, &c., literally, “they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Connidhe<sup>k</sup> (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More) ; O'Cuill (Kenfaela) ; O'Daly Finn (Godfrey, the son of Donough) ; O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caecl) ; and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Druim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe<sup>l</sup>, i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people ; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship<sup>m</sup>, to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.*

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died ; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Rome<sup>n</sup>.

into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must

have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

<sup>n</sup> *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Τομαρ ó congalaín Eppcop Oilepinn, ἡ Ὑατερ α βλάε eppcop cluana mic nóir décc.

Uilliam ócc mac airt mic caímaoíl d'fhanac cloáir décc, deapbhaéair p'ide deóccchan deppcop cloáir.

Ο μαολμυαδ (αοδ όcc) do μαρβαδ ina cáirlén p'írin lá α βραιτρνδ buóóín.

Domnall ua brian (.i. mac cáidcc mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖς) ταναρι τυαυμου-  
mian, ἡ Ἐροιστ mac αοδα mic caíail uí raḡallaiḡ décc.

Mac mécc maḡcamna, Remainn ócc mac Remainn do μαρβαδ i n'ioimnac maḡe dá claoine lá péle Πατραicc lá mac m'éguióir P'ilip mac emann. dá hamlaó do pónac an ḡuíoín hipin P'ilip do dól i nonoir Πατραic d'érteaót oip'pinn don baile, ἡ aínail bátair oec an oip'pionn ipin ecclair do puaét Rémann ócc ḡo mbuidin móir ina p'ócair imon t'ímpall. Ro haónaic t'ínite leo hi ecáíre haip'óib an t'ínpuill. Ar na clumrin pin do mac meḡuióir do p'áid naé leícepeaó t'ímpall Πατραicc do lopecaó. Ro ḡreir α m'umtip im cáлма do óenan, ticc p'ilip cona braitp'ib aínac i namman d'é, ἡ Πατραic. Do pala ftoppa cop t'ipaipaó Remann dia eoc ἡ po μαρβαδ iapaín cona cómalta amaille p'ip .i. mac brian puaó mic ḡiollabp'ig'oe ἡ ḡabéair deór bpaig'oe ann co po móipaó ann d'é ἡ πατραic t'pít pin.

Corbmac ó cianán paóí Shínáda ἡ p'p'óána ἡ donnchaó mac brian mic p'ilip méḡuióir décc.

Μυρφόρταc mac αεδα mic p'p'ḡail óicc mic p'p'ḡail puaó meḡeoóccacán do μαρβαδ lá α βραιτρνδ p'ém.

way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Conḡalán, Comḡiollán, Com-dealbán, and Caom-dealbán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Com-dealbán, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal

descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

<sup>p</sup> *Owen, Bishop of Clogher*.—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Camail in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

<sup>q</sup> *Domlmach-maighe-da-chluoine*, now Donagh,



Thomas O'Conghalain<sup>o</sup>, Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher<sup>p</sup>.

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine<sup>q</sup>, on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus : Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire<sup>r</sup> to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick<sup>s</sup> to be burned ; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride<sup>t</sup> ; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghagan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoyne, which is called in Irish *Domnaic maigin*—See note under the year 1507.

<sup>r</sup> *Set fire, &c.*, literally, “fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points,” i. e. north, south, east, and west.

<sup>s</sup> *Church of St. Patrick*.—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was

originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119. because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday : “In istis partibus in regione Kennaetæ septem diebus dominicis commemoratus septem Domino sacrarum adium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91. and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

<sup>t</sup> *Mac Gillabride*.—This name is now anglicised

Pilip mac brian mic fíðlimið uí Raḡallaiḡ cñhð fíðna, ḡ fíðr tige aoiðfðh, fíðr lán daiðne ap ḡach ealaðain décc iap mbuað oḡḡta ḡ aiðpicche.

Ticchíðnan ócc mac eoḡain (.i. ó Ruairc) uí ruairc do maðbað lá Sfan mac tighíðnán fínn uí Ruairc.

Níall mac alaḡandair mic cabba, ḡ eníí mac brian mic caba décc.

Ó doínnaiłl Aod ócc mac aodá ruaið do tóct i nítaið for loc epne, ḡ caplén mri cñtlionn dpaḡal do ó Ruaiðri maḡuiðir, ḡ o doínnaiłl do tábairt an caplén do pilip mac toipðealbaiḡ méḡuiðir, ḡ bpaḡde an típe dpaḡal dua doínnaiłl. O neill .i. doínnaiłl, ḡ Maḡuiðir .i. concóbar do tēaét co himp cñtlið do faiḡið uí doínnaiłl ḡ a maðuccað doið, ḡ fíð do ðenaił fíup. Pilip mac brian méḡuiðir do bpaḡeð a caplén fínn ap fccla uí doínnaiłl, ḡ clann brian fínn dpaḡebáil an típe .i. Ruaiðri do ðol hi cñhñ uí ruairc, ḡ Pilip hi cñhñ airt ócc mic cuinn uí néill.

Mac uí caátán (ḡorpið mac tomaið) do maðbað la flióct maḡnupa uí caátán.

Eóm mac doínnaiłl ḡuipin do maðbað lá mac uíðilín.

Slóicéað lá hua ndoínnaiłl i moétari cónnaét, ḡ bpaḡde ioétair cónnaét do tábairt laip dia tigh.

Brian mac Pilip mic donnchað meḡuiðir do ḡabáil lá maḡuiðir hi tctm-pall achað lupáipe.

Pilip ócc mac amlaið .i. mac Pilip maðaiḡ mic brian mic amlaið mic Pilip mic amlaið mic buinn cāppaiḡ meḡuiðir décc. Cñm a aicme fínn ḡ fíðr tige aoiðfð epíðe.

Cophmac mac neill mic an ḡiolla duið mic aedá do maðbað la teallaé eaðbaé, ḡ lá clonm Pilip mic brian meḡuiðir ap ḡreip oíðe.

Emann mac maḡnupa uí ḡairmíðhaiḡ do maðbað lá conn mac néill

Mae Bride in the county of Monaghan; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mae Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

<sup>u</sup> *Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

<sup>v</sup> *And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and,

therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows:

"O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge<sup>a</sup> of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Uinction and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it<sup>w</sup> up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught<sup>x</sup>, and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe<sup>y</sup>, and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c. Connaught."

<sup>x</sup> *Lower Connaught*.—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower

<sup>y</sup> *Head of his own tribe*.—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

βήρμαιζ mic enpí mic eoḡain, ἡ conn pín do mārbað la brian mac cuinn mic enpí mic eoḡain ipin mí céðna.

Indraicchið lá cloinn donnchað meḡuðip (τομαρ, πῖλῖπ, φῖθλῖμιð) ἡ lá cloinn τρῖαιν buðe meḡματḡαῖννα ap mḡauðip concóbar. Maḡuðip úsῖrḡe ma nacchað ἡ bῖrcað dó poppa. Φῖθλῖμιð mac donnchað do mārbað leip. ὅριαν mac δῖαν buðe μέḡ ματḡαῖννα do bualað ἡ do ḡabail laip, ἡ eóccan mac tómar mic aip puað μέḡ ματḡαῖννα do ḡabail béop.

Creaca mópa lá haric mac cuinn uí néill ap cénél fearaðhaḡ. Eoḡan mac uí neill, ἡ clann mec caṡmáoil do bῖrṡt fair. Aenḡur mac Doimairle bac-aḡ do mārbað ó aip ἡ aip pín doimteaḡt ap éiccin ἡ na epéa do bῖrṡt laip.

Aibilin mḡḡn uí cátaín (.i. tomaρ), bḡ eoḡan puað meic uí neill décc.

Doimnall (.i. mac ui brian ara) mac taðcc mic toiprðealbhaḡ mic muirchað na paṡmḡe, Saoí cinnpḡna bá caoín lé cairuib, bá hannuuið lé heapccairuib décc iap ccaṡnḡ a ḡap do céð bliaðan lé huairle, ἡ lé hoip-bḡt.

O hṡoirpceoil móp concóbar mac pínḡin mic miccon décc. Pḡp epóða corantaḡ, cara na nópð, ἡ na nḡccṡ epḡde, ἡ a mac pínḡin dóiprðeað na ionað iap ná taðaip amaḡ, ap po baó hṡ laim hṡ coipcaḡ tuilleað ap bliaðan.

Maḡ carṡaḡ móp doimnall mac taðcc mic doimnall óicc pḡp réḡann poaḡallḡa aḡa paṡbe aṡm ip na healaṡnað décc.

Coccað úsῖrḡe eṡep taðḡ mac doimnall .i. mac don mácc cártaiḡ pḡn, ἡ úsḡbraṡaip méḡ cártaiḡ .i. corbmac laðpaḡ mac taðcc mic doimnall óicc dia ṡaimicc úṡ dáoine uair do ṡuit oḡt pṡṡt décc co tuilleað ṡoppa.

Mac mic Piarair décc .i. Semur mac emann mic Semair mic uilliam mic mic Piarair buṡilep. Riðipe ap laim ἡ laó ap ḡaipceað epḡde.

<sup>a</sup> *Upon Kind-Ferry*, i. e. the Mac Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

<sup>a</sup> *Aibhlin*.—This name is usually anglicised Eveleen.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac-I-Brian-Ara*.—The territory of Ara, or Aradh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318.

It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill] ; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough ; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon ; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kincl-Farry<sup>z</sup>. Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him ; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art ; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin<sup>a</sup>, the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara<sup>b</sup>), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe<sup>c</sup>, a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned ; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty<sup>d</sup> persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnshruth and Abhainn-O-gCathbath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

<sup>c</sup> *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

<sup>d</sup> *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Μαυριτιν βαλε υί Ρυαρπε δα νγοιρέφι καρρυιце πατρυиε hi cconnaéταib  
in eppcopóideéτ ΑΡδachaíð do éiomprghað lá hua Ρυαρπε Εόghan γ lá a  
innaoí Μαυριγρέg mghín concóðair υί bpiain.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1509.

Αοιγ Cριορτ, Μιλε, cúicc céð, α ναοί.

ἸΡιαν mac ταιðce ineg uinnpennán oppicel cloðair dέcc.

Donnchað mag puaðorí airéinneac macaire na cpoipe, pfi uinal impeal  
ap pεipe υðé, γ pfi congimála tighε aoiðfð [dέcc].

Mac υί neill apt mac cuinn mic énpí mic eoğan do gabaíl a bpioll lé  
hapc an éapléin mac neill mic apt mic eoğan υί néill iap mbfieth ma éáipðfi  
epiórτ aicce, γ iap na éoðmpeað éuicce dia éapléin pfin, γ a mac mall mac  
apτ γ pεilim ua maoiéacélainn do gabaíl amaille ppiγ, γ a τταβαipε hil-  
lainmh υί domhnall, γ buaðhpfíoh móp do theachtε tpep an nğabáil pín.

Slóicéað lap an iupτip iapla cille dapa hi ττίp eocchan ap éappang  
cloinne cuinn υί neill, γ caplen ðunne gñainn (.i. caplén í neill) dpağail do  
cloinn éuino pia piú τainic an iupτίp ma éimcell. An iupτίp do ðol ap pín  
in éapléin na hoğmuyge co pió gabað lap. Ro gabað lap ann τoiρpðealbáç  
mac neill mic apt υί neill, γ eocchan puað mac Suibne. Ro bpipeað an  
caplén lap an iupτip, γ do éoð iappin dia éicch.

O neill dommall mac enpi mic eocchan tighεapna tipe heoğam, pfi ap mó  
po mull γ imop milleað, γ ap mó do pióine do éoccað, γ do épeacáð acc

\* *O'Rourke's town*.—Ware calls this monas-  
tery "Cruleagh or Balli-ruark." The place  
was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey  
bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised  
Creenvla. It is situated near the village of  
Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of  
the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery,  
barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.  
Ware says that this monastery was founded in  
1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark.  
The friars were living in cottages near the  
abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent

was the first who put a Latin grammar into the  
hands of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.—See  
*Memoirs*, &c., by Dr. O'Conor, p. 157. Con-  
siderable ruins of this abbey still remain, with  
the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more  
distinguished of the local families.

\* *Corrickpatrick*, capruic πατρυиε, i. e. Pa-  
trick's rock. This monastery is said by tradi-  
tion to have been on or near the site of a pri-  
mitive church of this name erected by St. Pa-  
trick, but the Editor has not been able to get  
any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town<sup>e</sup>, which is called Carrickpatrick<sup>f</sup> in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.*

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnsennain<sup>g</sup>, Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory<sup>h</sup>, Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croise<sup>i</sup>, an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall<sup>j</sup>, son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for<sup>k</sup> the lordship, until he finally gained it,

acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lías, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

<sup>g</sup> *Maguinnsennain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

<sup>h</sup> *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

<sup>i</sup> *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the

cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>j</sup> *Turlough, the son of Niall*.—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

<sup>k</sup> *Contending for*, *copium* means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note <sup>a</sup>.

corraim ticeáirnaí co po gáb é po deóid, décc an Seircaó lá do mí augur, 7 aré mac aóda mic eogáin uí neill doirínead ma ionad.

Slóicead lá hua ndoinnall aóó ócc mac aóda puat ar mac ndiarmata co po mill móran hi maig luice. Tomar mac Remann mic Pílip méguióir do marbaó ón tplaig, 7 ó doinnall dionnrúó tap a ar don tyur rin.

Ο βασιγίλλ (emann buide mac neill) do marbaó ipm oíóce óson upóop gae la conóóbar ócc ua mbasiγίλλ hi luacóop.

Αρε ό neill do léccad ar a bpaigóónu, 7 bpaigóe ele do óol ar .i. a mac pín, 7 a óórbpaáar brian.

Pílip mac brian mic pílip méguióir, Maolmóroa mac paige mic doinnall báin uí paγallaig, 7 eogán mac cuinn mic aóda buide uí neill décc.

Ionraicéid lá brian mac cuinn uí neill ar plioét ingine mec murcaó ar brú loca laogaire. Enrí ócc mac enrí ócc, eoccan mac neill bérnaig uí néill, brian mac neill bérnaig, 7 Mac aóda baile uí neill do marbaó laip, 7 cétre heic ar tpi píctib do buain óóobh.

Corbmac mac Sfan mic conóóbar ócc méguióir, Diarmat mac ploinn mic an bair, 7 taóγ ó eianan décc.

Mac uilliam elonne piocair, uillecc mac uillecc mic Riocair ócc, pfi cétair lé cáiruib, eccétair le híccairuib décc.

Mac an píló gíollaepir mac amlaib paóí píroána décc.

Αν τοότμασh King Henry do pioγad op Saγaó .22. April.

<sup>1</sup> *In this army*, ón tplaig, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

<sup>m</sup> *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

<sup>n</sup> *Loch Laeghaire*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325,

1431, 1436, and 1500.

<sup>o</sup> *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac an Fhilidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mae Nilly.

<sup>q</sup> *The 22nd of April*.—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VII. was, “Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon



died on the sixth day of the month of August ; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army<sup>1</sup>. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros<sup>m</sup>, by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire ; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly ; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrough, on the margin of Loch Laeghaire<sup>n</sup>. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge ; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill ; and the son of Hugh Balbh<sup>o</sup> O'Neill, were slain by him ; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire ; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward ; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Fhiledh<sup>p</sup> (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April<sup>q</sup>.

him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1542.

Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1510.

Αοις CRIOST, Mhle, cúicc céo, aoeich.

Murpéirtach mac murchad mic toirpdealbaig eppcop éille Fionnabrac décc.

O Raḡallaiḡ Sḡan mac caḡail décc. AS laipriḡe tuccaḡ cetup bpaḡpe de obrepuantiae don caḡán a hugḡarpar an papa.

ḡrian puad mac doimnaill mic aḡḡa uí neill décc.

ḡrian mac pilip uí paḡallaiḡ do mḡrḡad la clonn Remann mic ḡlaipne méḡ maḡḡanna a toḡpaḡḡéet cpeḡce.

Máḡ caba bpeipne .i. peilim, ḡ mac loclann .i. uaḡḡe décc.

O Fialán pḡḡal oḡde ḡḡpccaḡḡe lé ḡán, ḡ eocchan mac bḡann uí mcccinn oḡde Epeann décc.

Mac an baipḡ típe conaill eocchan puad décc i mḡp mic an ḡuipn.

Sloicḡeḡ lá ḡḡḡḡḡ iapla éille ḡapa (.i. an mḡḡip) hi ccúicceḡ muḡan ḡo maḡḡḡ ḡall ḡ ḡaoḡeal laiḡen laiḡ ḡia ḡo cumḡaiḡ caipḡén ḡainḡḡéom ḡaoḡeal muḡan hi ccappaice ciḡal. Leannaiḡ ó doimnaill é co nuatḡaḡ ḡochaḡde tḡiaḡ an mḡde, ḡ ipn muḡan pḡaḡ co comḡannic pḡip ann pḡn. Tiaḡaiḡ i nḡalla apḡḡém, ḡabaḡ caipḡén cinnḡuip, ḡ apceḡ an tíḡ. Tiaḡaiḡt iapḡin i noḡḡmuḡan mḡḡi, ḡabaḡ caipḡén na Paipḡi, ḡ caipḡén ele ap bḡú mḡnḡe

<sup>†</sup> *Martough*.—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

<sup>§</sup> *Mac Loughlin*.—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

<sup>†</sup> *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>u</sup> *Lord Justice*.—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his

own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

<sup>v</sup> *Carraig-Cital*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Kiltelly, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

<sup>w</sup> *Ceann-tuirc*, i.e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.*

Murtough<sup>r</sup>, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin<sup>s</sup>, i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tircconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duirn<sup>t</sup>.

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice<sup>u</sup> of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital<sup>v</sup> in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuire<sup>w</sup>, and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis<sup>x</sup>, and another castle on the bank of the River Mang<sup>y</sup>, after which they returned in

but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

<sup>x</sup> *Pailis*.—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's *Historical and*

*Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c.*, second edition, pp. 386, 387.

<sup>y</sup> *Castle on the bank of the River Mang*.—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish *Caisteán na Mänge*, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's *History of Kerry*.

ἡ εἰσεαίτε πλάν ταῖ α ναῖρ ἡ εἰσνταε λυμνιῖ. Ὁ νίαῦ αἰττιονόλ πλואῖς ἰαρριν, ἡ εἰσννιῖς γεαῖαλταιῖς να μινιαν ἡν Shemur mac ἰαῖπλὰ δῖρμυμαν co ἡγallaῖς μινιαν ἀρέσῃα, ἡ Μάεε εἰρταῖς ἡαῖbach, Ὁμῃνall mac διαῖμαδα mic πινῖν, Corbmac ὅεε mac corbmaic mac ταῖδ, ἡ goill ἡ γαιοῖδ Μῖδε, ἡ λαῖῖν, ἡ εἰαῖατ ἰαῖαῖν go λυμνεαῖ. Τιονόιλῖν τοῖρῖδεαλῖαῖ mac ταῖδεε υἱ ἡῖαῖν εἰεῖῖῖνα εἰαῖμυῖαν go λῖον α ποῖαῖδε, Mac conmapa Síol aῖῖα ἡ clann Riocairῖ πλόῖς λάνῖῖῖα ele ἡα ναῖῖαῖ. Τῖεε an εἰαῖπλὰ (.i. an ἡῖρτῖρ) cona ἡῖαῖς επῖε bealaῖ na παῖδαῖς, ἡ επῖε bealaῖ na ἡγαιῖνα co παῖμῖε ὁῖοῖετ εἰσῖν (.i. ὁῖοῖετ πῖῖρτ εἰοῖῖ) ὁο ῖῖῖαῖ la ἡα ἡῖῖαῖν ποῖ Σῖοναν, ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ an ὁῖοῖετ, ἡ anair οῖῖε ἡ πποῖlongποῖτ ἡῖ ἡ τῖῖ. Ὑαῖαῖ ὁ ἡῖαῖν ποῖlongποῖτ ἡα coῖρῖoccur co cclunneaῖ cach οῖῖῖ ὕαῖ ἡ coῖῖῖῖῖ ἀῖοῖle ἡ οῖῖε πῖν. ἰαῖ na ἡαῖαῖ πο οῖῖαῖς an ἡῖρτῖρ α ἡῖαῖς ἡ ῖῖ εῖῖῖ goill ἡ γαιοῖδ μῖαν an εῖῖ, Ὑοill μῖδε, ἡ αῖα εἰαῖ an οῖῖῖῖ α ῖῖῖῖ. Τοῖῖῖῖῖ ὁ ὁῖῖῖῖ an ἡεῖῖῖῖ buῖῖne πο ἡαῖ, ἡ anair an οῖῖῖῖ amῖῖῖe ὕall αῖα εἰαῖ ἡ μῖδε, ἡ γαῖαῖ an αῖῖῖῖῖ επῖε moῖῖ na ἡῖῖῖῖῖ go λυμνεαῖ. ῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖαῖς ῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ an ῖῖαῖς ὕall, ἡ ἡαῖῖῖῖῖ leῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ cῖῖῖ, ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ cῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ pochaῖde ὁο ὁεαῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ naῖ anῖῖῖῖῖ. Τῖαῖαῖ an an ῖῖαῖς ὕall α cῖῖῖῖ maῖῖma ῖῖaῖῖ, ῖῖaῖς ῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ naῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ an an ὁῖ ῖῖaῖς ῖῖ ἡῖ ἡῖῖ ἡῖ ἡῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ γαῖῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖ ῖῖ ἡῖ ὁ ὁῖῖῖῖῖῖ acc ἡῖῖῖῖ ὁῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ na ἡὕall ἡῖῖ.

Mac ἡῖῖῖῖ cῖῖῖῖῖῖ, Emann, mac τοῖῖῖῖ, mic παῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖ ὁῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ὁῖῖῖῖῖ ὁῖῖῖῖ.

Ὁῖῖῖῖῖ mac ὁῖῖῖῖῖῖ mic ὁῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ cῖῖῖῖῖ cῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὁῖῖῖῖ.

<sup>z</sup> *Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-n-Gamhna*.—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Porterusha; but they are now obsolete.

<sup>a</sup> *Porteroise*, now Porterusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

<sup>b</sup> *Moín-na-m-brathar*, i. e. the bog of the friars,

now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

<sup>c</sup> *The short cut to Limerick*.—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his *Annals of Ireland*, thus :

“ Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side ; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna<sup>z</sup>, until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Porteroise<sup>a</sup>), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar<sup>b</sup> to Limerick<sup>c</sup>. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown<sup>d</sup>, with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell<sup>e</sup>, in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

<sup>d</sup> *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county

of Meath, sheet 39.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rear of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.



O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him<sup>f</sup>; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.*

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifhys during a period of thirty years<sup>g</sup>; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church<sup>h</sup>—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiar<sup>i</sup>—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran<sup>k</sup>, who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Connor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Connor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Connor, beside Mainistir-Feorais<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>k</sup> *Cormac Magauran*.—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a

provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratia Kilmorensis Episcopi*."

<sup>l</sup> *Mainistir-Feorais*, now Monasteroris, near

Ο ceallaig Maoileaclaunn mac ταιδέε, mic donncharið, mic maoileac-launn, mic uilliam mic donncharið muiinnig décc. Fíir coṡaiceṡte a éiríe, a caparar, 7 a élaun maicne. Peiṡfín coitecínð dam 7 deopaið, fíir lár a nṡear-naṡh cairplen gallaig an garbṡoirpe 7 Muine an mṡða.

Mac mupṡaða, Mupṡað ballac mac donncharið mic aipr décc.

Tomár mac glairne mic concóbar uí puiṡillig, 7 emann mac glairne décc.

Glairne mac concóbar mic Sṡain uí puiṡillig do marṡað lá luṡt eiṡe mṡgmaṡṡaíma.

Eoṡan mac bṡiam puaṡ mic caṡail uí puiṡillig décc.

Ο νοṡαρταιṡ Sṡan mac doṡnaill mic concóbar décc, 7 ó νοṡαρταιṡ do ṡairm do concóbar éappaṡ.

Mac donncharið típe hoilella Sṡan décc, 7 a deapṡraṡair ele fíirṡal tanaipre típe hoilella do marṡað la mac diaṡmata.

Aipr mac cuinn mic enpí i néill do ṡaṡáil tuapaṡṡail ó aoṡ mac doṡnaill mic enpí.

Seaan mac Emann mic tomár óig mṡṡuiðir do écc.

An diolínanneac (i. Semaṡ) macṡairpe cuipene décc.

Aoṡ mac peilim mic maṡṡupa do marṡað lá Sémur mac Sṡain, mic an eppṡoir mṡṡuiðir.

Dubṡac mac dubṡaig uí duibṡṡnánan paói lé pṡncup, fíir ponaṡa, 7 paṡṡ-bṡṡra moip décc.

Sloicṡeac lá hua néill aipr mac aoṡa hi eṡíp éonaill oár loipcc ṡleann pinne, 7 ó puiṡig anall, 7 bṡnaip bṡaiṡde dua νοṡαρταιṡ.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or tuacṡ oá muiṡe, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mac Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Conor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's

Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705 :

“ In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris.”

<sup>m</sup> *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagher, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Household*.—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the



O'Kelly (Melaghlín, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlín, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha<sup>m</sup>.

Mac Murrrough (Murrrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the household<sup>a</sup> of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Carragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend<sup>p</sup> from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuirene [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne<sup>p</sup> and [the country] from the Swilly<sup>q</sup> hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughy. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>p</sup> *Stipend*—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of *εταρραχαι*, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

<sup>p</sup> *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kiltree-

voge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

<sup>q</sup> *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Cenel pñadaiḡ (i. i. τῆν εὐκείαν) do léip épeachað la maḡnar ua noðinnail.

O neill ap̄t mac aod̄a do éruinnucc̄að p̄luaiḡ do ðol hi τῆν ἐκοναίλ ιαρ̄ nðol í ðoðinnail uocum na p̄oīa. Ro ḡaḃ maḡnar ó ðoðinnail ḡ na ep̄í m̄sic p̄uib̄ne ḡ ap̄ð ταιοιḡ ceneoil cconail acc cop̄naḡ, ḡ acc iom̄coim̄it̄ na típe am̄ail ap̄ ðeað po p̄éðpaṭ. Ap̄ a aoi ep̄a po im̄tiḡ ó néill cona p̄luaiḡ ó p̄luab̄ p̄oīp, ḡ poap̄ dia éiḡ ḡan ep̄eich ḡan caṭ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1512.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, M̄ile, cúicc céð, a do décc.

Αοð ó maolmocheirḡe coḡap̄ba ðp̄oma l̄t̄ain do baṭaiað.

P̄iap̄ap̄ mac ep̄aiðm̄ ueccanað cloinne haod̄a décc.

Niall mac cuinn mic aod̄a buiðe mic h̄p̄ian baḡaiḡ í neill tiḡeap̄na ep̄in conḡail, p̄ñi eiuiḡ coiṭc̄inn, ḡ meðaiḡṭe óp̄ð, ḡ ecclap̄ p̄ñi aḡm̄ap̄ aiṭeap̄ach na tucc cióp nó coīa do cloinn neill no do cloinn noḡaiḡ na ðp̄oīp ionaio Riḡ Sax̄on, p̄ñi bá ciañp̄oða p̄én ḡ paosḡal, p̄ñi h̄p̄ec̄na eolað ap̄ ḡað nealaðain ep̄in Sh̄ñc̄up, ðan, ḡ Sh̄ñm̄ do écc .11. Ap̄p̄il.

Ap̄t mac cuinn mic neill ḡap̄b̄ í ðoðinnail uecc (33. december) do éaīoin tim̄p̄ hi m̄ú̄p̄ na mbpaṭap̄ i nðun na nḡail, ḡ a aðnacal ḡo honop̄að ip̄ an maip̄ep̄in.

Tuaṭal ó cleip̄iḡ (i. ó cleip̄ic̄) mac taiðcc caim paoī hi p̄ñc̄up ḡ hi nðan, p̄ñi tiḡe aoið̄n coiṭc̄inn do ép̄enaḃ, ḡ do ép̄uaḡaḃ uécc ιαρ̄ nonḡað, ḡ ιαρ̄ naép̄iḡe .12. nouember.

O ðoðinnail Αοð mac aod̄a puaið do ðoiðeaṭ̄ ón Roim̄ ιαρ̄ p̄p̄oibað a oiḡép̄e ιαρ̄ mb̄ñ̄t̄ p̄é p̄eṭ̄maine uécc hi lonðain acc ðol p̄oīp, ḡ p̄é p̄eṭ̄muine

<sup>r</sup> *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

<sup>s</sup> *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine prad̄a, sine pralio*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing “without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle.”

<sup>t</sup> *O'Maelmocheirghe*.—This name, which is correctly anglicised O'Mulmoghery in the Ulster

Inquisitions, is now translated to *Early*. Mael mocheirḡe, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies, “chief of the early rising,” and hence Early is considered a sufficiently full translation.

<sup>u</sup> *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.

Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain<sup>f</sup> eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle<sup>g</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.*

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe<sup>h</sup>, Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh<sup>h</sup>, died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail<sup>w</sup>, a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly<sup>x</sup>, or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar<sup>y</sup>, at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

<sup>w</sup> *Trian-Congail*.—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

<sup>x</sup> *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly*, i. e. to the

O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

<sup>y</sup> *Mur-na-mbrathar*, i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

décc ele acc teacét anoir. Fuairprioín dha onoir 7 airínduin ó Rí Saxon King hainn, támc iaramh plán co heinn, 7 baol lé haéad hi ppiabpup ran mhe, 7 iap ppaibáil pláinte dó támc dia éicé, 7 bá pubac porbpaoilg cealla 7 tuata dia éoideét.

Coccaó móir eirí ó ndóinnail 7 ó neill apt mac aoda. Coccaó ele beór eirí ó ndóinnail 7 mac ulliam bupc .i. Emann mac Riocair, Ro porc ua dóinnail cúcc céo décc tuacé hi eirí éonail hi pfiab manac, 7 hi céucc-eaó éonnaét, 7 do paó buannaét dóib ap na hionadab pin, do éaoó poir iaramh 7 Maighar cona poépaide amaille ppu ó doipe go pangadap ioétap éonnaét, apribe 7 ngailhgaib, 7 puioit im éapléin beól an élaip, 7 po gabad an baile laip. Págbair a bairda ann, loctap tap anair anuap eiré phab gain, 7 hi eirí píaépac, batap annribe athaó dá naimp. Oó éuala Mac ulliam búpc an m pin támc go lion a poépaide a eiméall an éapléin pin beól an élaip m po páccab ó dóinnail a bairda, O Ro elop lá hua ndóinnail mac ulliam do bhé imon mbaile, luid go haélaí inépcad tap a air puap eiré phab gain, O Ro pítap mac ulliam ó dóinnail do bhé dia páigib po páccab an baile conac pucc ua dóinnail paip, do éaoó mac ulliam hi eirí píaépac, 7 po éuir lón 7 bairda hi éapléin eirpeac abann iap na bhín do dúécapacab an baile pín dia eapad ó dóinnail é paip an tan pin. O Ro púip ó dóinnail sup ab hi eirí píaépac do gab mac ulliam po lín go nfhilpcc nfhj'adai é tap a air apíp tappna plebe gain. Oó éuala mac ulliam pin págbair a

<sup>a</sup> *Gaileanga*.—The country of the Gaileanga, or O'Haras and O'Garas, in Connaught, comprised the entire of the diocese of Ardagh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name is now retained in the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-an-chlaire*, now Ballinclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmacteige, barony of Leyny (a part of the ancient Gaileanga), and county of Sligo, where there is an old castle in ruins, said to have been erected by the family of O'Hara. The situation of this castle appears from the following passage in Dockwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham :

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight myles from the abbeye of Belclare."

<sup>b</sup> *And they*.—The language of the original of this passage is very faulty in the use of the pronouns, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate from it. The literal translation is as follows :

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house ; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaileanga<sup>z</sup> ; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair<sup>a</sup> ; and they<sup>b</sup> took the town, and left their warders in it ; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh<sup>c</sup>, into Tireragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders ; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tireragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann<sup>d</sup>, having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tireragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh ; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

“ He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaileanga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tireragh.”

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

<sup>c</sup> *Sliabh Gamh*.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

<sup>d</sup> *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inisherone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the “ Baye of the Moye,” opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac γ α οἶρε, uillsc mac Eamain, mic Riocair, γ barba ele amaille pyp  
ipm ceaplén pin eipeceac abann, γ do luib fñn poimne amail ap déine con-  
páime doéum airb na maig. Rucepat apail do marcepluaig í domnaill paðape  
ap mac uilliam, γ lñccit ma ðeaðhaib iatc go po cúppit a maithm é po  
pñáñ na muaid. Ro lñað tap muaid anonn é, γ do bñað eic γ ðaoíne iomða  
de, γ tépna ap lñccin uaðab. Sóair ó domnaill cona pluaig, γ puidit pá  
caiplén eipeceac abann apm ambaói mac mic uilliam. Ro gaðað an caiplén  
leó pó éññ cñtpe lá iap móp paðap, γ do bñit emeac γ anacal don barba.  
Epðabtap mac mic uilliam laip go mbaoí i ngallur aige. Ro pópcongaip an  
caiplén do éop ap uañññab iap pin, γ po lñccað go láp, do éoð iapañ ðia  
éic co mbuaib γ copecap. Tapaice tpa mac uilliam ma ðiaib iap pin go ðún  
na ngall, γ do bñit a ógpiap ðua domnaill, léigib ó domnaill a mac la mac  
uilliam ðia éig.

Slóicéað lá hua ndomnaill hi típ eoða n go maibib ioctap connac γ  
pñmanaé, γ co mbuaññab iomða, do paigib í neill apit mic aóða. Mille-  
tap γ loipectap leó céður típ eóccain pñnpa nó ga pangatcap ðún ngñann.  
ðatcap pectman ipm típ agá milleað co tapatc ua néill pñ ðoib, γ co po  
ñaié ðua domnaill gaé accpa do mbaoí lñp a pñnpñab .i. éop ceneoil  
moain, inni heoðan, γ pñmanaé uile. Ticc ua domnaill iapm don ógmaig γ  
cunñaiγip caiplén na hoðmaige pñ pí aom tpectmaine iap na bñpeað la  
hapa cille ðapa pect pañ γ páðap ua domnaill a barba ann.

Slóicéað la gññitc, iapla cille ðapa iupit na hepean tap áé luain hi  
connacab, Cpeacap γ loipeip clann connmaig, gaðap Rop coman γ  
páccap barba ann, Tññ iap pin hi maig lñpcc γ gaðap caiplén baile na  
huania iap milleað mópáñ don típ. Ticc ua domnaill pluaig móp ðia coip  
ipm coipññab ðagallañ an iapla γ do ðéañ a óála pyp. Ticc tap a ap an  
oiðé céðna co bñññab ða pópñgpoit pñn, γ po maðað bñccín ðia

" *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were

then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

<sup>f</sup> *Permitted his son*, literally, "O'Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house."

<sup>g</sup> *Before them*.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "as they passed along."

<sup>h</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts<sup>c</sup>, and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son<sup>f</sup> to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them<sup>g</sup>, until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha<sup>h</sup>, after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curkieu mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabh<sup>i</sup>, to his own camp; but a few of his people were

small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

<sup>i</sup> *Breic-Shliabh*, i. e. the speckled mountain.

μυνητιρ acc τεαέτ ταρ α αιρ ιριν mbealac mbuide. Ro puið iapiam in caiplén Sliccig, 7 po milleacð laip dútaig pleacéta bpiam í concobar uile, 7 ní póct laip an baile do gabáil don éur rin.

Slóicéacð lá ghróio iapla cille dapa iurtip na hepeann ap trian congail dia po gab caiplén beoil fñippte, 7 dia po bñip caiplén mic eoan na nglinne, 7 dar aipce na glinne, 7 mópan don típ, 7 tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mbraið-ðñur laip.

Inoiaicéð la doinnall mac bpiam mic doinnall mic enpi í neill ap giolla-pátpaice mac Piliip mic toiprðealbáig meguioip, báttar plioct plaitber-taicé méguioip in pparpað doinnall, dol dóib ap baile bon abann, 7 cpeacá do glacacð leó, bñiptear iapiam pōppa, 7 po bñacð a cpeacá díb. Ro marbað, 7 po báðeacð opoñg dá μυνητιρ in mac maðnappa mic bpiam mic concobar óicc méguioip etip baile bono abann, 7 iur móip, 7 doinnall mac bpiam pñin do gabail hi tcañnaig an pñta hi pññann na harða μυνητιρε lwin 7 naonbar dá μυνητιρ do baðac hi ccapaio μυνητιρε banain an lá céðna.

Piliip mac toiprðealbáig méguioip cona éloinn, 7 clann tomap mic mað-napa mégrampadáin do dol ap ionnpaiceð hi tteallac eacéac, 7 cpeacð do óenamh doib ap toiprðealbáic mac aóða mégrampadáin (tanaipte an típe), 7 toiprðealbáic pñipin do marbað hi ttopaiðeéct na cpeiçe hípin, lottap apñðe pó cpantóicc mégrampadáin po gabacð leó an cpannócc, 7 mac ram-padáin pñin gέ do baof tinn, pácaibítear iapiam mac pañnpadáin óáig níp

now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note \*, under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra*.

\* *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curliu mountains.—See note \*, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

<sup>1</sup> *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, “sat round the castle of Sligo.”

<sup>10</sup> *Of Brian O’Conor*.—Charles O’Conor interpolates *laignig*, which is correct, for all the O’Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Lughneach, one of the sons of Turlough More

O’Conor, King of Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river’s mouth, now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

<sup>o</sup> *Inis-mor*.—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and



slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe<sup>k</sup>. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo<sup>l</sup>, and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor<sup>m</sup>, but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy] ; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynn's, plundered the Glynn's and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abham<sup>n</sup>, and seized upon spoils ; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abham and Inis-mor<sup>o</sup>. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata<sup>p</sup>, in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin<sup>q</sup>; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain<sup>r</sup> on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory ; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took ; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

<sup>k</sup> *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>q</sup> *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

<sup>r</sup> *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now capuð Uí Óhánáin, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isle

πέδαταρ α ταβαρτε λεό. Rucc iarom mac uí Raigillig .i. emann ruad mac aoda mic caéail ar na manéacáib rin γ ar mac maḡnair. Dripréir lair orpa, γ Ro marbað donnachad mac Remainn mic Pílip méḡuoir, Pílip mac eoḡain mic doínnail ballaig méḡuoir, Aod mac eoḡain mic toirpdealbais méḡuoir, Muiréirteac ruad mac murchað, γ Sémar mac mic epaít méḡuoir co roé-aíob ele, γ Ro beanað beór eic iomda díob irin ló rin.

Mac méḡuoir brian mac émainn mic tomair décc.

Mac raínpadán caéail mac aeða mic eocáin décc, γ tigeapna do ḡairm do tomár mac maḡnura méḡraínpadán.

Mac tigeapnán (.i. uilliam) tealais duncáda décc.

Faige mac maolínórda uí raḡallais do íarbað la cloinn tpsan mic eoḡain mic doínnail báin γ la remur mac toirpdealbais mic eocáin i nōruim lftan.

Tadcc mac doínnail uí brian décc, γ brian mac doínnail mic ταιόcc mic toirpdealbais décc ró éinb lft páite iarom.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1513.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, Mile, cúicc céo, α τπί décc.

Muirir ó píteallais aipdeppoc tuama maḡirteir διαδάτα po ba mó clí cleipéacáta ma amirir péin décc.

An toippicel maḡcongail décc.

Roppa mac Maḡnara méḡ mathḡainna ticéapna oirḡiall, γ Tadcc mac maolécclann uí céallais (.i. ticéirna ua maine) décc.

Porlongporc do denam dua doínnail i τaimcell Sliccis ó pel brighoe co cmetoir, ar α aoi ní po ḡab an baile ppir an pé rin, γ po marbað duine uapal do íuintir uí doínnail don cup rin .i. Niall mac Epeínóin do cloinn tpuibne pánaττ.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

<sup>s</sup> *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonagh, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

<sup>t</sup> *Six weeks*, lft páite, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Fihelly*.—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and “who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire ; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire ; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire ; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough ; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others ; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died ; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan<sup>a</sup> of Teallach-Dunchadba (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died ; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks' afterwards.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.*

Maurice O'Fihelly<sup>u</sup>, Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail<sup>w</sup> died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide ; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Congail*.—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Caṡal ócc mac doimnaill mic eoccham uí concobair, mac ticcŕina ba fŕŕi emec 7 ſiḡnañ, ḡaoíŕ 7 ḡluocur baí i moctar connacht do maṗbað la a úŕbpaṡair fŕñ .i. Eóccan mac doimnaill hi fŕuill la taob̃ baile uí ḡiollḡám, 7 teaṡt do bŕiŕŕñnar dipeaṡ dḡ, eóḡan fŕñ do cpochað la hua ndoimnaill po éññ epí lá iappan tanpin.

Eóḡan ua máille do tḡct luṡt epí long ḡo cuan na cceall mbŕec ipin oíðce, 7 maíte an típe an tan pin ap éipḡe amaṡ i fŕappað uí doimnaill. Airceit, 7 loirceit an baile, 7 ḡabaut bŕaiḡde iomḡa ann. Rucc doimñn porpa ḡup bo hŕecŕñ dḡib̃ anamñam i nmeal an típe do níað tñmte, 7 tñ-  
dála in impoccur a long. Rucc macaſñ ócc aídŕach do cloimn tŕuibne porpa .i. bŕian 7 clann bŕiam mic an eappac uí ḡalleubair, 7 buidñ ŕcolócc 7 baṡlaṡ, 7 ionŕaiḡiṡt iad co dñḡññŕmḡ, 7 maṗḡṡar leó Eoḡan ó máille 7 cuícc ŕiṡt nó a ŕe amaille ŕup, 7 bñtar dḡ lunnḡ dḡib̃, 7 na bŕaiḡde po ḡabŕat epé moŕbññibh dḡ 7 caŕŕñóna ipa baile po ŕáŕaiḡŕiṡt.

O doimnaill do dḡl bŕecñ ŕŕóna in Alban ap tḡcuŕeað ṕiḡ Álbai, iap ccoŕ lŕpeaṡ 7 teaṡtað ap a éññ, 7 iap ndol ŕoŕ dḡ ŕuan onóŕ, 7 apcṡaḡa móŕa on Riḡ, 7 iap mbñŕ ṕáŕte dḡ ma ŕappað, 7 iap ccaſñcluḡ combaŕple don Riḡ ḡan tḡct in epimñ amail po éŕuall, tice ó doimnaill dia tiḡ iap fŕaḡal ḡuapaṡta móŕi dḡ ŕop muŕi.

Mac uilliam búŕc Emann, mac Riocairḡ, mic Emann, mic toimáŕ, fŕŕi dḡŕ bo munŕip na huŕiḡ, 7 na hollamñam do maṗbað hi fŕuill cloimn a úŕb-  
paṡair .i. tŕpóid ŕiaḡach, 7 Emann cíocapaṡ dḡ mac Uáŕep mic Riocairḡ.

Slóicṡeað lá hua neill .i. Apŕ mac Aoḡa hi tŕŕian conḡal dia po loŕcc maḡline, 7 dia po épeaṡ na ḡlune. Rucc mac neill mic cumn [7] mac uíðñm ap éuḡ don tŕluaiḡ, 7 po maṗbað Aoḡ mac uí neill don éup pin. Teccmianḡ an ŕluaiḡ 7 an tóŕi ŕŕi apoile ap na maŕach, 7 po maṗbað Mac uíðñm .i.

<sup>x</sup> *Baile-Uí-Ghiolgaín*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

<sup>y</sup> *Killybegs*, *cealla beacca*, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>z</sup> *St. Catherine*.—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

<sup>a</sup> *On his arrival there*, literally, “after his going to the east,” Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

<sup>b</sup> *Changed*, *caſñcluḡ*.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Connor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain\*. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs<sup>y</sup>; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine<sup>z</sup>, whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there<sup>a</sup>, he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed<sup>b</sup> the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics<sup>c</sup> were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Cioerach<sup>d</sup>, two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chon-gail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

<sup>c</sup> *Whose domestics*, óap bo munzip, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

<sup>d</sup> *Edmond Cioerach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Riobhuid mac Ruibhuid, 7 ubong ualbanchuib lair an ploig, 7 tice ó néill tar a air iarain.

Carlen dúnlui do gabail la hUa ndóinnall ar éoinn geroit mic uidlin, 7 a éabairt do éoinn Ualtair mic uidlin.

Art mac néill mic art uí neill décc .6. augur, 7 a adnacal i ndun na ngall.

Eogan ruad mac ruibne do marbad la éoinn a dearbbratar fín, 7 le donnachad mac toirpdealbais ní baóigill.

Inbaircchuid cille do éabairt la tadcc na línna ar éorbmac laorac mac tadcc mic doinnall óice, ar ngairm még cáircaigh da gach fín óib, 7 an tég h i raibe Corbmac do loiccaó, 7 é fín 7 a conrapail do dol amach ar an tég h, 7 conrapal Tadcc do marbad leo, 7 corbmac cona muintir duntéche go haímar aitérach. Óímuina do roinn ar dó eir corbmac 7 tadcc co bar tadcc.

Mac maégaíma décc .1. tadcc, mac toirpdealbais, mic tadcc mic donnachad na glaise.

O maégaíma Concobair roinn mac concobair mic diarmata uí maégaíma decc, fín do éuaidh tar lánabli rannfín 7 roirfín hi cénadar a duntice an concobair hirm.

\* *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

† *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of *dún* and *loip*, in which *dún* becomes an adjective to *loip*, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised *Dunluce*, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word *dunloip* is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "Seirid Turgesius a lán go dunloip Mhaol-peachlainn map a raibe peadao a ngeibionn aca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized *Dunlisia* by Colgan, and

written *dun lipe* by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name *Dunluce*; but that by *Dunlios* the Four Masters meant *Dunluce*, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland* under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of *Dunluce* in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to *Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim*, pp. 64, 578, 609, and *Hamilton's Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 7, 117.

‡ *A treacherous attack*, *mópacúio cille*, i. e. *cláen-mópacúio*. The *l* should not be doubled in *cile*. In Cormac's Glossary the word *cil* is explained by *cláen*, false, treacherous.

§ *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. *Teige*, *Thaddæus*, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home<sup>c</sup>.

The castle of Dun-lis<sup>f</sup> was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack<sup>g</sup> was made by Teige na Leamhna<sup>h</sup> upon Cormac Ladh-rach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constable<sup>i</sup>; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon<sup>j</sup> (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear<sup>k</sup>.

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Lanne, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. According to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Seaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leren*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in

Scotland.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

<sup>i</sup> *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

<sup>j</sup> *Mac Mahon*.—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

<sup>k</sup> *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; ζεπ λάμανβ in this sentence means literally “beyond their hands,” i. e. beyond their exertions: the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the cénúir, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivalagh.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ., 1514.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, a cftair décc.

Ρατραιце ό διυβλсháin abb cfhannpa, γ Αοδ mac gilliepiyτ í pιαc bioc-áin Αιριδ bporcca décc.

Ο Νέλλ Αρτ, mac Αοδα, mic eoγam, mic neill óicc décc. Πήr τιucepeac τόταcταc, αρβήpταch, ealaδhach, cpoδa, cfnδapach, eipide, ap pob annaín mac tánaprte na ticcérna pop énel eoγam pιαín ποιme. Αρτ mac Cumh mic Enri διοpδheac na ionac.

Donnchaδ mac concobair uí brian do mαrbaδ go nanhδhíal míoγaolínar la cloinn τοιppδealliaγ mic mupchaδ í brian .i. Mupchaδ, γ donnchaδ. Τογa pήr nepeann do láin γ do τόταcτ, do épuar, γ do épóδαcτ an tí τοpéair annpín.

Ταδcc na líina, mac doímaill, mic ταδcc μέγ capéaiγ décc píe haδairt map nar paolúδ, pήr ap mó po mll, γ móp milleac da τταmcc dia aicme le cumíne cáich.

Cfnour póna móp lá hαpía cille dapa, uap do mπίγ tpe coicceac ulac co capraic pήγypa, γ an muma go Paúir mēγcáptaiγ. An tapla céona do hol um lím í banáin, γ ní doh annaín laip gan an caplén do bpipeac nó do γabáil, ap ní po péd ní dó. γ tño dia tiz do éionól plóiz γ opδanap baδ mó. Aδeac tamc de pin dόpoin γalap a écca dia γabáil co népbaít de. Ba Rídipe ap γapτ γaipeccíδ, ba moγδa, piaγalta bpiάtpa γ bpléa an tí cfpτα annpín .i. Γepóττ tapla.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Duibhneacháin*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

<sup>m</sup> *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na ticcérna pop cmet eoγam .i. na éiγeapna oriona éiγeapna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

<sup>n</sup> *Unbecomingly*, míoγaolínar, i. e. in a manner unbecomingly kinsmen.

<sup>o</sup> *Teige-na-Leamhna*.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the

year 1513, p. 1325. *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Pailis*.—See the situation of this 'pointed out under the year 1510. The word paúir is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

<sup>q</sup> *Leim-Ui-Bhanáin*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle*. It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.*

Patrick O'Duibhleachain<sup>1</sup>, Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen<sup>m</sup> before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecomingly<sup>n</sup> slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna<sup>o</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis<sup>p</sup>. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain<sup>q</sup>, and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl<sup>r</sup>, was a knight in valour, and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

<sup>r</sup> *Garrett, the Earl*.—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his

forces, he began his march, but on his journey he fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóicceadh lá hiarla cille dapa *Ḥepóirt* ócc mac *Ḥepóirt*, irin mbreipne, 7 uíe mór do dénuin dóib innte don éur rin .i. O Raigillig *Ad* mac cátail do marbhad lair, *Pilip* a dhíbpatair, 7 mac do *Pilip*, 7 *Ḥepóirt* mac *Emainn* me tomáir uí raigillig. Áetmad enní do marbhad céirpe fir décc duairlib 7 darpómaireib muinirpe raigillig cenmo tá rochaide dia muinirpe. Ro gabadh ann bfor Mág caba .i. Maime mac maégaíma.

Cairlén cula patann do gabáil, 7 do bhríead la hua ndóimnaill méraic a plána do bhríead do ndóimnaill ua cáatán.

Creacla móra do dénaí la hUa ndóimnaill i ngailíngaib darp loircc 7 dár arcc an tír go cruachan gailíng, 7 marbair ó Ruadhán lair 7 rochaide ele.

Coccað dhírecc eirí ó ndóimnaill (*Ad* mac *Ad*a ruadh), 7 ó néll (*Ar* mac *cunn*), 7 móran daimeadh dporcadh doib ar gac taoib, 7 a mbíe a brad hi pporlongporc i naghaidh apoile, 7 a éeet do ghrácaib an pparait naíín, 7 do cómairle a ndaídaimeadh ríó cáirpómaí do dénaí doib pe poile, 7 a ndol hi ccfno apoile ar dporíet *Ar*dparpata, 7 cairpóir eirpe do dénaí doib le chéle, 7 cairpacha nuaa (annaille le daingnuccadh na ríncaprae) do éabairp la hua neill dua ndóimnaill ar énel móán, ar mór Eoghan, 7 ar pparib manac, 7 ó ndóimnaill do éabairp a mhe mar arccadh dua néill .i. Niall ócc baí appar mar an tan rin illáín aice i ngioll le cairpíead.

Coblaic long pparad, 7 báð do éappang la hua ndóimnaill por loc Éirne, 7 a bíe pé ppar na cómnaide i mór ceílen. Airccir 7 loirccir oileín éúil na noirpí, 7 do gni ríó pe pparib manach iar ccor a cúmaet ppar.

Mac an iarla móir .i. henry mac *Ḥepóirt* do gabáil lair an iarla ócc .i. *Ḥepóirt* ócc.

Inóracchíó la hAd mac ndóimnaill í néll, 7 lá conn mac neill ar Shían mac *Cunn* go cluan daíal, 7 baile Shían do loirccadh leó. Creacla an tírpe

<sup>s</sup> *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

<sup>t</sup> *O'Ruadháin*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

<sup>u</sup> *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they

agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tie of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

<sup>v</sup> *The islands of Cuil-na-noireor*.—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang<sup>s</sup>, and slew O'Ruadhain<sup>t</sup>, and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art. the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other<sup>u</sup>. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear<sup>v</sup>, and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhail<sup>w</sup>, against John, the son of Con; and they

beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called *cúil na n-oirpear*, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other

references to this place at the years 1486, 1506.

See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

<sup>w</sup>*Cluain-Dabhail*.—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

δο εορ πένπρα δόιβ. Ο νελλ, γ Μας δοήνναλλ δο βρήτ ορρα τόρι τρομ, να  
ερίεχα δο βήν δίοβ, γ βήρεαδ ορρα. Cúicefí δο íbhóct απτ í néll δο μαρ-  
βάδ ανη.ι. τοιρδρεαλβαδ, mac neill mic Αιρτ, Ραλζε mac nell, Ρυαδρι mac  
αοδα mic απτ, Δοήνναλλ ballach mac Αιρτ αν εαπλέιν, γ Αοδ mac Εμανν  
mic απτ í néll. Δο μαρβάδ ó Αοδ ανη δά νιας νιεε α γιορρι.ι. Αιρτ ócc γ  
βριαν. Ρο μαρβάδ ανη θεόρ πέλιμ ócc ó meallan, γ Conn ó concoδaρι, γ πο  
βήναδη δειχí νειχí pichít δο Chomh don éur pin.

Διαριρ mac αν αββαδ móρι μέγυδρι, γ Διολλατραιεε mac πέλιμ mic  
μαγναρα δέcc.

Ο δάλαγ corcumruasδ ταδγ mac δοnnchaδ, mic ταδcc, mic εφδcaλλ, οιδε  
lé δάν, φήρ τιγε αοιδηδh cotechinn δέcc ma τιγη pén hi pφíναγ βήρα, γ α  
αδhacal ι μαυητριρ corcumruasδ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1515.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cúice céδ, α cúice δέcc.

Mhíma mac capmaic eppcop Raṭa boṭ δέcc.

Εοζαν mac απτ mic εόιν, mic απτ mic caṭmaoíl eppcop cloṣaρι δέcc.

Διολλατραιεε ó hulṭaṣaam pφpφn achaδ bñṭi δέcc.

Senur mac τομάρι puaδ mic αν αββαδ μέγυδρι γ mac pφmaam mic αν  
pepaφm μέγυδρι δο μαρβάδ lap αν ccomapba μαγυδρι hi ppeapionn claoín-  
unpe.

and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmagh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Rich-hill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhail is in the same vicinity.

\* *With a strong body of troops*, τóρι τρομ, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."

† *On the side of Hugh*, ó αοδ, literally, "there were killed from Hugh," i. e. from or of Hugh's people.

‡ *Finaigh-Bheara*, now Finnyvara, near the

New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Donough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note †, under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

§ *The abbey of Corcomroe*, i. e. the abbey of the territory of Corcomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, at the year 1267, it

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops<sup>x</sup>, pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh<sup>y</sup> the two sons of Mac-aghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Conor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara<sup>z</sup>, and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe<sup>a</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.*

Meanma Mac Carmac<sup>b</sup>, Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell<sup>c</sup>, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chlogaidh, at the head of

Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

<sup>b</sup> *Meanma Mac Carmac*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Mene-laüs (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Cawell*.—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Doimnall mac aoda puaid í doimnall do marbad le haoð mbuðe ó ndoimnall pa tuaid blaðaiḡ, 25. november.

An golla duib mac toirpðealbaiḡ méguiðir décc.

Ταðcc mac toirpðealbaiḡ méguiðir décc επέ βίτιν ἡρεαιρ puair.

Ταðcc ó huiccin, ἡ uatep hriḡnac diaρ pacapτ do baðað lá τaoð leapa-gabail.

Caḡal mac fñḡail mic doimnall bán uí paḡallaiḡ décc.

Coblaç long ppaða lá hua ndoimnall aod ócc mac aoda puaid for loc eipne, ἡ an loc ḡo Þopτ na cruma duntεaæt ἡ do ἡiḡfð laρ vaiḡðeóin na típe, maḡbḡta, ἡ loipccḡe ile do ðenaiḡ lá a ἡlógaiḡ for oilénaib cloinne emann inéguiðir.

Slóicceað lá hua néill (Aḡτ) ι noipḡiallaiḡ, ἡ tḡccinail do upuḡḡ dou tḡluaḡ pḡ muinḡir meḡ maḡḡaiḡna, ἡ aḡτ balb mac méḡ maḡḡaiḡna paof éinnḡfðna do maḡbað laρ an ḡluaḡ, ἡ ua conḡalaiḡ .i. emann.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1516.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡτ, mīle, cúicc céð, aḡé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchað uí fñḡail eḡpcoḡ na hangaile décc.

An toirpennεaç ó muipḡεapa .i. mall décc.

Ο uoçapτaiḡ (concoḡar capḡaç) décc.

Mac inéguiðir bḡian mac concoḡar mic tomaiρ ócc do maḡbað lé bḡian ócc ináḡ maḡḡaiḡna, ἡ lé cloinn donnchað inéguiðir.

Mac doimnall cloinne ceallaiḡ .i. colla do maḡbað.

Coccað móρ déipḡε etip ó ndoimnall ἡ ó néill, ἡ forḡað móρ ðaoíne do ðenaiḡ lá ḡaç tḡεapḡna aca. Cḡεaça mópa do ðenaiḡ lá Maḡnuρ ó ndoimnall ap enḡi mbalb ó néill, ἡ upinóρ an típe mīle ó ḡliaḡ aḡτeac do loḡccað laρ. Cḡεaça aḡðble ele do ðenaiḡ lá bḡian ó néill hi ccenel Moéin.

<sup>d</sup> *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tírconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

<sup>e</sup> *A fall*, εapcap.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as

tuizim, and so translated by D. F.

<sup>f</sup> *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúl-na-n-oiḡear, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach<sup>d</sup>, on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall<sup>e</sup> which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne ; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma<sup>f</sup>, in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel ; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh<sup>g</sup>, the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.*

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill ; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Orlém cúile na noipeap, the

island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

<sup>g</sup> *Art Balbh*, i. e. Art the stammering.

O domhnall iarain do dol hi ttip eóccam. 7 cenel fshaidis do loicead laip, 7 an tip uile gar an abann don hannm ina, 7 tigh plan dia tigh iarain.

Caiplen phiceis do gabal la hua ndomhnall aod oec mac aoda puad iap mbist aithad padu ma peccam. Ar anlaod appiet laip a gabal. Riopie ppancaad do eodt dia oihiepe co purgattoiri Patpance pop loe gerce, Ro gab do paigid i domhnall acc dol 7 acc teadt coo ppuar onoir, 7 aipmuidin tiot-lacte, 7 talhairtar, 7 do pónpat aontad 7 capadpad ré apoule, 7 Ro tingeall an Riopie pin long ap a mbiaid gonnada mópa do eop do paigid uí domhnall iap na elop do go paide an caiplen pin Slliceis acca iomcornam ppu. Ro comall eicem an Riopie an ní pin uap do piae an long co cuan na cceall mbicc. Ro peolad ppar i gac ndipead do paigid phiceis, 7 ó domhnall cona poepaide pop tip co companceatar do muir, 7 do tip mon mbale. Ro hipead an baile leó pua piú puarpiot hé, 7 do bfit ó domhnall maetán namacal don bapda. Do ead na domhnall ap pin hi ttip noilella, 7 gabar caiplen éile maofle, caiplen loea dfeccan, 7 dún na móna an lá pin. Pághair bapda hi ceud dób, 7 tuce gilla 7 bpaide ón ceud ele. Ro marbad ona Mac donnchaad baile an móta, 7 mac mic donnchaad acc teadt hi ceud pléicé uí domhnall le donnchaad mac toirpdealbaid i baogill. Tice na domhnall plan dia eicé iap mbuaid coopecan iappin.

Caiplen mic puibne pámat .i. Ráit maolán do tuipin.

O domhnall do dol po dí pop pluaidead hi ttip neocam, 7 gan taepu nó tghinál ppu mte, ná diogháil oirdeape do dénam ap ná laip aet an tip dimteet 7 a hupmóir do millead.

Coccad etip gearaltaad 7 Semur mac muirip .i. oipe na hiarlaeta, do puide im loe ngar. Rob iad aipis a pluaig Mag caipetis caippead

<sup>b</sup> *Kinel-Ferry*, now included in the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.

<sup>i</sup> *Una*, now Oona, a stream which flows through the parish of Clonfeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, and pays its tribute to the Blackwater, near Battleford Bridge.—See the Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 61.

<sup>k</sup> *Lough Gery*, now Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>5</sup>, under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*.

<sup>l</sup> *The castle of Lough-Dargan*, now Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, near Colooney, in the county of Sligo.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1422.

<sup>m</sup> *Dun-na-mona*, i. e. the fort of the bog. This castle, which is situated in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, is now called Doonamurray, but in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, 1687, it is called Downamory, *alias* Downamony.

<sup>n</sup> *Rath-Maelain*, now Rathmullan, a small



by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry<sup>b</sup>, and the whole country, as far as the river called Una<sup>i</sup>, and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg<sup>k</sup>; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan<sup>l</sup>, and the castle of Dun-na-mona<sup>m</sup>; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelain<sup>n</sup>, fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury, except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gar<sup>p</sup>. The chiefs of his army were

town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family

of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

<sup>o</sup> *Remarkable injury*, *oioḡbáil oipoeape*, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

<sup>p</sup> *Loch Gar*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County.

.i. domnall mac finḡin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taidce, Corbmac mac domnchaíð óicc méz captaiz tigeapna Ealla, an Ríoirpe pionn, Ríoirpe an ḡlínna, ḡ an Ríoirpe ciarraigeac, Mac mairiḡ; ḡ ó concóbaip, ḡ tair iomputaiz an tḡlucāz maḡ captaiz mór .i. corbmac laḡpac. Ticc Sían mac an iapla deccaoíne a imne lé dāl ccap ap po baí coḡac, ḡ clínnaḡ tcorra, uair bá hí mór inḡín domnchaíð mic brian duibḡ bín an tSíann pín. Eirḡir ua brian ppi báid ḡ connalbur, ḡ tionoilir tuadimimniz, ḡ ticc piapup mac Semuir buitiléir, ḡ apale da pann ina dócom, ḡ tiaḡaid do pāizid an tḡlōiz ḡlpaiz. Oḡ connairc mac an iapla maite mórḡlucāz ḡl mbrian dá ionnpaizid apí comairle do pōnpaz ḡan teaccmāil pé poile, ḡ fáccbāil an baile ḡan basḡlucāz ḡo po ḡḡappaz pé poile amlaid pín.

Maḡ captaiz mór .i. corbmac luḡpac mac taidce tigeapna dḡmumian an tí ap pḡip puaip tigeapna, ḡ ap mó puaip do éoccaḡ nó ḡo paibē na tigeapna ḡan pḡlpaib, an tí ba pḡip do éinn deópaḡ ḡ deiblén ba pḡip pḡet ḡ pāizal do tḡlḡmaḡaib lḡte mocca décc.

Caplén baile í éḡlbaill .i. lḡm í bānān do ḡabāil le hiapla cille dapa ḡlḡoid mac ḡlḡoid iap pḡimḡḡ a ḡabāla dia atair, ḡ ap dḡmaic ma po baí ipin amipip pín caplén do baḡ epuaḡde corpaḡ ḡ congḡmāil inap ḡo po bḡipeaḡ im éḡn a baḡaḡaḡ hé.

Maiḡm mór do éabairt deimann mac comair buitiléir ap piapup buitiléir, ḡ ap mac mic piapap, ḡ ḡpōiz mór dá mairip ḡ dá mbuaḡaḡaḡaḡ do buain dḡbh.

Mac comḡde brian ócc mac brian puaḡ décc.

and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

<sup>4</sup> *Dal-Cuis*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

<sup>5</sup> *Of the race of Brian*, *Sil mbrian*, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Borumha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

<sup>6</sup> *The resolution he came to*, ap í comairle do pōnpaz, literally, *consilium quod ceperunt*. Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nomi-

native. It should be constructed as follows : Oḡ connairc mac an iapla maite mórḡlucāz ḡl mbrian dá ionnpaizid, ap í comairle do pāizne ḡan teaccmāil ppiu, acḡ an baile dḡaccbāil ḡan basḡlucāz; aḡup po ḡḡappaz pé poile amlaid pín. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

<sup>7</sup> *Parted from each other*, po ḡḡappaz pé poile.

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Connor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais<sup>a</sup>, for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian<sup>f</sup> approaching, the resolution he came to<sup>s</sup> was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other<sup>f</sup>.

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy<sup>u</sup>, and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain<sup>w</sup>, was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

<sup>u</sup> *The needy*, *veibléen*.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the Feilire Beg, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis* .i. *anbáinn*."

<sup>w</sup> *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the

Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhna, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his Annals

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ̃ mac brian uaine í gallcúbaip coim̃arba na cairpcece décc.  
 Mac brian éasíc̃ mac ταιδ̃ce mic eoḡain uí éoncob̃aip do m̃arbaδ̃ hi  
 p̃p̃ioll la mac ταιδ̃ḡ na tuaiḡe mic p̃eilim mic eoc̃c̃ain, ḡ do p̃lioct̃ an é̃f̃p̃p̃-  
 baḡ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1517.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céu, a Secht décc.

Ο concob̃aip p̃ailḡe brian mac ταιδ̃ce mic an éalbaicé décc, ḡ an calbaδ̃  
 mac ταιδ̃ce doir̃onfoh na ionaδ̃.

Donnchaδ̃ mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ uí baioḡill p̃f̃p̃ a cúmact̃a roba p̃f̃p̃ do  
 úinne uapal, ap mó do pinne do éoccaδ̃, ḡ do ḡuaipb̃f̃p̃taib̃ dá τtánnice dá  
 éim̃δ̃ p̃f̃n, do úol luc̃t báu co topaḡ, ḡ ḡaoct̃ dia b̃p̃uaδ̃aδ̃ ip̃m b̃p̃aip̃ḡe  
 p̃iaip̃, ḡ ní po p̃iḡh aon p̃oc̃al dia p̃c̃élaib̃ ó ip̃m.

S̃f̃an mac cuinn mic enp̃í mic eoc̃c̃ain í neill, mac τiḡeap̃na bá mó τoice.  
 ḡ ep̃om éonach i nult̃aib̃ ma p̃é décc.

P̃ilip mac τοιρρδεαλβαḡ m̃éḡuioip̃ paos̃ éim̃ p̃f̃ona décc.

P̃ilip mac S̃f̃an buiḡe m̃éḡ m̃aḡḡanna p̃f̃p̃ p̃á maic̃ caic̃t̃ñ ḡ cop̃naib̃ décc.

AR̃t mac aḡa mic doim̃aill uí néill do m̃arbaδ̃ lé m̃all mac cuinn, mic  
 aip̃t uí nell.

Ο τuαταλ̃ .i. AR̃t do m̃arbaδ̃ lá a b̃p̃aict̃p̃ib̃.

An ḡiolla duib̃ mac donnchaδ̃ mic tom̃áip̃ m̃éḡuioip̃ décc.

Tom̃ap̃ mac m̃llicc, mic m̃llicc a b̃up̃c do éaḡap̃t ep̃iect̃ a h̃up̃m̃uim̃an,  
 topaḡc̃ct̃ ep̃om do b̃p̃f̃t̃ aip̃ hi pope om̃na, Muiñct̃p̃ ḡ m̃ap̃c̃p̃luaḡ éom̃ap̃  
 do éop̃ do úp̃uim̃ na cep̃eaδ̃ lap̃ an topaḡc̃ct̃, na ep̃eaδ̃a do buam̃ uib̃, ḡ  
 tom̃áp̃ do m̃arbaδ̃, p̃f̃p̃ a aoiip̃ p̃a p̃f̃p̃ oip̃b̃f̃p̃t̃ taime do ḡallaib̃ ep̃eann ma  
 aip̃p̃ip̃, ap ip̃ leip̃ do haip̃ceac̃δ̃ ḡ do p̃ápaḡf̃oḡh m̃am̃iḡ p̃eaḡt̃ p̃iam̃h.

Caip̃lén an lõca do ḡaḡáil ap elom̃n cop̃b̃maic̃ laḡp̃aḡ, ḡ a c̃cop̃ p̃f̃n ap̃

of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í b̃ánám.

\* *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

† *Teige-na-tuaighe*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

\* *Dangerous exploits*, do ḡuaip̃b̃f̃p̃taib̃, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

† *Who had come*, oa τtánnice, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

‡ *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note †.

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine<sup>x</sup> O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe<sup>y</sup>, son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Ccarrbhach [the gambler].

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.*

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died ; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits<sup>z</sup>, of all who had come<sup>a</sup> of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach<sup>b</sup> ; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them<sup>c</sup> was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers ; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends]

from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

οἰβιρτ hi lñt mñc muirip. Cpeaáa mópa lá mac muirip óap lépaipec μαξ  
ó ccoincínd ó enocaiñ aniaip.

Slóicéaó laip an lurtip ap tapraince cloinne mñine an iaipia hi ttip  
eocáan, 7 caipléa í neill (.i. Aip mac cuinn) .i. dun gñaiann do bpipeaó laip  
don cup pin.

CRaáa mópa lá hua ccfíbaill (Maolpuanaaó) i ndelbna. Caipléa cuin-  
copaó do gábaill laip, 7 a apccain. Coccáa móp tpiopíde etip ó ccfíbaill 7  
dealbna, O maolcaáclann, 7 iattpoiñ do tapruing an iaipia dia po bpiwfó  
caipléa an poáap delbna (.i. gaipá an caipléa).

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1518.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, mile, cúicc ceo, a hoct décc.

Μαιμipτιp na mbpaáap i napomaáa do gnouccaó do cum na mbpaáap  
de obrepuañtia.

Aeo mac Ropa mic tomair óicc méguipí cananaó copáó hi ccloáap,  
pñipun m acaó upáoip, 7 pñipún hi cclaioímmip póp loó éipne, pñi pial póp-  
bpaoiñg, 7 paói cleipic décc.

Mac pinbne pámaττ .i. Ruaióip mac maolmuip, ail coáaigte gaáa coiñ-  
lann acc copnañ a tiげapma, pñi toipbñita peóo, 7 maóine oa gaó aon nó  
muccfo a líp do écc.

O heoópia cioápuaió mac aáapne paói pin óána, 7 pñi tiげe aoídeao  
coitécínd do écc.

Peilim mac bpian mic conócobair óicc méguipí décc iaip ttilleaó do  
ó áaáap pan pin tap líp a áupair bliadain na nñap, 7 a aólaaó i maiuip-  
tip mñmfcáin.

Clann í neill (.i. coim 7 aoo) .i. clann doimnaill mic enpí mic eoḡaun, 7 an  
coñapba máguipí do óol ap cpeiá ap bpian mac cuinn mic enpi, 7 bpian do

<sup>d</sup> *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killeally, in the barony of Garrycastle,

and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

<sup>f</sup> *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See Bealach-an-fhothair.

<sup>g</sup> *In defence of his lord*, acc copnañ a tiḡ-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge], laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn<sup>d</sup> from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora<sup>e</sup>, in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein<sup>f</sup>, was demolished.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.*

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoín-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord<sup>g</sup> and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace<sup>h</sup>, and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell. son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

equipa, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mae Sweenys were heredi-

tary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

<sup>h</sup> The year of grace, i. e. of the Jubilee.

brúit forra ag doinnac an eic, ⁊ maomuccad forra goro gabad aod mac doinnall. Ro gonað mac caðinaoil donnchað mac emainn, ⁊ po marbhad rochaide do cenel fearaohaid, aobad mac caðinaoil iarañ dia gonaib.

Aod balb mac cuinn (.i. ó neill) í néill, do gabáil lá hénrí mbalb ua neill, ⁊ cúicc heoéa décc do bñn dfeuarcelad ar.

Inoracéid la Pílip mac émainn méguoir hí tír cñhroda ar henri mbalb ó neill, ⁊ oilén clapai⁊ do gabáil lair, ⁊ braidhe batpar acc enri do brúit lair naða .i. aed balb mac cuinn í neill, ⁊ mac aoda mic caprað baóí ó Pílip fñn oca, Ro marbhad ona caðal mac duinn mic emainn méguoir ó Pílip don éur rin.

An taod balb mac cuinn rin (.i. ó neill) a dubhamar décc i ndeiread roghinar.

Mac mic maghara Reimann mac caðal óicc mic maghara fñi deapcað daonnaéatá do écc.

Mac murcáda, Art buide mac doinnall riabaid mic geparit caománai⁊ décc.

Murchad ó maoleaclainn (.i. ó Maoleaclainn) faóí epeann ar cpoðac⁊ ⁊ ar cñnar fñna do marbhad hi mai⁊ elle lá a deapbraatar fñn art, ar po marbpoñ a deapbraatar .i. feilim riap an tan rin conad ma dioḡailride Ro marbadoñ lá harit, ⁊ toirpdealbá do gabail a ionad.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1519.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céo, a naoi décc.

Semur mac Pílip mic Semar mic Ruðraige méḡmaḡamna eppcop doipe décc.

Emann (.i. dub) ó duibidri abb eappa puand décc an céo lá do November.

<sup>1</sup> *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghanie, a townland in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map, sheet 43.

<sup>\*</sup> *Clapoch*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

<sup>1</sup> *Carried off with him*.—This seems to contra-

dict the former assertion that Henry Balbh obtained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The two entries were copied from two different authorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have



of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eich<sup>i</sup>, and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach<sup>k</sup>, and carried off with him<sup>l</sup> [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle<sup>m</sup>, by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.*

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroe<sup>n</sup>, died on the first day of No-

obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

<sup>m</sup> *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish

of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Assaroe*.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1184.



vember, and was buried at Donegal<sup>r</sup>, in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Chuain-Conmaicne<sup>p</sup>, head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh<sup>q</sup>], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Connor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlil O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh<sup>r</sup>, died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity<sup>s</sup> and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg<sup>t</sup> in Teflia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower<sup>u</sup> Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

cirt-na-Sinna.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *Prosperity*.—The Irish word *pať* now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated

in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

<sup>t</sup> *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyderg, in the county of Longford.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Lower*, *τιορ*.—In this part of Ireland *τιορ*

ἡ mac eoccain beór do marbhad ἡ mac caetnaoíl cúlaid mac emainn, Tomar mac emainn, ἡ emanó mac giollapatreaiac mic caetnaoíl do marbhad.

Da mac Ruaidrí mic brian meguir (.i. Rora, ἡ ταῖε) do gabáil lap an ecomarba maguir. Ruaidrí fínn, ἡ an éuib ele dá éloinn do éor ar a nduthaig dó, ἡ a ccaoraiǵeét do buain díb, ἡ an comarba do éor na ccaoraiǵeéta ró buandóidib dó fínn co ro puráil ua domnall ar an ecomarba a ccaoraiǵeáct do tabairt do ruaidrí doiríur.

Coccaó mór i ndealbna eirp phioct pñǵail mésgoelán ἡ phioct domnall dia ro marbhad Semur magcoelán Driúr gailinne, ἡ míogóaimna dealbna fíra dúpóor do peiléir ar cairlén cluana daimna.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1520.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, cuícc céo, píce.

Nielár mac riariar uí flannaccám pñpún daimínnur do éoccbail ar a ionad co heccoraé lé nñit tuataó, ἡ a écc i mboctab.

Mag aonǵura domnall mac aóda mic airt décc, ἡ peilim an einǵ a deapbpaétair doirónead na ionad, a écc rin óna, ἡ Mag aonǵura do gairim démann buíde mágáénǵura.

Muirir mac tomair mic tomair, iarla dñmumán décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne pioctair .i. uillíec mac uillíec décc.

Mac uilliam búpc .i. maolir mac tepoit do marbhad lá cloinn tñfómín móir mñic mic Seóínín.

Mac méguir (.i. Pílip mac emainn) do dol ar ionnpoiǵió ar mac Pílip

means towards the north, and éuar southwards.

\* *Creaghts*.—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

\* *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

\* *Dealbhna Eathra*.—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin

Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts<sup>w</sup>; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne<sup>x</sup>, and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra<sup>y</sup>, was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Chuain-damhna<sup>z</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.*

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe<sup>a</sup>.

Magemis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin<sup>b</sup>.

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

<sup>z</sup> *Chuain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown,

in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

<sup>a</sup> *Bohoe*, ι mboṛaib.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>a</sup>, p. 1147.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

ui παγλλαῖς ἰ νιότταρ τίρε, ερεάα δο γλααδ δόιβ, ἡ τώρι ερομ δο βρήτ  
ορρα im φλιοτ βριαν uί παιγλλις ἡ im ελομμ μεις ατάιλ ἰ παγλλις (ἰ. φήγαλ,  
ἡ μαοιμορδᾶ), ἡ im ελομμ νοοίηαλλ na κοιμηρι, βριφδ δόιβ αρ mac μέγ-  
υδιρ, ἡ αρ mac Ρίλιρ mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖς μέγυδιρ, ἡ Mac μεγυδιρ (Ρίλιρ)  
cona mac τομαρ δο ἡαρθαδ ανη, ἡ δά mac ρίλιρ mic τοιρρδεαλβαῖς (γιolla-  
πατραicc, ἡ emann) ἡ τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac πλατθεαρταῖς mic τομαρ ὅcc  
μέγυδιρ δο ἡαρθαδ ανη βεόρ γο ρόαυδῖ ele amaille φριύ.

Ρυαδιρ mac αοδα μέγυδιρ δο γαβάν α βριoll lé donn mbuide mac  
μεγυδιρ ἰ. Mac concobair mic τομαρ ὅcc, ἡ α τοιρβετ δο γιollaπατραicc  
ὅcc mic γιollaπατραicc mic emann μέγυδιρ, ἡ α μαρθαδ λαριυδε.

Caippre, mac concobair, mic caippre, mic corbmaic ἰ βιρη conpal ἡ εἰν-  
λιτμ μαicne μαιρβδαῖς δο écc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαδ mac φεilm μεγcoclán τιγεαρνα δεαλβna ἴερα ραοί ἰ nḡna  
ἡ m eolar, φή ρατα ἡ πο ῖαυδβήρα, φή λαρ α νοήναδ ααυλέν an φδάim.  
ἡ ααυλέν εἰνκόραδ δο écc ιαρ νοήγβεθαυδ.

Πλάῖς μόρ ραν μαάιρε ρεεραναδ δια πο éccρατταρ ρόαυδε δο δας  
δαοimḡ.

Ο ααιρυδε φεilm mac ταυcc ollam ἰῖα pleacḡa Ρίλιρ, ἡ Ρυδραῖγε mac  
υονηαυδ mic αοδα μέγυδιρ δέcc.

Μυιριρ mac τομάρ, mic an ιαπλα ροζα γαll ηῖρβατοδ δο ἡαρθαδ la  
com mac μαοίleaclann ἰ μύρδα co ρochaυδε ele amaille φριρ.

<sup>c</sup> *Iochtar-tire*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

<sup>d</sup> *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coininse from this island.

<sup>e</sup> *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no

means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mac Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

<sup>f</sup> *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.— See the years 1540 and 1548.

<sup>g</sup> *The castle of Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. the head of

lochtar-tire<sup>c</sup> against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis<sup>d</sup>. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach<sup>e</sup>, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan<sup>f</sup> and the castle of Ceann-Coradh<sup>g</sup> were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach<sup>h</sup>, of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlín O'More, as were also many others along with him.

the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killegally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copuó, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See

the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1521.

Αοιρ Κριοστ, mile, cúicc céu, píce, a haon.

Πριόρι δαιμήρι décc .i. Remann mac pñp̃uim iññri maigepam, p̃eap cléip̃c̃íðe coinnip̃c̃il ðepcaá, ðaonnaéταά eip̃ðe.

Μαζ ματ̃γαίηνα décc .i. Remann mac ḡlaip̃ne, mic Remainn, mic Ruð-paig̃e, ḡ Mácc ματ̃γαίηνα ðo ḡaip̃m ða mac .i. ḡlaip̃ne ócc.

Ο κατ̃áιν .i. Τομαρ mac aib̃ne décc, ḡ po ḡaib̃að é p̃iaρ an tan pa, ḡ ðo b̃ñað an τιḡeap̃nar ap̃ eicc̃m ðe lá ðoñnchað ua caτ̃áιν.

Δον̃nchað mac Ruaið̃ri mic b̃riain m̃éḡuð̃ri ðo map̃bað la macaib̃ meḡ paib̃paðáin .i. ðoiñnall ócc mac ðoiñnall b̃ñ̃naḡ, Uaitẽne mac maḡnũpa m̃éḡ-paib̃paðáin, ḡ ní baí ðia éuð̃ p̃ñ̃i a aoĩri bá p̃ñ̃ri m̃á an ðoñnchað ip̃m.

ḢRanne inḡñ̃i tom̃áir í eoḡain maτ̃aip̃ an c̃om̃ap̃ba m̃éḡuð̃ri, b̃ñ̃i bá moρ põnaρ ḡ paib̃p̃ñ̃i, ðeap̃lacc̃að ḡ ðeaḡemeaá décc.

Руð̃paig̃e mac éicc̃neac̃áin í ðoiñnall ðo map̃bað la ḡallaib̃ aḡ ó̃ũn ðeaḡ-an, ḡ é h̃i p̃p̃appað í neill .i. éuim̃ mic cuim̃.

Τοιρ̃p̃ðealb̃aá mac ðoñnchað mic puib̃ne ðo écc.

Τιḡeap̃nũp̃ ðealb̃na ðo poim̃ (lá h̃ua maioleac̃laim̃ τοιρ̃p̃ðealb̃aá, ḡ lá h̃ua c̃ceap̃baill Maolpuanað) eτ̃ip̃ an p̃ioρðoρc̃a m̃ac m̃éḡcocl̃áin, p̃ínḡm puað ḡ coρb̃mac.

Síle inḡñ̃i Néill ḡhaip̃b̃ uí ðoiñnall décc an 14 Aug̃uρτ.

<sup>1</sup> *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhhearc, or Saebhruisc, i. e. *tor̃ei oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus :

“Ninnio eap̃p̃oḡ ó Iñp̃ moig̃e paib̃ poρ Zoá

Eip̃ne, ḡ poρ eip̃ðe Ninnio paob̃puir̃ḡ, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc.”

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lamhghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are :

“Hoc Monasterium olim percebre temporis iniuriá in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.*

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samh<sup>i</sup>, a clerical<sup>k</sup>, kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Cloc Nennidh i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.

It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

<sup>k</sup> *Clerical*, κλέρις, i. e. clergyman-like.

## Aois CRIOST, 1522.

Aoir Criosr, míle, cuícc céú, píce, aúo.

Remann ruad mágaidir, Púioir lúra gabail décc.

Coccað anbáil ar nárige eirir ua ndomnaill, 7 ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne puocair, goill 7 gaoiðil connaéct, Síol mbriam, Síol ccfhneitirig 7 ríol ccfpbaill do denam comáonra 7 comicéngal lé hua neill i na gaid í domnaill docum an coccað rin, Aitac na mairi do cfhgail pé roile ag teét ar an pluais amair, Mac uilliam clainne puocair, uillec mac uillie an fíona, 7 uronig do inaitib ril mbriam, Donncha, 7 tadcc, clann toirpdealbais mic taidcc í briam, 7 an teppcop ócc ó briam, ó cfpbaill Maolpuanaid mac Sfein, 7 ríol ccein-neitirig, 7 m hiaac anám ac na daoine for a parbe a éiofécám do connaéct-aib, 7 do bí umal dó go rin, ó conócobair ruad, ó conócobair donn, Mac uilliam bírc, Mac diarmata mairge luirc, 7 gac a mbaoi fcorra rin hi cconnaéct-aib. bácar riðe uile i neplaine do teét ar ua ndomnaill 7 m féil mairpe fogmair po dálrac rin hua neill hi eirir aúda.

O neill tra po tionoilriðe cenel neoccam céur, clann aengura, oirgialla, Raigillig, piriinanaé, 7 peét adbal albanaé pa mac mic domnaill, alartrann. Tangatar ann beór flogbuidne iomda do gallaib na miðe, 7 do gallocc-laeéab cúccid laigean do cloinn ndomnaill, 7 do cloinn eiririg ar báid ingine iarla cille uara poa maíair dua neill.

O domnaill ona po éionóilriðe a roépaide mbicc ndeirb uilip buðem hi ccenél conaill .i. ó baigill, ó doéarraig, na eir mic ruibne, 7 muinir gallcu-bair imo mac Maighur co mbatatar for an bírn mbaogail in po ba uoíg leó ó neill dia mionhpóicéid .i. Popt no eirir namat, o po clor la hua neill an ní

<sup>1</sup> *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

<sup>m</sup> *The young Bishop O'Brien*.—He was Tur-lough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to

martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

<sup>n</sup> *In readiness*, i neplaine.—See the year 1587, where eplumað is used in the sense of “preparing or getting ready.”

<sup>o</sup> *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.*

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces<sup>1</sup> on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien<sup>m</sup>; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readiness<sup>n</sup> to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tirlugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy<sup>o</sup>, also came thither, from their attachment<sup>p</sup> to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys<sup>q</sup>, and the O'Gallaghers, with his son Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namlad<sup>r</sup>, a perilous

<sup>1</sup> *Attachment*, báro.—This word is still in common use in the sense of “esteem, affection, or attachment,” arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from gráó, peapc, and cion, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

<sup>q</sup> *The three Mac Sweenys*, i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

<sup>r</sup> *Port-na-dtri-namlad*, i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

ἦν ἀπὶ κονὰρ τοῦ λυῖο πρὶα ἐνελ νεοῦσαν ζαν ἀρηνεῶσθ ζο μαῖτ εὐ ἐρηναν  
 ὠβεόσε ἀγγίδε ζο ἡτ ρήαιζ, βαί mac mic ρυῖνε τιπε βοζανε, ἦσαν ἀν  
 εὐβλαιζ (Ro παζαῖβ να ὀμναιλλ acc ιομκοιῖέδ εαπλέιμ βεοιλ ἀτὰ ρήαιζ)  
 ἀζ εορναν ἀν βαλε ρρὶ ἡυα νέιλλ ἀμαῖ ἀρ ὀῖε ρορ εαοῖναιεαρ ἀρα αοί  
 πρὶα πο ζαῖαδ α βαλε ρά ὀεοῖδ λά ἡυα νέιλλ, ἡ πο μαρβὰδ mac mic ρυῖνε  
 λαρ εὐ ὀρυνιζ μῶρ δια μυντιρ, Ro μαρβὰδ ἀνν ὀνα διαρ ὀλλαιμειὰβ  
 ἰ ὀμναιλλ .ι. διαρματ mac ταιῶσε εαμ ἰ ἐλέριζ ραοί ρήνέαδ ἡ ρρῶάνα, ρρὶ  
 τιζε αοῖδῶ εὐτεμν ὀ εῖρεναῖβ ἡ ὀ εῖρυαζαῖβ, ἡ mac mic ἀν βαρῶ (.ι. αὐδ  
 μαε αεῶα), ἡ ἀραιλλ ἐλε ἐκνιοτάδ (.ι. ἀν 11 λύν). Ro ζαῖαδ ἡ πο λοιρρεαδ  
 βυν ὀροβαοιρ ἡ βέλ λειρε λά ἡυα νειλλ ὀον εὐρ ριν. Αζ ρῶαδ ὀ ὀρεμν δια  
 ρλυαζαῖβ ὀ βυν ὀροααοιρ, Ro μαρβὰδ Ρυῶραιζε mac ζορραῶα ζαλλῶα ἰ  
 ὀμναιλλ, ἡ mac mic εαλλαιζ να βρεῖρνε λά ταιῖβ ρζαιρβε μνηρ ἀν ρραοῖε λεο.

ΙΑΡ νά ελμυρῖν ὀνα ὀμναιλλ να ζμοῖα ριν ὀ ὀεναν λά ἡυα νειλλ πο  
 ρορῶνζαρ ρορ μαζνυρ να ὀμναιλλ εὐ ὀρυνιζ δια ρλυαζ ὀολ ὀ ερεαῖ-  
 λορρεαδ τίπε ἡεῶζαν, ἡ ὀ ὀεαχαῖδ ρρὶν ταρ βρῖνυρ ζυρ ἀν λῖον ταρμυταρ  
 μα ραρραῖδ ἰ ὀδεαῖαζ ἰ νειλλ ὀμναιεαζαῖβ τίπε ἡαῶα. Ὀάλα Μαζνυρα πο  
 ερεαῖλοιρρεαδ λαρ μα μβαοί μα ἐομφοῖραῖβ ὀ ἐνέλ εοῦῶαν Ro μαρβὰτ  
 ἡ πο μυδῡαζιτ ὀαοῖνε ιομῶα λαρ βεοίρ, ἡ ροαιρ ζο εορρεαρ.

Ο Ro ρῶιρ ὀ νειλλ (Μαζῡαρ ὀ ὀολ ἡ ταρ εοῦῶαν) ροαιρ μα ρρῖτιζ  
 ταρ ριν, ἡ πο μῖλλ ἀν τίρ πομῖνε ζο εῖνν μαζαρ, ἡ ὀ βερτ ερεαχ α εῖομ  
 μαζαρ λαρ, ἡ λυῖο εὐ εορρεαρ δια ἐτίρ.

is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.— See other references to this place at the years 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

<sup>8</sup> *Perilous pass*, beapn βαοζ ul, i. e. a gap of danger.

<sup>9</sup> *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban, the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, *a, a*, as extending from the River

Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains. It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>10</sup> *Bundroeces*.—Ζυν οροβαοιρ, i. e. the mouth of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now written in English.—See note <sup>8</sup>, under the year 1420, p. 843, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Beal-lie*, béal lie, translated *os rupis* by Philip O'Sullivan Beare in his *History of the Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised Belleek, and is that of a village on the River Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass<sup>s</sup>, through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen: [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine<sup>t</sup> (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes<sup>u</sup> and Beal-lice<sup>v</sup> were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich<sup>w</sup>.

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas<sup>x</sup>, in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirhugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair<sup>y</sup>, from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

<sup>w</sup> *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scarriſſ, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. Inis-fraoich is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>x</sup> *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

<sup>y</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gabad iapain longporc lá hua néill ag cnoc buidb ag loc monann (ppur a paitear a ccoitinne cnoc an boza) gur an pocraide rémpaite cén moctá an plóg an ar ainnil peimebertmar.

Imtupa í doinnall po íai tar bñmur iap poctann magmur go néadalab iomda dia íaigib ó na tarrpaib ua neill ag at rñnaigh 7 o ná pucc fair iap ndenan cpeice éinne magair, po lñpéglamaib lair an conraasair do pocraide ger bó huatad ppi huolap dórom an tan rin go mangatar go haon mairin co drunmlighn. Ro pñpúorac a ccomairle dñr cñ do déndaoir mñ na deacraib dicunñgib baí pop cñ doib uair po fdaatar ná biaib a naémaoín lá hua néill cona pluaig 7 lap an pluaig ccomactac po dail cuca dia tñr dia poiread leó poctann a cceann apñile conad í comairle appicet leó mñraicchid í neill ap apé bá neapa doib uair poa lanne leo a muñucchaib do mairin oðap a mñbioepogñan do neoc ipin mbit. Ar fair dñpib leó (o po báttar pop líon ploig ma nacchaib) amur longpñr do éabair ipin aohaid pop ua néill. Rannc pabab 7 pññpñr na comairle rin go hua neill go po lá porapñda ppi porcñmñé zaé conaire mar doig leó cenél cconall do poctann dia paicéib, 7 baí pñn cona plóg hi ccaatar iap na ccúlaib ma longporc.

lap mñdeall, 7 iap noñducad, iap ngpñacé 7 iap ngéplaioib a bícc plóicé dua doinnall, Ro porcongar poppa a neacra dñágbaib, ap ní baí mñmaire aca a laatar iombuaile diomgabail munbaí pñmpa bá paén. Ro apcñacatar tñr an tuéat rin co po dailpñot hi cññ doctat mñ porcñmñetta gan apññcáib doib, ap a aoi tñr po gabrat a luéat pññme agá epññacra dua mñmñr co

<sup>c</sup> *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knoek-Boov, and now Knoekavoe. It received its name from Buidhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a boza, anglice Knoekavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leekpatrick.—See the year 1600.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch Monann*.—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knoekavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. a,

which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called *Maíom Loch Monann*, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

<sup>b</sup> *Drum-Lighean*, now Drumlone, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Halliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

<sup>c</sup> *To become slaves*, literally, “for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered” [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] “by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh<sup>z</sup>, at Loch Monann<sup>a</sup>, commonly called Cnoc an Bhoghla, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon, and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceann-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean<sup>b</sup>. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves<sup>c</sup> to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch<sup>d</sup> at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire<sup>e</sup> to escape from the field<sup>f</sup> of battle unless they should be the victors<sup>g</sup>. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

their constant servitude to any person in the world."

<sup>d</sup> *On the watch*, hi ccaíup. The word ccaíup is explained fapaí no fupcaípaí, i. e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

<sup>e</sup> *Desire*, mfnmaípe.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained fmuat-nead, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol 165, b.

<sup>f</sup> *To escape from the field*, a taíup iom-buailte diomgabáil. The word iomgabáil

means to avoid or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: iomgabáil .i. peáda, Ro iomgabáil .i. do peádam.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

<sup>g</sup> *Unless they should be the victors*, munbáo pámra ba paén, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátar a mbiosbaða dia poigib. Do éótar epá cenel cconacall ap a mndeadl lá a ófine 7 lá a díogairie po éngpít ap a uamian leó na forcommédaige do poétain pñmpa do paigib í néill sup bó a naoínpeét paigatatar an longporit. Ro lárpít gáipe mópa óp áppd acc poétain hi cclm apoile dóib. Nip bó meipb po ppeaccpað an congar pñ lá hampaðaib í néill ap po gábrat co calma copantac acc mndidh a pplaéta 7 a bpoplongpupit. Baói an pluaig éfctarpða acc commbualas 7 acc commparbas apoile. Ro batap tpeóin accá tpeapthað, 7 laoié aga lópað do éfctap an da lííte. Báatar pip aga ppoðbað, macéad 7 mñdiaé pop meapgarpað ipm maigim pñ. Ad pucall ná po pñr lá éfctapna aca cið pip a pñpað a comlann ap níp bó poppeil dóib aigéte apoile lá doipée na hoíðce 7 ap a ólíníte po báttar hi tpeccumapc apoile. Ro paóineað tpa po deóid ap ua néill cona plóig 7 po páccbað an poplongporit ag ua ndóinnacall. Bá haðbal tpa an táp tuccað ap ua neill ipm laéap pñ, ap po háppmíð lá lucht na cceall m po haðnaicit óponga díb, 7 lár na coibnfpab báttar hi ccoínpoépaib dóib tuilleað ap naói ccéð do éuicim do poépaide í neill ipm maídm pñ, go po líé ainm, 7 aipbercup an maðma pñ po epunn uile. Báatar iad bá hoipófpca topéap ipm maídm pñ, doinnacall ócc mac doinnacall go ndpung dípñ do gallócclaéaib cloinne doinnacall, Toipphéalbaé mac pñtíg co poéaðe móip dia munnip, Éóin bipéu co nupmór na nalbanac táimcc laip, aod mac eocéan mic uilliam mécc maégarpa co ndpeim dia munnip, Ruadhí maguioip 7 apacall dia munnip amaille pip. Toperaatar ann beóp ile do laigheacaib 7 opepaib Míde ap ní táimcc cñm plóig na poéaðe ó bñcc co móp ipm tionól pñ í néill náp bó heccaóínτεc iad dia pacc-aibpít dia munnip ipm maigim pñ cona do na hápaib daóine ap mó tuccað etip conallcáib 7 eógancaib an maídm pñ enuc buidb. Tapéadaip epá cenel cconacall eic, apm, 7 cdeað, lon bíð, 7 biotáille, 7 peóid poímaipeaca pañññla

<sup>b</sup> *The sentinels*, na forcommédaige.—This term is translated “advanced guards” in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O’Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

<sup>i</sup> *Death*, “macéad .i. mapbað.”—*O’Clery*.

<sup>k</sup> *Evil destiny*, mñdiaé. *Óiaé*, “fate, destiny, end.”—*O’Reilly*. *Mñdiaé* is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate*, *evil*

*destiny*, or *bad end*.

<sup>l</sup> *They could not discern one another’s faces*, literally, “for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other.”

<sup>m</sup> *The camp was left to O’Donnell*.—An English writer would say, “O’Donnell was left master of the camp.”



give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels<sup>b</sup> would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and death<sup>i</sup> and evil destiny<sup>k</sup> seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces<sup>l</sup> on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell<sup>m</sup>. Great<sup>n</sup> indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*reete*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell seized upon horses, arms,

<sup>a</sup> *Great*, "còbhal .i. móp."—*O'Clery*. It means [or among] the greatest slaughters of men made simply *great*, or *immense*, between the Connellians and Owenians was this

<sup>b</sup> *Bloody engagements*, literally, "so that of defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh."

ετιρ ερεραβ ἡ βλενδουαβ na πλοῦ πορρ πο πραιομεαδ λεό ἡ γέ πο βατταρ  
 μυντιρ ἰ δομναλλ ζαν εοά acc πολ ιριν εατίοργαλ βατταρ εἰς ιομδα λεό  
 ὃν πιαλλά πο αηληῖρε ιριν ἀρμας ἰριν. Ὁ εδοαρ ἀραλλ το πλόγαβ υἱ δομ-  
 ναλλ λά α νέδαλαβ δια τερεῖβ ζαν κομαηλῆεαδ δό, Ἀρα σοι τρά πο ρμαέτ  
 πομ πορρα τοιδέετ ma ὁοομ πό ἐέδοιρ, ἡ πο ἀρενα αἷαλ ἀρ δέμε κοηραι-  
 ιεε (ιαρ na τεοῖαυμ co ἡαον βαλε) ταρ βήναρ μόρ ριαρ ταρ εἰρηε, ταρ  
 ὀροβαοίρ, ταρ δυη, τρέ ιοέταρ ααιρρη γο πο ζαβ πορλονγορτε α εεῖραμῆαν  
 na μαδαδ ὀον ταοῖβ τυαδ το βλενδ ῖυλβαν, uαρ ταηζατταρ an πλυαέε κο-  
 ναέταε το ράθρημ γο mβαταρ ι μομρῦδε im πλῆεαέ bail ι mβάτταρ bάρ-  
 ααδ ἰ δομναλλ ἀρ nί baί αηρηῖμη πορρα ζαν τεαέε co τῖρ ἐοναλλ αέε co  
 ηγαβδαοίρ an βαλε. Ἀη tan αε ἐυαλαταρ an δά mac uλλiam, an δά ua con-  
 ἐοβαρ mac διαρμααα, eland ἰ ἡρiam, ὁ εῖρηαλλ ἡ ριάλ εεῖρηειτετῖζ cona  
 πλόεαβ uα δομναλλ το ζαβάλ πορλονγορτε ι μομροοορ ὀόβ, ἡ an μαδm  
 ρm το πραιομέαδ λαρ ἀρ uα νέλλ ἀρ ἰ κομαηλε πο ἐμρηῖε τεαέεα το ἐορ  
 uατα θαρλαέ ρίοδα ἀρ uα νδομναλλ, ἡ το ραιρεεῖε το ρεῖβ ατεβαδ Μαῖνυρ  
 ὁ δομναλλ ἡ ὁ εῖρηαλλ ετιρ uα νδομναλλ ἡ mac uλλiam im ζαέ camgin ἡ im  
 ζαέ nί baί ιτορρα. ὀαταρ ιαδ πο ραδῖδ ρρη na τορρεαβ ρm, Ταδεε mac  
 τοηρηδεαλβαῖζ ἰ ἡρiam, co ηθαῖδαοιμβ ele amaille ρρη. IN αῖρετ τρα  
 βαταρ na τεαέεα acc αηρηῖρ α ηαιῖρεε δυα δομναλλ ἀρ κομαηλε το ρόν-  
 ραε μαῖτε na πλόζ ρm cona πλόγαβ elud ζαν ριορ ὃν ιομρῦδε ἡ ραβαταρ,  
 ἡ πο ἐμρηῖε πορ an εκομαηλε ἡ ρm γέρ βό ἡιονηαδ ἡ γέρ βό δεαααρ ιονη-  
 ραῖαλ an ερλόεε βαοί αηρηῖρ ἀρ ἡιονηαιρε α ἡεῖρηονόλ ἀρ uαιρle α ηαιρεαέ,  
 ἡ ἀρ αἰδῖλε α νεεραῖε ρρη an τί βαοί πορ α εειονε το ρόδ ρόν ραῖαλ ρm  
 co πο αἰῖδ ἡ co πο διοῖλαδ εἰς ὀόβ α αμνηνε πορ ἀοιλε. Nί πο ἡαηαδ ἡ nί  
 πο ἡαιρηεαδ λαρ na πλόεαβ ρm ρρη α τεεέταυβ nά ρρη ἡιολuaδ ηαιῖρεε  
 ρίοδα no εαοῖνεορραε co ρυαέεαταρ κοηρηῖαβ ῖυρ βό ἡαν ρεαρηαε τιῖεαρ-  
 ναδ ἡ ταοιρῖζ na πλοῦ ρm ρέ ποιλε.

<sup>1</sup> *Eiscras*.—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, in *roce* Ἐρερρ ρῖνα, that *erepa* was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

<sup>2</sup> *Goblets*.—Ὀλεῖδ is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

<sup>3</sup> *Warriors*.—"Ῥιαλλά n. ριαλαός, no ποι-  
 πεαν λαός no ῖαηρεαδ."—*O'Clery*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i.e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras<sup>p</sup> and goblets<sup>q</sup>, of the forces whom they had defeated ; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors<sup>r</sup> whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once ; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh<sup>s</sup>, on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders ; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him ; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration<sup>t</sup> of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately ; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curlicu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note <sup>q</sup>, under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *To the arbitration*.—The literal translation is

as follows : “ And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

Ο δομναλλ ιμορρο νί πῆτιρ πῆδε na πλόιcέ do δολ uάda pón ιονnuρ pῆn, ap uia pḡpαḡ nό bῆαḡ ma lupic aḡaḡl ap uéine comepαḡ. Ro éuῖp tpa μαḡnuρ ó δομnaλλ ιoḡlαcαḡ lap na τεαcḡταḡ .i. la ταḡcc mac τοῖppḡeαlḡbaḡ ἰ bῖaḡn comḡ acc copḡpḡlαḡ pucc pḡp a ḡuḡntῖp. Ap puaḡll má pḡ bḡ mó do elú nό do copccapḡ uαa δομnaλλ ap pḡuḡ eḡeann an maḡḡm pῆn énuic buḡḡḡ m pḡ pαpccbaḡ ár uαoḡne, ḡ éḡάla aḡḡḡle, má an bḡnmaḡḡm pῆn cen ḡḡ pḡ pḡlḡḡ-eaḡh nό ḡḡ pḡ pḡpḡeapḡccαḡ pḡp neacḡ tḡoppa.

Doḡnnaḡl (.i. doḡnnaḡl cleḡpeacḡ) mac Sḡaḡn uḡ caḡáḡn Saḡp macaḡḡḡ a éḡḡḡ pḡḡn, ḡ pḡap eḡḡḡ coḡtḡcḡnn do ḡḡapḡbaḡ lap an pḡḡta.

Doḡnnaḡl mac δομnaḡll uḡ Ruapḡc pαoḡ ap uapḡle ḡ ap oῖpḡḡḡt do ḡḡapḡbaḡ lá cloḡnn pḡḡḡḡḡḡ uḡ pḡapḡc.

Μαḡḡḡḡḡ pḡḡḡḡ ó copḡpḡáḡn pαoḡ uḡapḡccaḡḡḡ ἰ uḡḡḡcḡḡ éḡḡḡḡta uḡcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1523.

Αοῖς CΡΙοστ, Mḡle, éḡḡcc céḡ, pḡche, apḡḡ.

Sḡan ó maḡḡḡḡḡ baḡ na pḡpḡḡḡḡ ἰ ḡḡḡḡḡḡll, ḡ na éḡḡḡḡḡḡ copḡḡḡ ḡḡ cḡll uαpḡ, an ταon cleḡpeacḡ bá mó aḡḡḡ ḡ oῖpḡeapḡc do bḡoḡ ἰ nuacḡḡapḡ laiḡean do écc.

Ο caḡáḡn doḡḡḡḡbaḡ mac Sḡaḡn ceannḡ uḡḡḡ ḡ uḡóḡḡḡ bá pḡḡp ma aḡḡḡḡḡ uia éḡḡḡ pḡḡḡ do écc.

Ο μόḡḡḡa céḡḡac mac laiḡḡḡḡcḡ uḡcc.

Mḡḡḡe ḡḡḡḡ ἰ ḡḡḡḡḡ bḡḡ ḡḡc pḡḡḡḡe pḡḡḡḡ an aḡḡḡḡḡ comḡapḡḡl bá pḡḡp ma ḡḡḡḡḡḡ uḡcc.

Ο ḡḡḡḡḡ copḡḡḡac mac eocḡḡḡ pḡcḡḡḡ coḡtḡcḡḡḡ ap ḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ ap eḡḡḡḡ uḡcc.

Μac τḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ pḡḡḡḡḡ mac ḡḡḡḡḡ ἰḡḡḡ ḡḡcc, ḡḡc ḡḡḡḡḡ ἰḡḡḡ, ḡḡc bḡḡḡḡḡ

Mae William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

<sup>u</sup> *Bloodless defeat*, bḡn-maḡḡm, literally, *white defeat*. The word bḡn, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in bḡn maḡḡḡḡḡḡ (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambrai, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz).

which means <sup>7</sup> *white* martyrdom, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

<sup>v</sup> *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curlicu mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat<sup>u</sup>, although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach<sup>v</sup>], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route<sup>w</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.*

John O'Maenaigh<sup>x</sup>, who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

<sup>w</sup> *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by

the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

τιζεαρηα τεαλλαις δύνκαθα ρεαρι δέρκαε δαonnaέταε δέεε, γ α θαρηβρατχαρ  
 υο γαβαλ α ιοναδ.

δΡιαν mac ταδεε αν έομαδ, mic τοιρηδεαλβαις mic βριαν κατα αν  
 αοναις δραγαλ βάρ obaann hi ecluan παμφοδα πό πέιλ Ρατεραιεε.

Mac uí brian tuamuihan .i. ταδεε mac τοιρηδεαλβαις, mic ταδεε, mic  
 τοιρηδεαλβαις mic βριαν κατα αν αοναις υο μαρβαδ δυρέορι υο πέιλερ ι κατ  
 αν έαμαρ ι ορ ριύρ lá βυτιλεραέαιδ (.i. λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ριαρυρ ριαδ βυτιλέρ)  
 ρήρ α αορα πέρ μό eaecla α ήρεαπατ αν ταδς ριν.

Mac gille éain loclann υο μαρβαδ.

Mac conmidhe Maoleaclann δέεε.

Αοδ buide mac cuinn mic neill mic αιρτ ι neill υο μαρβαδ lá Ruaidρι  
 capraé mac corbmaic mic αοδα.

Εοζαν mac πειλη mic δοννεχαδ mic τιζήρναν όεε ι ρυαιρε υο βαταδh  
 αρ loc glinde έδα.

Ρορα mac Ruaidρι, mic βριαν mic πειλιν μέγυιδρι δραγαλ βάρ ι mbrαις-  
 deanur acc αν ecomapba μαγυιδρι .i. eúonnacht.

Αοδ mac αιρτ ι έυαταλ ρήρ α αοιρι βά μό clú einis γ uaipe δά fine υο  
 μαρβαδ lá βραναέαιδ.

Coccaδ eτιρ ό neill .i. conn, γ ό doimnaill αοδ [dub] mac Αοδα ριαδ.  
 Ο doimnaill υο bñt hi pporlongpopt pé hñd αν eapraig ι nglionn pinne, γ  
 Μαγνυρ ό doimnaill υο δολ ι nalbain, γ α τοιδεετ plán ιαρ epioénuccaδ α  
 έαρητα. Ο doimnaill γ Μαγνυρ υο δολ hi eτίρ eocéann, γ αν eτίρ uile ό θα-  
 lach éuille na ceurpuitín go dún nglann υο milleaδ γ υο lopceadh leó. baile  
 mic doimnaill .i. enoc αν éluice υο lopceadh lá hua ndoimhnaill γ lubgopt pain-

<sup>3</sup> *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

<sup>4</sup> *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the wind-ing water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tippe-rary.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Leau.

<sup>6</sup> *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

<sup>7</sup> *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jea-lousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim,

not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish his-tory, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Hal-liday's edition, p. 166.

<sup>8</sup> *Con*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bacaé*, which is correct.

<sup>9</sup> *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid<sup>a</sup>, son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Chuain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais<sup>z</sup>, upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain<sup>a</sup> (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>b</sup>, i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda<sup>c</sup>.

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con<sup>d</sup> and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne<sup>e</sup>, and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin<sup>f</sup> to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche<sup>g</sup>, was burned

the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boyle, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muğōpnua) near the town of Lifford.

<sup>f</sup> *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore,

barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

<sup>g</sup> *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinlehy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

ἡναι βαί ann do ḡḡrað ἡ do ṡearccað laṡ an ṡluaḡ, ἡ a mbhṡ adhað longṡurṡ hi ṡṡulaḡ ócc. An tíṡ do mullað, ἡ do mór arccann ar ḡac ṡaobṡ óib, báṡṡar dha adhað foṡlongṡurṡ la ṡaobh cairn ṡriaḡail, Ro maṡbað, ἡ Ro buailṡ buar iomṡa, ἡ aṡccṡe aṡble, ἡ ṡanḡaṡṡar ṡlám iar monṡrað an tíṡe leó don éur ṡin.

Do ṡeachað ṡrá ua doimnall do ṡiṡir hi ṡṡíṡ neoḡain. Ro hoṡcccað ἡ ṡo mullað an tíṡ laṡ co nṡearna ua neill ṡiṡ ṡur a nṡiṡiṡ na bhiaṡna ṡa, ἡ ní ṡearna écc oṡiṡiṡ ṡoṡṡa amlaṡ ṡin.

Inṡaṡcáð lá hua nṡoimnall aṡó ócc mac aṡóa ṡuaṡ iar nṡénaṡ ṡiṡa lá hua néill iar ṡṡeacclamað a ṡóṡṡaṡe hi ṡṡíṡ ἡ hi ccoccpic laṡ, ṡol ṡó co bṡiṡṡe uí Ruairc. Cṡeacha, ἡ éṡála an tíṡe do chur la ṡioṡu bṡiṡṡe i nṡiaṡṡaṡ ἡ i nṡoiṡbelaṡ an tíṡe dia momcóméṡ ἡ dia mṡiṡiṡṡa foṡ ua nṡoimnall. Báṡar clann uí ṡuairc ḡur an líon ṡluaḡ ṡaṡṡurṡar ma bṡaṡṡaṡ aḡ mṡiṡḡail an tíṡe, ar a aoi ṡrá do mṡiḡ ua doimnall an tíṡi don ṡurur ṡin. Ro loṡcccað laṡ a foṡccnṡia, ἡ a haṡṡanna, co náṡ ṡáccail ní bá ionaṡṡe mṡe ḡan loṡccað.

Sluaṡcáð aṡbal mór la ḡeaṡiṡoṡ iaṡla éille ṡara, ἡ la ḡallaṡ mṡe, ἡ lá hua néill com mac cumn, mṡe enṡi, mṡe eoḡain ar ua ccocṡóṡar ṡṡailḡe, ἡ ar éonall ua mórṡa ἡ ar ḡaoiṡealaṡ laḡṡn aṡṡna. Na ḡaoiṡil ṡin ṡanaṡṡann uile ar ṡiṡó í néill, ἡ ar a bṡiṡṡṡnaṡ ṡoṡṡa, ἡ an ṡiaṡla, ἡ ó néill ar nṡénaṡ ṡiṡa ṡoṡṡa do ṡabaṡṡe ḡiall, ἡ bṡaḡaṡṡ na nḡaoiṡeal ṡin i m uplaṡm an iaṡla a nḡioll lé ḡac accṡa dá ṡaṡṡe aicce oṡṡa, ἡ a ṡccarað ṡé ṡoile fo ṡiṡ amlaṡ ṡin.

ṡṡiaṡac buṡe ó maṡaccán ṡánaṡi ṡil namcaṡa do maṡbað lá ṡluaḡ uí caṡṡaill .i. Maolṡuaṡaṡ.

<sup>b</sup> *Herb garden*, luḡḡoṡ.—This word, which is often incorrectly written luḡṡoṡ, is explained luṡṡ-ḡoṡ .i. ḡoṡ luṡṡe, an herb-garden, in Cormac's Glossary. Its diminutive, luḡḡoṡ-ṡán, is the name of some townlands, anglicised Luffertane, Lorton, and even Lowertown.

<sup>i</sup> *Carn t-Siaghail*, i. e. the carn of Sedulius, or Sheil, now Carnteel, a small village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1239, p. 297, *supra*.

<sup>j</sup> *Neighbourhood*.—Coṡccṡiṡó, which is now incorrectly used to denote a stranger or foreigner, is always employed by the Four Masters in the sense of “neighbourhood or confine.” It is derived from com, which is equivalent to the Latin *con*, *com*, and cpíó, i. e. *finis*. It is very strange that Keating used it in the opposite sense, namely, in that of strange or foreign country.

<sup>k</sup> *Breifny-O'Rourke*.—This territory com-



by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden<sup>a</sup> there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghail<sup>i</sup> [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood<sup>j</sup>, and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke<sup>k</sup>. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Connor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand<sup>l</sup> he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach<sup>m</sup> Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

<sup>l</sup> *Demand*, accpa.—This word is translated challenge by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his version

of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

<sup>m</sup> *Fearadhach*.—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1524.

ΑΟΙC CΡΙΟCΤ, míle, cúicc céo, piche, acceatari.

Θιαρ mac í ðoínnall, mall gairb, 7 eocéan clann aoda óicc mic aoda puatð do cfugal commbáða coccatð pé poile, 7 a mbíit lé hatthanð acc buatð-peatð an típe go po cuipeatð putatb péin dol i nacchanð a cele. Ro gabatð baile néill gairb .i. epannócc loáa bícthaiğ lá heoğan, iarí mbíit don baile for a iocét 7 for a ionéatb péin. Páccbair mall an típ, 7 tacc ionnpaiccíð patða iméian doptðiari ap an mbaile co mbaói a cceilec a ccoínpoccur dó. Ro ptiopi eoğan an ní pin, 7 po ionnpaiğ go harpin i mbaói mall, Ro gabpat ag ionmbuatð atthanð patða pe poile go po mapbatð eoğan ap an latár pin. Ro epomloiteatð mall co nepbatc dia gonaib iarpin. Ro ba móp an teét piar an tan pin an diaρ topéair ann pin.

Θιαρματε mac an giolla duib ní bpiam, píp a tígeapmap péin ap pípp nó piapað luét cuingíða ríit páp, píp po ba buanne emeatð, 7 engham, píp po paoíleatð damíam le himne 7 lé hoipeatcur a ómítec do écc iar nonğat 7 iar natíngc.

Stoicéatð lá hua ndoínnall hi ttip neocéam diaρ loipeccatð 7 diaρ harpeccatð an típ laip, 7 teatc plán iaram.

Stoicéatð lap an iurtip .i. gíróitc mac gíróitc iarla cílle dapa doptiutð n a bpatar í neill .i. com mac cuinn hi míoón poğimap do ponnpatð do toét for na ndoínnall datc a ámcene páp, 7 ní po harpipeatð leó co maétatctap popt na ttip namat, ap ba himill, 7 bá dainğín leó bíit ipin magin pin ap uamian í ðoínnall, ap po bátctap domam díoğa talíam 7 lítan clapa lán-dainğne ma nuipémcéall ann do ponað lá Magíup ua ndoínnall peét piam.

name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fearadhaigh.

<sup>a</sup> *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gartan, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *From a great distance*.—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in am-

bush in its vicinity."

<sup>p</sup> *Before this time*, piar an tan pin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tircconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tircconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.*

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha<sup>a</sup>, in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance<sup>o</sup> to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time<sup>p</sup>.

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Uction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad<sup>q</sup>, for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong<sup>r</sup> and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

and his neighbours. Charles O'Connor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good sooth they richly deserved this misfortune."

<sup>a</sup> *Port-na-dtri-namhad*.—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

<sup>r</sup> *Strong*.—The adjective *lámhaingne* is here made to agree with *clara*, which is incorrect;

Ὁ ποταὸς τιονολ τριον πλόιγ λά ηυα νδοιμναλλ δο ἐορναὶν α ἐρίεε πριπ αν  
 ιυρτίρ, γ πρι ηυα νελλ. Ὡάτταρ ιαὸ ταγγατταρ λι ποέραιδε ί δοιμναλλ cen-  
 μοτα α ποέραιδε βυναὸ βυδδέν, πεαέτ αδβαλ αλβαναέ δυαπλιβ cloinne  
 δοιμναλλ na halban pá mac doimnaill pín Αλαρδραnn mac éom caταναίγ, γ  
 pá aengur mac éom caταναίγ, pa mac doimnaill gallócclaé co ποέραινι δο  
 δεαγδασοίμβ ele α halban amaille pín. Ní po hanad leó pídē co pangατταρ  
 co οριυμλιγίν, γ po baí gfallaδ mmbualaδ στοppa ap na ιιαραέ. Ro baí  
 Μαγνυρ ó δοιμναλλ αγ ιαπραιδ αν ιυρτίρ γ ó νέλλ διομπραιέείδ m αδχαδ  
 pín γ ní po paoín ó δοιμναλλ pín lá δαυγhe αν ιοναὶδ ιια παβατταρ, γ ap  
 uamán an opδanaίp báταρ lá μυιιτιρ αν ιυρτίρ. Ὁ εοίδ τρα μαγνυρ γαν  
 comaplécéad dua doimnaill λι mίpcc na nγallócclaé dia éoir do éarín γ do  
 mίpccβuaδpιαδ τpλυαίγ αν ιύρτίρ γ ί νελλ γ po γαδpατ ποp α νοιύβpαccaδ  
 do piaiβ pαγiττ conár lίccpíττ ταέταιν nó τιονnaβpαδ υοίβ γo po μαpβαδ  
 αν calbaé mac uí bpaín leo co pochaδe ele amaille pín, γ pob éct mór epíde  
 ιια δυτχαίγ pín. Αρί comaple po éinn an ιυρτίρ, γ ó νελλ ap abapaé coinne  
 píoδa do éop γo ηυα νδοιμναλλ, do ποταὸ όn, ap po naδm αν ιυρτίρ píd eτiρ  
 ó νδοιμναλλ γ ua neill, γ é pín λι plánaδ στοppa. Ὁ pónaδ heóp capíδp  
 epíoρτ μαpι αν ecéδna eτiρ αν ιύρτίρ, γ ó δοιμναλλ co po pcapraττ πό pídē,  
 γ πό éaoincompac tpe mίopbaínb δé don dul pín. Acc τιονnτuoδ don ιυρτίρ,  
 γ dua neill puapaτταρ aοδ, mac néll, mic cunn, mic aοδa buíde, mic bpaín  
 hallaίγ pluacé mór acc milleaδ típe heocéam, γ an tan do éuala aοδ na  
 plóig pín do bñt éuice. Ro éup upmóp α plóig pén ποιιie lá cpeaéaδ γ lá  
 héδalaδ αν típe. Ro aipip pēin co éiam ιια nδfδhaδ m uatbaδ plóig co  
 puccpaττ tuccé an tplóig ele paip. Ro ionnpaγipioτ é iap ná paγbaín ι nctap-  
 baogal co po μαpβαδ (6. october), γ co po μυδaιγhead leó he ap m laéap  
 pín. Ὡά τpoγ τρα γ βά δουλιγ αν τραopι clann ποicmélaé doídehad amíad

for although the clapa, or trenches, helped to  
 render the fortification *damgean*, strong, still  
 they could not with propriety be said to be  
*damgean* themselves. But the Editor cannot  
 help this, for he must allow the Four Masters  
 their own mode of expression, though it be often  
 inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

<sup>5</sup> *Drumlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west  
 side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-

na-dtri-nanihad, where the enemy was encamped.

<sup>6</sup> *A promise of battle*.—This is the literal trans-  
 lation, but the meaning is that there was every  
 appearance that they would come to an engage-  
 ment on the following day.

<sup>7</sup> *Was desirous*, literally, “Manus O'Donnell  
 was asking to attack the Justiciary and O'Neill  
 that night.”

<sup>8</sup> *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces : a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cabanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean<sup>s</sup>, and there was a promise of battle<sup>t</sup> between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous<sup>u</sup> of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Neill on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest ; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace<sup>v</sup>. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army ; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

ῖν αῖρ νί βαοί α ῖαῖαῖλ δο ἐνέλ εοζαῖν πε αῖα δαῖνῖρ αῖρ αῖρλε, αῖρ ῖρῖα  
αῖρ εῖνεαῖ αῖρ ἐρῖδαῖτ, αῖρ ἐοῖναῖτ, αῖρ ἐοῖναῖν κοναῖ δῖοῖαῖτῖλε α ῖαῖρ πο  
ῖαῖδεαῖ :

Α εῖταῖρ ῖεῖτ ῖῖρ ῖοῖν,  
mīle cúicc céo do bliadnaib,  
ó ḡlin dé co haod doidid  
da mbe ason dá ῖiaῖpῖoῖḡ.

Μακ υῖοῖλῖν κοῖβμακ, ῖ μακ ῖῖαῖν δυῖδ μῖκ δοῖναῖλλ δο λοτ ῖ δο ḡabail  
α ῖαῖτλε αῖν μαῖβῖτα ῖν λά μῖνῖτῖρ ῖ neill.

Ḗοῖμῖλαῖδ μḡḡῖν υῖ δοῖμῖναῖλλ (Αοῖ ῖαῖδ) βῖν αοῖα μῖκ neill μῖκ cuinn  
ῖ neill, βῖν πο βα μο δῖῖlaaccaῖ ῖ δειḡeῖνεαῖ ῖ πο βα μο cumaoῖῖν αῖρ οῖρδαῖβ  
ῖ eccalῖaῖb, αῖρ εῖεῖῖῖ ῖ αῖρ ollaῖmῖnaῖb (δειῖῖῖρ ὅν αῖρ βαοῖ δῖῖḡῖῖῖ α δῖoῖḡ-  
maῖa lé) δέcc ῖαῖρ mῖbῖῖῖt bῖaῖḡa ó doῖman, ῖ dῖῖman.

Coccaῖδ μῖοῖ εῖτῖρ αῖταῖnῖaῖb δῖαῖρ μαῖβῖαῖδ cumaiḡe mac bῖiaῖm ῖῖῖῖ υῖ ἐαῖ-  
áῖn, ῖ ῖῖῖoῖpῖcῖa mac Ruaiῖῖῖῖ αῖν ῖῖῖta, ῖ πο μαῖβῖαῖδ ῖοῖρ αῖν coccaῖδ ῖῖῖ αοῖ  
cappaῖc mac υῖ δoῖaῖῖaῖḡ lé ḡoῖpῖnaῖδ mac ḡoῖpῖaῖḡa υῖ αῖtaῖm, ῖ ὅῖoḡḡ δῖa  
mῖmῖῖῖῖ aῖmaῖlle ῖῖῖ ῖαῖρ ῖḡol δoῖῖῖ δο ἐoḡḡῖnaῖm lá Sῖan mac toῖaῖῖῖ ῖ ἐaῖáῖn.  
Cumaiḡe ballaῖc mac doῖmῖnaῖll ῖ ἐaῖáῖn ῖaῖoῖ δῖῖῖne αῖaῖῖaῖl αῖρ α ἐῖmῖaῖcῖaῖb  
δο ῖaῖῖaῖδ lá cuῖḡ doῖn ῖῖῖta.

Μακ δοῖmῖchaῖδ τῖpe hoῖlella δέcc .i. Ruaiῖῖῖῖ mac toῖmaῖῖaῖḡ μῖκ bῖiaῖm,  
ῖ ῖmῖeapῖaῖm δο βῖῖῖt εῖτῖρ cloῖmῖ ῖḡoῖmῖchaῖδ ῖa τῖḡeapῖῖῖῖ na τῖῖpe, ῖ mac  
doῖmῖchaῖδ δο ḡaῖῖῖῖ δο κοῖβμακ mac ταῖḡcc μῖκ bῖiaῖm.

Μακ ῖῖmῖbῖe τῖpe boḡaῖne maῖll μῖοῖ mac eoῖcῖaῖm coῖῖapῖaῖl bá ῖῖῖῖ láῖn  
ῖ laochῖdaῖc, ῖ bá cῖῖaῖḡe cῖῖoῖḡe ῖ coῖῖaῖῖle, bá ῖῖῖῖ aῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ῖ ῖoῖmῖῖaῖḡῖḡ,  
ῖ bá ῖῖῖῖ eneῖ ῖ ῖḡḡaῖm, bá mó mῖῖῖῖῖ ῖ mῖῖḡaῖῖaῖḡ, ῖ αῖρ ῖa ῖaῖρ πο bῖῖῖeῖaῖ

\* *Tír-Boghaine*, i. e. the country of Enna Boghaine, who was the second son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, a, a, as extending from the River Eidlíneach, now the River Eany, which falls into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal, to the stream of Dobhar flowing from the rugged mountains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, translated

and published by Colgan (lib. ii. c. 40), places the lofty mountain of Sliabh-Liag, now Slieveleague, in this territory.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 135. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the barony of Baghaineach, now *anglice* Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. According to O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyles; but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster it was the country of

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death :

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,  
A thousand and five hundred,  
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,  
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumhaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine\* (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking\*, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

decisions in deciding when it was best to retreat, or keep from action, and when to join battle

\* *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most judicious with the enemy.

δο βήρναδὰς βασγαί δια έαοιη έενελ ρήν δέεε ιαρ νοηγαδ ἡ ιαρ πατέριγε μα  
 εαυλέν ρήν ηι πατάμ .14. december.

Ο concóbar ciarraige (concobar mac concobar) do dól ar cpeic i  
 noutheaḡ ealla ἡ corbmac ócc mac corbmair mic ταιόcc do bñit̃ fear, ἡ  
 paoimead lair fear ua cconcobar, ἡ ó concóbari féin do lot ἡ do ḡabail,  
 Concóbar mac διαρμαδα mic an ḡiolla dñib̃ í brian, ἡ διαρμαδ mac corb-  
 mair uí mǵalle do mairbad̃ ipin mbriread̃ rin lá corbmac mac ταιόcc.

Μαḡ eap̃taḡ p̃adac̃ (domnall mac fínḡin, mic διαρμαδα) do dól ar  
 p̃ubal cpeic̃e i nḡliom p̃l̃irce, ἡ muinntir na típe ar mbñit̃ fear aḡ p̃áḡbail  
 an ḡl̃inna, é ρήν do ḡabail ἡ ὑποηḡ δια muinntir do mairbad̃.

Μαḡḡp̃aḡnall (caṡal ócc mac caṡail) do mairbad̃ a p̃p̃ioll ar p̃aṡc̃e a  
 baile ρήν lé cloinn í m̃aolm̃iadaḡ.

Μορ mḡean í brian (.i. τοιρρ̃dealb̃ac̃ mac ταιόcc) bean donnchaḡ mic  
 μαḡḡam̃na í brian, bñ τιḡe aoiḡḡo coitc̃inn δέεε.

Αἰḡilín mḡf̃h R̃iurpe an ḡleanna, bñ í concóbar ciarraige ḡñḡbñ d̃ep̃caḡ  
 daom̃aṡṡac̃ δέεε.

Τοιρρ̃dealb̃ac̃ mac p̃eil̃m bunḡe uí concóbari do mairbad̃ lá τοιρρ̃dealb̃ac̃  
 p̃uad̃ mic ταιόcc bunḡe mic caṡail p̃uad̃.

Ρuaḡḡri mac brian mic p̃il̃ip meguid̃ir p̃aoĩ c̃innp̃f̃ona δέεε.

Μac uí p̃aḡill̃iḡ .i. caṡal mac eoc̃cain mic caṡail do ḡabail lá cloinn  
 τ̃p̃f̃ain mic caṡail uí p̃aḡill̃iḡ, ἡ millead̃ na b̃riéir̃ne uile do ṡeaṡṡ τ̃p̃it̃  
 rin et̃ip̃ ó Raḡill̃iḡ ἡ clann τ̃p̃f̃ain í Raḡill̃iḡ, ἡ ó néill (conn mac cuinn)  
 do dól p̃luaḡ p̃ó dí ipin mb̃riep̃ne do millead̃ coḡa cloinn τ̃ḡf̃ain don b̃riep̃ne,  
 ἡ clann τ̃p̃f̃ain do millead̃ coḡa uí p̃aḡill̃iḡ, ἡ an p̃p̃ioir̃ ócc, mac caṡail, mic  
 p̃eaḡḡail, mic ḡf̃ain do mairbad̃ doḡc̃op̃ do p̃il̃ér̃ p̃á εαυλέν tol̃ca moan,  
 Roba p̃aoĩ c̃innp̃f̃ona eip̃ḡe.

<sup>1</sup> *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom  
 most of gaps of danger were broken."

<sup>2</sup> *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the  
 village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty,  
 barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the  
 River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the  
 north-west of the county of Cork.—See note <sup>p</sup>,  
 under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a  
 river rising in the south-east of the barony of  
 Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling  
 into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the  
 town.

<sup>c</sup> *The Green*, p̃aṡc̃e, i. e. the green, lawn,  
*platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house,  
 or castle.

<sup>d</sup> *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The



perilous passes<sup>y</sup> of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Uction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain<sup>z</sup>, on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla<sup>a</sup>, but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce<sup>b</sup>; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green<sup>c</sup> of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glym, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle<sup>d</sup> of Tulach Moain<sup>e</sup>.

ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

<sup>e</sup> *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill. now called

in Irish *tulach maoim*, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguoir concobair mac Sían mic Pílip do mairbhad la phloct arpt í néill.

Ropp mac Ruaidhri mic tomaid ócc meguoir do bairhad la poppe claoim mhuiri ar tabairt epeíde dó ó mac méguoir .i. giolla paterpáice mac concobair.

Brian mac giollapaterpáice mic aoda ócc még matgáinna. Arogal mac aoda ócc, 7 eochaid mac aoda ócc do teaét go baile mégmatgáinna (.i. glairne mac Remann, mic glairne megmatgáinna) uerriaidm 7 do dāng-nuccāth a rioda rir, 7 iar ndēnāth a ccuir 7 a ccfingail, 7 a rioda dōib rir pá mionnab 7 pá plānab ionda, Ro páccabpior an baile gan eaccla gan muuain. Ro cuiread brian na moiceirghe mag matgáinna 7 luēt tige mégmatgáinna ma lūmān, 7 ro mairbhad brian 7 arogal leō tpe tanguaēt 7 meabail, 7 bá hīat rīn diar a ccomāora bá rīr bā ma ccomfōrāb.

Sían buide mac ainhriara megerat pīr rīm roconāg go momat pāthīra epen, 7 a écc.

O breiplān eocān ócc, mac eocān, ollān mēguoir lé bñētīnnar dēcc.

Mac mēbīrtāg (.i. cucomāet) ollān mēguoir lé dān dēcc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1525.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile, cuic cēd, pīce, acūcc.

Ḥnōm upgranna aduāemar do dēnāth an blīadānri .i. eppcop lñtēlmie ar na mairbhad la meabail lá mac an abbad mic mupcāda, 7 hé ma éamīteaēt amalle lé gpad 7 lé capānaēt, 7 an dpong ar a pucc iapla cille dāra do

<sup>1</sup> *Brian-na-moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Mahon's household*.—They gave name to the Loughy [luēt tige], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

<sup>3</sup> *Treachery*.—“Tanguaēt .i. meabail no reall.”—*O'Clery*.

<sup>4</sup> *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

<sup>5</sup> *Abominable deed*.—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's *Annals of Ire-*

land; but in Dowling's *Annals* the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

“A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a nativitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon ; Ardgall, son of Hugh Oge ; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him ; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension ; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe<sup>f</sup> Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household<sup>g</sup>, were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgall, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treachery<sup>h</sup> and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaigh<sup>i</sup> (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.*

A foul and abominable deed<sup>j</sup> was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

dis et duobus mensibus ; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit : Meluis radere

oves quam destruere.

“ A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariæ juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est ‘sharp’ interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525.”

luét dénnia an míghníonia rin po fórcónsair a mbí sít gur an maighin in po maibhrat an t-eppcop, 7 hi bhíodas beó ar tír, a nabaiḡe 7 a monaḡair do bhí arda, 7 a loicead ma briaḡnairi.

Toirpdealbac mac maḡaínnia, mic toirpdealbairḡ, mic briaḡn caḡa in aonaḡ í briaḡn eppcop cille da lua do écc.

An dḡanaḡ mac briaḡn ruaid mic conmhíde fear tḡe aoidíḡ coitḡmí d'écc.

Comḡpunnmuccad fíri néreann go haonbaile i naḡ cliaḡ lap an iurḡir iapla cille dapa (ḡhíóid écc mac ḡhíóit) dú hi tḡanḡaḡḡair iaplaḡa 7 baḡmí, Ríḡreacḡa, 7 roḡaóine, 7 urmóir ḡaioḡeal 7 ḡall epeann arḡhía. Do énaḡ tḡa ó neill con mac cuimí, 7 ó doimnaill, aod mac aodḡa ruaid do éḡḡal a ccop 7 daḡdaingniuccad a ríodḡa hi pḡiaḡnairi an iurḡir, iap tḡaccra 7 iap naḡhíḡ ḡaḡa caingne po baí tḡoppa ríam ḡo rin dóib fíri 7 dá ccairḡib ḡall 7 ḡaioḡeal ní po cuimḡb a ríoduccad lár an iurḡir na lár na maḡib ar éḡa ḡo tḡanḡaḡḡair po eipḡíḡ dia tḡiḡib ḡo po páp an coccad céḡna tḡoppa doḡhíre. Do deachaid tḡa ua doimnaill po dí hi tḡíri eogam an bḡadḡaí ri ḡo po loicead, 7 ḡo po léiríḡḡaḡ ḡaḡ airḡ in po ḡab don tḡíri uile lair, 7 ní ruair tḡadḡar no tḡeccmíal ruir acc dól nó acc tḡaḡḡ aomḡeḡḡ uib rin. Do ponaḡ ríḡ iapam tḡoppa a tḡúr an ríḡmair do ríḡḡaḡḡ co po éḡḡeallḡat airḡmí an ḡaḡ tḡaoidḡ ríḡb aḡbérad an iurḡir 7 Maḡmair ó doimnaill.

O caḡam .i. Sían mac tḡomair do maibḡad lá ḡhíḡm dia éimíḡ fíri .i. mac Ruairí an ríḡa uí caḡam, 7 mac ḡoppaḡa uí caḡam, ḡḡ.

Catḡmíona mḡhí í dḡibḡhíḡmí d'écc, ḡ. um, 7 a haḡḡaḡal co honoraḡ hi maibḡair dím na ḡḡall.

Ríḡ mḡhí meḡmíḡ (Sían) d'écc.

Suibán mḡhí mécc maḡaínnia (brian) d'écc.

\* *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, “and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive.”

<sup>1</sup> *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as

indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

<sup>m</sup> *Con.*—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bacac*, i.e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them<sup>k</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting<sup>l</sup> of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con<sup>m</sup>, the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Route<sup>n</sup>, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

<sup>n</sup> *Rory O'Kane of the Route*.—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but

they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.*

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry, and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he<sup>p</sup>.

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell<sup>q</sup> went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide<sup>r</sup> at Coill-na-lon<sup>s</sup>, in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them<sup>t</sup> [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

<sup>r</sup> *During Shrovetide*, *mar do oéneam*, literally,

"they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys." This strange idiom is still in common use.

<sup>s</sup> *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

<sup>t</sup> *Of them*.—The style is here awkward, but

cóirbhac mic donnchaí .i. eacéan, ⁊ Muiréístaí cona cclonn, ⁊ cona luét línanna, do rónpat an luét rin cpeac a moétar capppu ar plioét peilim mic eocéan uí conéobair, ⁊ pucepat na cpeaca leó hi maiz luirce ar pobóar ríódaiz rin ar dol i nacchaí uí domhnaill.

Oú éuala ó domhnaill na cpeaca rin do denam, do rónaó tironol pluaz lair hi cclinn aroile .i. euió do maizib conallaí, ⁊ Maizidri, cúconnaét co neirge amac pínnanaí amalle ppur, do éuaí fo éedóir hi ccapppu. Ro bpurí capplén na gpaupige gan fuircaí lair .i. baile pleacéta brian uí conéobair, do éadé iaraní piar an pluaz rin hi maiz luirce po milleaó ⁊ po loircead lair an tír, ⁊ do éotatar plioét brian uí conéobair for a iomgabail don éur rin, ⁊ taimc rionn dia éiz. Oú éualattar an tríol cconéobair rin ó domhnaill do dol tar a air hi tríol éonaill tangattar rin ⁊ an élann donnchaí peirpáite co líon a tironol a taimcéall plioéiz. Ro gabpat ag ghracó gort ⁊ arbhann, ⁊ po batatar acc euió do éum an baile do gabáil nó gup marbad dume maí tá munip .i. Ruadri ballaí mac í ar, Roiméigíre on mbail an lá rin, ⁊ epunugit do ríodri mon mbail, ⁊ iar cclinn na pccél rin dua domhnaill taimc co nínlfec nínfádal gan fuircaí gan faillige ríodriom trilioiz, ⁊ ní po haná ppur ar poétain dó, ar do éodriot ríol cconéobair ⁊ clann donnchaí go hél an ríodri. Ro lín ó domhnaill cona pluaz iatt amail ar déine conpaccattar, ⁊ po ppaínead fo éedóir for ríol cconéobair, ⁊ for cclinn donnchaí, ⁊ po marbad mac méic donnchaí .i. Maoileaclann mac eogam mic donnchaí co pochaíe ele amalle ppur. Ro cuircaí brian mac peilim mic maizidri uí conéobair dia eoc, ⁊ bá hé olúr ⁊ uaingne na cillead tapla a taimcéall beól an ríodri pucc ar naib é, ⁊ adberat aroile náir bó hóglán ón maizidri alle co bpuar báp iar trípoll. Ro páccab an pluacé connaétac rin éuala móra eac, aipin. ⁊

the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

<sup>u</sup> *The rising out*, i.e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

<sup>v</sup> *Grainseach*, now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north

of the town of Sligo.

<sup>w</sup> *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid, or Belladrihid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

<sup>x</sup> *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs*.—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.



Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Conor: and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out<sup>a</sup> of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach<sup>y</sup>, the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Conor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Conor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-an-droichit<sup>w</sup>. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs<sup>x</sup>. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape<sup>y</sup> from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour.

<sup>y</sup> *To escape.*—The literal translation is, “and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them.” Here the nouns *slóip* and *donngne* are made the active agents

of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

είδεαδ αἰ cenel cconauill doh cup rin, nair ó do pat aod puad mac neill ḡairb maíom an énídigh ḡroigimḡ for connaéctuib hi torépaτατῑ ile uib ní tarḡpat cenél cconauill for connaéctuib én maíom po ba corépaτῑde uóib do cup, ḡ ór baíðble a nédaia máp an maíom rin beóil an ḡroicéτ.

Ο νέιλλ do éεαéτ do τῑοιμῑρεε capléim do éioimpeccain Maḡnar ó doim-naill hi poré na τῑπι namat, ḡ Maḡnur do éfḡmáil pῑa τῑúρ an τῑluaiḡ, ḡ enpi mac pḡain í neill do ḡabáil laip, ḡ ó νέιλλ pḡin uiméεαéτ a céóip maíoma.

Ο κατάιν .i. ḡorpaíð mac ḡorpaíða do maḡbað aḡ bealac an éamám lá mac í νέιλλ .i. mall óce, ḡ mall pḡin do ḡabáil po éfnḡ τῑuill iarpῑin lá hua neill, ḡ a bñé i mbraḡḡoḡnar pḡí pé pḡua.

Μαc í εάεαν (ḡorpaíð) aðbar τῑḡeapḡa a éipe pḡeipin do ðol ap pῑubal cpeicé i nḡlionn conaéðan a mí ianuaḡin do pḡmḡpað, ḡ a éceḡomḡ pḡi haðpuaḡe na pῑne ḡmḡpῑéa conac pḡié aon pocal dia pḡélaib no ḡo pḡpῑé a éopp a uóipḡð an éorḡap ap emḡ, ḡ enpi mac neill mic bḡmān τῑḡeḡina baile na braḡat do maḡbað doh cup rin, ḡ pḡaíði ele beóρ uéce do puacéτ, ḡ do maḡbað amaille pḡu.

Μαíom do éabapῑe lá mac mic pῑapap ap élionn emainn mic toniaḡ buuilep dñ m po maḡbað conéðbar óce mac conéðbar éaíé uí doimnaill baí na éonpapal ḡallócclac, ḡ aḡá mbaí lám maíé co minic pῑap að tan rin, ḡ an lá rin uáipḡe ap nῑp líce méo a mḡmān ḡ pḡaðbar a láimḡe uó anacal do ḡabáil iap na éaipceḡin uó, ḡ torépaτατῑ pḡaíðe mór do uāḡḡaoimḡ, do mapḡluaiḡ, ḡ do ḡallocclacuib ipin maíom rin ma pappā.

Ο uóéapῑaiḡ eacmapacé τῑḡeapḡa mḡpῑ heocáan uéce, ḡ imḡḡan mórῑ

<sup>a</sup> *And.*—In the original it is uap, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

<sup>a</sup> *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the black-thorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

<sup>b</sup> *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated Life of St. Columbkille, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memo-

randum written by the scribe at the end:—“A ceaplen pῑupῑe na τῑπι namat imoppu do deacéτad m beaéð po an tan ba plán dá bliadain déc ap pῑéτ ap éúic céo ap míle oon τῑḡeapḡa.”—See this manuscript described, Stowe Catalogue, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

<sup>c</sup> *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghcommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion ; and<sup>z</sup> from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach<sup>a</sup> over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad<sup>b</sup> ; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner ; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain<sup>c</sup>, by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge) ; and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan<sup>d</sup>, in the month of January ; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter<sup>e</sup> ; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat<sup>f</sup>, was slain on this occasion ; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm ; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died ; and a great contention

a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry ; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable

sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

<sup>e</sup> *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, " he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

<sup>f</sup> *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

αἱ νήριγε εἴπῃ αἰνεαὶ πέιν πα τιγεαρηναρ ὅο πο ὅοιρεαὶ τιγεαρηνα ὁο γεαρηατ  
μαε ὁοῖνναλλ μιε πῆλιν ἰ ὁοεαρηαῖ.

Sluaiccheaδ lά hua ὁοῖνναλλ hι τῇπῃ αμαλγαδ ap ταρρηαῖς πλεετα  
Riocairῷ αἰ ὅοιρ, βατταρ ματε ceneóil cconall ap an pluacéaδ pῃn, ἡ  
Máguirῷ cúconnaeτ co néirge amae pῆrmanaδ amaille pῃp, ní po hanaδh  
ἡ ní po hairpῖδ lap na huairῖδ pῃn co pangatτap co plicceae cetaῖp. Ro  
ταρρηαῖς ἡ po τῖglamaδ airῖanna iomῷa baóí acc pῃoet bῃrῃn hί cóncoḃair  
hι cónl iorῃa ὅο plicceae lap an pῃuaῖ pῃn uí ὁοῖνναλλ ἡ an ní ná po τῇ-  
pamḡpῖe de po mῃllpῖe co léir h́e. Tῃnδ ó ὁοῖνναλλ cona pῃuaῖ hι τῇπῃ nam-  
algaδ, ἡ po ḡaḃaδ cairlén caoréannaín ἡ epoy maoliona laip, ἡ puair  
bῃraḡoe, ἡ édaia iomῷa pῃa cairlénaiḃ ípῃn. Ro leaccaδ, ἡ po lámbpῃrῖδ  
laip iate conap ḃó hionaeτpῃeabῃa mῃtῖδ ap a haḡle. Ὅο pónaδ laip iap pῃn  
pῖe, caḃae, ἡ coῖnaonτae eἵpῃ pῃoet Riocairῷ αἰ ὅοιρ ἡ baipédaḡ comḃair  
cópaiḡ pῃa poile. Aḡ póaδ dua ὁοῖνναλλ po ḡaḃ porlonḡpoye m eul maolῃe  
baí m éccapῃoῖr ἡ m amῃla pῃp an tan pῃn. Ro milleaδ ἡ po loipceaeδ ma  
mbaóí ḃairḃap aḡ pῃoet corḃmaic mῃe donnehaδ laip conaδ iap ná milleaδ  
ἡ iap na mί mῃpῃe ὁο poyeτ a bῃeτ pῃn ὁο pῖe pῃp ua ὁοῖνναλλ, ἡ tuccerap  
bῃraḡoe ḃó pῃi comall ḡae nῃe po ḡeallpῃeτ pῃp. Ὅο pónpῃeτ pῃoet bῃrῃn  
ἰ cóncoḃair an céḃna uair tuccerap a pῃap ἡ a bῃeτ pῃn ὁο pῖe dua ὁοῖνναλλ  
iap mbῃrῖδ cairlén na ḡránpῃge, ἡ iap milleaδ a mbairῃ, ἡ a naḃḃa uile, ἡ  
ὁο paḃpῃeτ a ccaoraiḡeaeτ don eἵpῃ iapῃn, ὁο éaḃ ὁ ὁοῖνναλλ cona pῃócé  
pῃán iap mbuaḃ, ἡ ceorccap don eἵpῃ pῃn, ἡ ḃó bῃce pῃa pamḃaan ὁο pónaδ an  
pluacéaδ pῃn lά hua ὁοῖνναλλ.

ḃpῃapal ua maḃaḡáin (i. e. τιγεαρηνα pῃl namῃeāḃa), pῃr caóin epóḃa,  
cῃmpa ceapḃhῃeτae ḃécc.

<sup>s</sup> *Until*.—It will be seen that the construc-  
tion would not make perfect sense without sup-  
plying the words enclosed in brackets. "But  
at length" would be considered better in Eng-  
lish.

<sup>b</sup> *The rising out*, i. e. the military force of  
Fermanagh.

<sup>c</sup> *Cuil-irra*.—This is now applied to a district  
supposed to be coextensive with the parish of  
Killaspugbrone, in the barony of Carbury, and

county of Sligo; but it appears from the deed  
of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st of  
July, 1687, that the district of "Cullurra com-  
prised the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen,  
and Killaspickbrone."

<sup>k</sup> *Caerthanau*, i. e. a place abounding in the  
mountain ash. The place is so called in Irish at  
the present day, but it is generally called Cas-  
tlehill in English. It is situated on the west  
side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley,

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until<sup>s</sup> Gerald, the son of Domnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out<sup>n</sup> of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irra<sup>i</sup> a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan<sup>k</sup> and Cros-Maoiliona<sup>l</sup>, in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable<sup>m</sup>. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Aumchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

<sup>l</sup> *Cros-Maoiliona*.—This should be Cros-Ui-Mhaoilfhiona, i.e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Cros-molina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west

of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

<sup>m</sup> *So that they were no longer habitable*.—This might also be rendered “so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards.”

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1527.

ΑοιC CΡΙΟCΤ, mile, cúicc céo, piche apεαέτ.

Λαδραγ abb lfra γαδail δέcc.

Μαγυδιρ concobar δέcc, γ Μαγυδιρ do γαιμim ma ionaδ don éomharba .i. do éoinéonnaéτ, mac concéonnaéτ, mic δριαν, lá hua ndóimnaill.

Τοιρρεαλβαδ mac eiceheacáin í doimnaill, γ peilim mac γoppaδa mic Sám luipce í doimnaill do écc.

Mac donnchaδ tipe hoilella .i. corbmac mac ταιδce mic bριαν δέcc, γ mpeapam do hínτ επι cloimn ndonnchaδ fan τιγεapinap nó γup γοipeaδ mac donnchaδ deocéam mac donnchaδ mic mupchaδ.

δριαν mac peilim mic Μαγνυρα uí concobar, γ doimnaill mac peilim mic τοιρρεαλβαγ capraig uí éoncobar δέcc.

Πλατδβίptaδ mac Ruaidpí mic bριαν μέγυδιρ do μαρβαδ la τεαλλαε εαδδaδ .i. lá huairne mac Μαγνυρα μέγpαιnpaδam.

Αmlaobh ócc dub magainalgaδ τaóipeaδ calpaigne do éuicim lá cloimn éolmáin, γ po óioγaibpionh é peim ma na μαρβαδ uair do μαρβαδb pacha maγeocáγán laip ap an laτaip pín.

Ο ελείpγ .i. an γiolla pιαδaδ mac ταιδce cam paoi lé healaδam hi pínéup, i ndán, γ hi línγionn pfr paim, pαιδbip, poconáγ, γ cumaimγ móip éipde, γ a écc m aibéτ San pponpép an. 8. la do Mhapta.

Αn doctup ua duimpleibε donnchaδ mac eocéam, doctúp hi línγeap γ paoi meadlaδnaib ele, pfr conaγ móip. γ Saδbβpía, γ τιγe naoiδδ coitcinn δέcc .30. September.

Mac μαγνυρα μέγυδιρ .i. tomáp ócc mac caτail ócc, mic caτail ócc biaτaδ an τpínacγ, oppicél loá héipne, pfr lípceua eólaδ m ealaδnaib, pfr po bá lán do clú γ τοιρρεapcap m γaδ ionaδ baí ma éóimpoceup, γ a écc.

Ruaidpí mac mupchaδ mic puibne do μαρβαδ lá a βpaτépib.

<sup>n</sup> *John Lurg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

<sup>o</sup> *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the

Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Clonn-Colman*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.*

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg<sup>a</sup> O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach<sup>o</sup>, i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Cohnan<sup>p</sup>; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh<sup>a</sup>, and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

sent barony of Claudonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlin's.

<sup>a</sup> *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aithriara mégepaí feap raibéara γ ποόνάιγν δέεε.

Caithlín inghn éinn mic doimnaill í neill bñ epailéacé degeimig po baí ag dñfpaib .i. ag na Raíallaγ ap tír, γ acc na Ruairc iaprin déεε iap nonaó γ iap naítrige.

Sloicéacó lá hua ndoimnaill aóó mac aóóa puacó do dól hi cconnaéctab, Aiaate tangettar ma íochpaite, o baigill, o doápaiaγ, na epí mñc puibne, Maguoir, cuconnacht co neirge amacé pñmanaé, γ maíte ioctair éonnaéct cona nñirge amacé γ ní po haipreaó leó co maéctatar maγ luirec. Ro milleacó an tír co lñr leó epí apbar γ poirecñm. Apó lotar iapain co caplén mór mic goirdealbuaγ dia γabáil. Bá daingn díotoghlaγ epiróé ap po báap an mle aóme γabála pñ nañuib feib ip deach baóí in epinn an tam pin ipm mbaile ípin epí buó γ opdanár γ γac aóme apéña, apa aoi tra po γabpa na maíte pin acc iomñuóe imon mbaile, γ Ro ppeaénaγpé a plóga ma uipémceall conár lñccept neac anonn nó anall dia íaicéó go po γabaó an caplén leó po deóó.

Ro γabaó leó don éup pin caplén an mñndóa, caplén an éalaó, baile na huamha, γ an caplén maíac, γ po bñpít na caplén pin mle leó iap na γabáil. Ro mapbaó beóγ aóó buóe mac an duóáetaγ uí γallcubair ap an pluaicéacó pin (ó ua ndoimnaill) muéct an bealaγ buóe.

Caplén lñébir do épioónuacó lá Maγnup ua ndoimnaill epí obair cloice, épinn, γ clápaiaγ, γ ua neill a ccocacó paup. Ap ann po tionepecaó an obair pin lá maγnup an cédaoin iap pféil bñenannipin trañpaó γ po epioónuicéacó a ccuó don trañpaó céda.

<sup>†</sup> *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717: see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

<sup>§</sup> *Castlemore-Costello*, caplén mór mic goirdealbuaγ, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this

castle is shewn.

<sup>¶</sup> *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballaghaderreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

<sup>||</sup> *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baóóóin a éalaó, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

<sup>¶</sup> *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,



William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces :—O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out<sup>r</sup> of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out ; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello<sup>s</sup>, for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle ; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda<sup>t</sup>, and the castles of Cala<sup>u</sup>, Baile-na-huamha<sup>w</sup>, and Castlereagh<sup>x</sup>, all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe<sup>y</sup> [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir<sup>z</sup> was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan<sup>a</sup>, in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

<sup>x</sup> *Castlereagh*.—See the years 1489, 1499.

<sup>y</sup> *Bealach-buidhe*.—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

<sup>z</sup> *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtri-

namhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

<sup>a</sup> *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1528.

Αοιρ Cριορτ. mīle, cúicc ceo, pícc, a hocht.

O Ruairc eóccan tigeapna na bpeirne uppa coṭaigṭe einḡh, eangnamia, ḡ uairle pleáccṭa aoḡa pinn décc in aibṭṭ .S. Pponreir iar nonḡaḡ. ḡ iar naṭmḡe.

O brian .i. toirpḡealbhaḡ mac taḡcc an taon mac ḡaioḡil bá foḡe lé huairle, ḡ lé heimeac do lṡṡ moḡa, oḡpe oionḡmála brian boioime ap cōngmáil coccaḡo pé ḡallaiḡ décc iar nonccaḡ, ḡ iar naṭmḡe ḡ a mac doḡpḡneacḡ ma ionaḡ .i. conḡoḡar mac toirpḡealbhaiḡ.

Pionḡuala inḡean í brian (.i. Conḡoḡari na pṡona mic toirpḡealbhaiḡ mic brian caṭa an aonaiḡ) bṡn uí doḡmnaill Aoḡ puacḡ, an aoṡn bṡn ap mó do cōpam elú ḡ oirḡearceup dá mbaoí na coḡaimpṡ a lṡṡ pṡia cupp ḡ pṡia haḡmnan iar ccaṡṡm a haioṡ ḡ a himne lé déṡpe, ḡ lé oamnaḡṭ ḡ iar mbṡṡṡ oḡ bliacḡan ap pícc in aibṭṭ San Pponréir décc an céo lá don coṡccar (.i. an. 5. Febṡuari), ḡ a haḡnacal i maḡupṡir dúm na ḡall do pṡonaḡ ma haḡpṡi bṡḡeḡn.

Conn mac néill mic aṡṡ í néill paoí cōmpḡona epḡe do mṡpbaḡ (.i. an. 15. apṡil) la mac aṡṡ oḡ ḡ neill (.i. ó neill), ḡ lá cṡo do pṡoḡṭ aoḡa meḡuḡor, ḡ dá mac í neill (.i. aṡṡ oḡc) .i. enṡi, ḡ coṡbmāc baí i laḡn aḡ ua neill (.i. conn mac cuḡm) a pṡaḡ pṡar an taḡ pṡn do ṡaḡaiṡ (dua néill) do cloinn cuḡm mic néill, ḡ clano cuḡm do cṡoḡaḡ na deṡi pṡn a nḡoḡail a naṡar.

Mac diaṡmaḡa maiḡe luṡce (Coṡbmāc mac puacḡor) peṡceam coṡcḡṡ ap eimeac ḡ ap péile, mṡp cṡuaḡa connaḡṭ ap coccaḡ ḡ coḡṡuaḡaḡ, pṡi coṡanta a cṡiḡe ap eaḡtaṡcenélaḡ décc iar nonḡaḡ ḡ iar naṭmḡcḡe ḡ a deapḡpṡaṡaiṡ diaṡmaiṡ do ḡaḡail a ionaiṡ.

Mace capṡaiḡ pṡbaḡ doḡmnaill décc.

Caṡlén cṡṡle maiole do ḡaḡáil ap mac nḡomḡhaiḡ lá a deapḡpṡaṡaiṡ pṡn lá mṡpḡearṡaḡ mac doḡmḡhaiḡ mic mṡpḡhaiḡ, ḡ mac doḡmḡhaiḡ péin ḡ

<sup>b</sup> *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas*: "mac tigeapnam mic taḡḡ mic tigeapnam móip, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More."

<sup>c</sup> *The 5th of February*.—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

<sup>d</sup> *In captivity*, literally, "who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con. the son of Con) with

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.*

O'Rourke (Owen<sup>b</sup>), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance ; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February<sup>c</sup>), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire ; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity<sup>d</sup> by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall ; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardest man<sup>e</sup> in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance ; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough ; and Mac

O'Neill for a long time."

literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which

<sup>e</sup> *The hardest man*, μῆν ἡρως κοναάτ, is rather a rude metaphor.

α μακ μυρchaδ̄ do ḡabál ḡo haitḡeapp̄ iap̄ p̄m l̄a hua n̄d̄b̄da, ḡ lap̄ an  
myr̄ceap̄taḡ c̄c̄ēda, ḡ mac̄ ele do mac̄ doḡnchaḡ .i. doḡnchaḡ do māp̄baḡ  
leḡ an tan p̄m.

Slóic̄cead̄ l̄a hua n̄doḡm̄all (co n̄d̄p̄unḡ m̄oir̄ d̄alb̄an̄c̄aḡ am̄alle p̄p̄r̄ m̄  
al̄ap̄p̄ann̄ mac̄ eḡm̄ c̄at̄́maḡ) h̄i maḡ ḡuip̄cc̄, ḡ an bealaḡ b̄n̄de do ḡeap̄baḡ  
leḡ. ḡp̄aḡḡe, ḡ c̄ior̄ do p̄aḡbaḡ ḡ m̄ac̄ diaḡmaḡda, ḡ toḡdeḡt̄ p̄l̄an̄ dia t̄ip̄.

Ο μαοιῖνιαδαḡ ταιοῖραḡ τεallaḡ c̄earb̄all̄an̄ .i. caḡal mac̄ doḡm̄all  
m̄ic̄ naḡt̄ne b̄n̄de d̄ēcc̄.

ḡaoḡ m̄oir̄ ap̄ n̄ip̄ḡe an aḡíne p̄ia n̄oḡlaice ḡo p̄o l̄a p̄toḡ áp̄ m̄oir̄ p̄ó Ep̄m̄  
ḡo p̄o t̄p̄ap̄cap̄ c̄ioḡ ap̄aḡll̄ do c̄uḡḡoaiḡc̄iḡ cloch̄ ḡ ep̄ann̄, Ro b̄p̄r̄ beop̄ myr̄  
maḡp̄t̄p̄e d̄uḡm̄ na nḡall̄, Ro p̄uḡdaḡ Ro b̄aḡ, ḡ p̄o b̄p̄r̄ ap̄t̄p̄aḡḡe ioḡḡa.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1529.

Αοιρ̄ Cḡp̄oḡt̄, m̄ile, c̄uḡcc̄ c̄ēḡ, p̄ice, anaḡí.

Mac̄ p̄uḡb̄ne p̄ánaḡ doḡm̄all̄ ḡcc̄ mac̄ doḡm̄all̄, m̄ic̄ toḡp̄p̄deall̄baḡ p̄uaḡh̄  
t̄iḡeap̄ma p̄ánaḡ p̄p̄i haḡn b̄liaḡan̄ d̄ēcc̄ do p̄aḡaḡl̄ b̄áip̄ iap̄ c̄cop̄ aḡb̄it̄t̄e m̄p̄o  
m̄uḡp̄e m̄me.

Em̄ann̄ mac̄ doḡm̄all̄ m̄ic̄ p̄uḡb̄ne, ḡ em̄ann̄ p̄uaḡ a m̄ac̄ do t̄uḡt̄m̄ m̄ an  
l̄ó l̄a toḡp̄p̄deall̄baḡ mac̄ Ruḡaḡp̄i, m̄ic̄ maḡol̄m̄uḡp̄e m̄ic̄ p̄uḡb̄ne.

ḡp̄ian̄ ball̄aḡ mac̄ n̄eḡll̄ m̄ic̄ c̄uḡm̄ í n̄eḡll̄ do māp̄baḡ l̄a c̄op̄hmaḡ mac̄  
m̄ḡel̄in̄ (iap̄ m̄b̄n̄t̄ doḡ c̄op̄hmaḡ p̄m̄ h̄i p̄p̄ap̄p̄aḡ b̄p̄iaḡ p̄l̄in̄ ḡ p̄op̄ a m̄uḡm̄t̄e-  
p̄uḡ) iap̄ b̄p̄acc̄baḡl̄ c̄ap̄p̄ḡe p̄eap̄ḡuḡa d̄oḡb̄.

Caḡal mac̄ eoḡc̄am̄ m̄ic̄ aḡḡa m̄eḡḡuḡp̄i d̄ēcc̄.

ḡp̄ian̄ p̄uaḡ mac̄ p̄f̄ann̄ m̄éḡḡuḡp̄i do māp̄baḡ d̄aḡn̄ m̄p̄c̄op̄ do p̄aḡḡiḡ acc̄  
ḡoap̄ḡaḡp̄e ep̄i m̄uḡm̄t̄ip̄ na c̄uḡle, ḡ m̄uḡm̄t̄ip̄ an maḡc̄aḡp̄e.

<sup>1</sup> *Bealuch Builhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Teallach-Chearbhullain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures

of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Oghteragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Tar-Connacht*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

<sup>3</sup> *The Mur*, i. e. m̄oir̄ na m̄-bp̄aḡáip̄.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe<sup>f</sup> was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain<sup>g</sup> (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur<sup>h</sup> of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.*

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the order<sup>i</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire<sup>k</sup>.

was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

<sup>i</sup> *The habit of the order*, &c., i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilma-

crenan.—See note under the year 1516.

<sup>k</sup> *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac míc dubháil na halban do mairbhad lá hasd mbeide ua ndóinnall  
naon buille do cloidm i ndorup cúile mic an treóin.

Caiplén cúile mic an treim do gábal lá maḡnur ua ndóinnall, 7 iap  
pcerúad a cóinaple aifd do cinnfó leap an caiplén do bpirfó.

An cornameac mac fírlaí mic doinnchaí duib mic aeðaccám paí pá  
hoirdeapca hi pfíneacur, 7 hi pfíleacé, 7 hi mbpíctínnur tuaité baí hi  
téirib gaoideal décc, 7 a adnacal i noipinn.

Mac aeðaccam (.i. urumam) .i. doinnall mac aeða mic doinnall cinn  
eiccfí líte moḡa ap fíneacur 7 pfíleacé décc.

Soḡan mac feilim mic maḡnura, 7 a bean ḡraime inḡín cóncóbar mēḡ-  
uoir décc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1530.

Αοίρ cριoτ, mίle, cúicc céo, τpιοcάτ.

Eppcop oilpinn .i. an tēppcop ḡpéccac décc.

Caiboir na mbpaḡar i ndóin na nḡall, 7 bá he ua doinnall (.i. aod ócc)  
do paí uóib ḡac ní paḡaḡḡar a leap, 7 pób aóilec leó don cūp pín an ccfín  
báḡḡar hi ppaḡiaí aóile.

Cautilm inḡín mic puibne bfn i doḡapḡaiḡ, 7 Róir inḡín i caḡám bfn feilim  
i doḡapḡaiḡ décc.

Concóbar ócc o baioicéill tanapí baioḡeallac do mairbhad lá cloim uí  
buḡíll (.i. mall mac toirpdealbaiḡ) ap an leacac an. 6. Ianuapín.

Péilim mac concóbar uí buḡíll do mairbhad lá cloim uí baioḡíll.

Maolmuire mac puibne conpapal típe baḡame [décc].

Doinnall mac bpíam mic doinnall i neill do uol ap cripé ran maḡape

<sup>1</sup> *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the

professors of law and physic in Ireland :

“ They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions” [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], “ and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin<sup>1</sup>.

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnambach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas<sup>m</sup>, poetry, and lay Brehonship<sup>n</sup>, in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.*

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop<sup>o</sup>, died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach<sup>p</sup>, on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine<sup>q</sup>, [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellowes of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, pp. 25, 26.

<sup>o</sup> *The Greek Bishop*.—No account of this bi-

shop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

<sup>p</sup> *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

<sup>q</sup> *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ῖτεαράναε, ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ γλααὸ λά α μιντιρ. Ἀν εἶρ το ἐρμιννεαὸ ἡ α ἰνίαν το ριαὸ βῖτα το ριεραι παρ, ἡ δομινὰ το εἰοννεὺδ ριρ ἀν τοραιο, ἡ ραιοῖνδ ρορρα το ρο λά α νάρι λαρ, οὐ μαρ γαβὰὸ δά μαε εοῖαν ριαὸ ἰ νέλλ ἡ ρο μαρβὰὸ τριῦρ το εἰονν Ριαὸρι να ἰρῖαν διαρ μαε μαῖανη μέγναιεῖανη. ἡ μαε ἐρρ μιε βριαν, ἡ τομαρ να εαριρρεε μαε ἐμανη μέγναιρ.

ῖολλα πατραιεε μαε εορβιαε μιε αῖρε εἰνιε μέγναιρ δέεε, ἡ ροβ ἐρρδε ρῖρ α μινε βά ρῖρ τῖς ναοιὸδ μα αμριρ ἡ ρῖρβῖς μαναε.

ῖλῖεεαὸ λά ἡα νομινὰ ἡ εἰννεαὸ εονναετ, Ἀῖεαὸ ρο γαβ εέττυρ τρια εἰννεὶδ εονεὸβαιρ, ἐρτῖδ ρῖδε τριαρ ἀν ταναιρτεαετ ἡ μαῖς ἡρρεε το εορὰὸ ὅρμα ρῖρρεε ταιρ ριονανη. ῖο ἡρρεεαὸ, ἡ ρο ἡννίλλεαὸ μιντιρ εοταρ λαρ, ῖο μαρβὰὸ ὅρμαε δια ἡνντιρ ἡ εαῖρῖν ἡαε ὅρμα ἡ Μῖαῖ-ναιρ μαε ἀν ριρδῖρεα μιε ριῖνε ἡ ἡ Μῖαε μιε εἰνν τοῖρρδεαῖδ οὐδ. ῖο εἰδ ἡραιν ἀρρῖν ταιρ ριονανη ριαρ το μαεαιρε εονναετ, το ὅρμαετ ἀτα μογα ταιρ ρια, ῖο ερῖεὶδ, ἡ ρο ερεαεἰρρεεαὸ εἰανν εονναιῖς λαρ, ῖο ἡρρεε βεὶρ γῖννρεε ἡ εἰλ ερῖαν βαῖτε μῖε δάμδ, ἡ ριαιρ ἐδαλα αὐβλε ρια εἰρῖδ ρῖν. ῖο ἡρρεεαὸ βεὶρ λαρ ἡραιν βαῖε ἀν τοβαιρ, ἡ ριαιρ α εἰορ ὅ να εονεὸβαιρ ριαὸ .1. ῖε Ρῖννῖν ραν εεῖρῖανην δά δῦτῖαῖς, ἡ τῖεε ταιρ α αῖρ ἐρερ ἀν ἡβεαλαεἰννῖδε γαν οἶε το δέναν δό ἡρ ἡννίδ μινῖε ἡρρεε. ῖαναιε ἡρρεεαν οὐν ἡννῖνε ἡ ρο ἡρρεεαὸ λά ριαῖς ἡ δομινὰ ἀν τῖς

<sup>†</sup> *Slabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note <sup>h</sup>, under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of Πλέαράνα να Ριαρεαε.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Colin*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>k</sup> *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-

Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

<sup>l</sup> *Glinsee*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

<sup>m</sup> *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilerone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilerone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilerone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige



excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha<sup>r</sup>, where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan: two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair<sup>s</sup>, and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc<sup>t</sup>, across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin<sup>u</sup> (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha<sup>w</sup>. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsee<sup>x</sup> and Cill-Cruain<sup>y</sup>, the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1416, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

εραμνγαίε αρ θεαχ βαί ιη ειρινν .ι. εῖς ἡνίε conynama αρ loc allinne. Ro milleaδ, η πο διολάιτιμicheaδ an bpeirne uile o ἱλιαδ ριαρ leδ don τυρυρ ριν.

CRεαδ ἡόρ do δέναν lá haδ mbuide ua ndomnaill ι ngailnhaib.

Slóiccεaδ lá hua ndomnaill (hi mí September do ἱονηπαδ) αρ mac uilham búpc dia πο milleaδ blaδ ἡόρ don τίρ. Ro hḡmaioḡmeaδ ρίε stoppa ιαρτταιη, η τιεε ó doimnaill plán dia τίεε.

IApla cille ḡara ḡhóio mac ḡhóio (baί ἡέ ειαη hi láim acc ρί Saḡan) do εεaετ ιη Eρινν, η Iyrtir Saḡanaδ do εῖετ laip, η α mbhε αρ aon acc milleaδ ἡόραν ρα ḡaioḡealaib. Ro ḡabaδ leδ ḡna ó Raḡillig ιαρ ττεaετ ια eelnn αρ α μοετ ρín.

Ruḡpaige mac eocεan mic aḡa baib mic ρíam uí doεaptauig, écht ἡόρ ια εῖρ ρín do écc.

Inḡn uí baoiḡill .ι. Róir inḡn τοιρρḡealbiaig mic néill ρuaio bhí dépcach deigheimig, η Síle inḡn uí ḡallaíam bhí caiprpe mic an ḡpiora bhí daonnaεταε deigḡealbḡa do écc.

Aḡo ó plannaccam mac ρhḡrám ιηηρ ιaḡe ρain ρaói ι nḡena, η ι neal-aḡaη, ρhḡ ρuaip. Séḡam, η ρhḡ πο ba maετ εῖς naioibḡ decc.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1531.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, Míle, cuicε céo, τριοεα, ahaon.

Туаεal mac í neill .ι. mac aipr mic cumh do ḡabáil lá hua néll .ι. lé conh mac cumh.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac Consnava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leitrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

<sup>a</sup> *An English Justiciary*.—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Reilly*.—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

<sup>c</sup> *Upon honour*, αρ α μοετ ρín, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

“A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava<sup>z</sup> on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary<sup>a</sup>; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly<sup>b</sup>, who had gone upon honour<sup>c</sup> to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died; a great loss<sup>d</sup> in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful<sup>e</sup> woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh<sup>f</sup>, a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.*

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But *na cefn* in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and *ap a moct fñm* does not mean "without being invited," but

"on their own word of honour."

<sup>a</sup> *A great loss*, *ééc móp*, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

<sup>e</sup> *Beautiful*, *deiseatbóca*, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

<sup>f</sup> *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmaesaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Teoraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Μαζ αριῖταιζ ριαβὰς δοῖνall mac ρινζin mic διαρματα τιζεαρηα ua  
ccairpppe, ρῑ ρio ba maicṛ ρμαῖετ, ἡ ρμαζail, ρῑ ρio ba maicṛ omeac ἡ ἡζηaith,  
ρῑ tucc ζairin eimigṛ ὀρῑaibṛ Εῖρεaith doneocṛ baí aζ cuingioṛ nṑṛ oib, do écc.

Donnchaṛ mac τοιρρṑealbaiζ mic τairṑcc uí ḡriaith tánaipṛ tuacṑmuthaith  
ρῑ ὀenṑa eimig, ἡ uairple décc.

Mac í ὀocairtaiζ .i. maill mac conṑoḡaipṛ éairpiaiζ décc.

Conn mac Sṑaith buide μέγματṑaṑna do ṑarṑbaṛ lá máz maṑzaṑna, ἡ lá  
cloimh ḡriaith μέγματṑaṑna.

Éocṑaith mac ζiollaπαττṑaice ócc μέζuiṑipṛ do ṑarṑbaṛ lá a ὀearṑbraṑaipṛ  
(.i. emann).

Conṑoḡaipṛ mac caṑail mic ὀuimh μέζuiṑipṛ do ṑarṑbaṛ la ḡioṑṑaipṛ típe.

O ṑlannaccáim tuaitṑe páṑa Μαζnuipṛ mac ζillibeipṛ mic coṑbmaicṛ ṑaíó  
lé huairple, ἡ conζṑálaibṛ τιζε aoiṑṑṑ décc (25. ṑeḡṑaipṛ), ἡ ó ṑlannazáim  
do ζairin do ζiolla íoṑa mac τοιρρṑealbaiζ.

Μαṑṑṑṑaṑ mac conṑoḡaipṛ meζ coṑláim ṑṑiṑipṛ ζailimie, ἡ bioaṑpe léṑ-  
maṑcáim do ṑuipṑim ḡi ṑṑuill lá τοιρρṑealbaiζ ócc ó maṑileacṑlaimh ἡ lá ṑuṑ-  
ṑaize.

Διαρμιαττṑ mac Sṑaith mic aṑṑa aith tí do ḡṑṑipṛ uairple ἡ ὀaṑmaṑṑ do  
ṑṑioṑṑ aṑṑa mic maṑṑṑaṑaibṛ décc.

Coṑbmaicṛ mac caṑail ócc mic caṑail, mic Μαζnuipṛa ρῑ τιζε aoiṑṑṑ  
oiṑṑeapṑ décc.

Ταṑaṑl mac í doṑmallaṑm maṑaṑpe maṑmaize, ἡ ζiolla παττṑaice mac  
aṑaṑm mic aith baipṑ décc.

ḡṑṑaṑcṑṑ lé mac Mṑéζuiṑipṛ coṑbmaicṛ ḡi ccenel ṑṑṑaṑhaiz, do ṑṑṑaṑ  
eṑeacṑ laipṑ ṑṑim maizim ṑim aipṑ mac ḡriaith í neill, ἡ ṑo ṑarṑbaṛ mac ḡriaith  
ṑṑṑim acc ṑṑṑaizeaṑṑ a eṑeicṑ, ἡ do ṑaṑ mac meζuiṑipṛ aith eṑeicṑ laipṑ.

<sup>s</sup> *A man of hospitality.* &c., literally, "a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness," i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

<sup>b</sup> *Iochtar-tíre*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1520.

<sup>i</sup> *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church

was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

<sup>k</sup> *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Lunai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality<sup>g</sup> and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire<sup>a</sup>.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinn<sup>i</sup>, and Vicar of Liath-Manchain<sup>k</sup>, was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe<sup>l</sup>, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman

Catholic chapel of this parish.

<sup>1</sup> *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Longhrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note <sup>2</sup>.

Slóicéas lár an iurair Sathanac, lé hiarla cille dapa, 7 lé maicib gaoidel Epeann hi tír neocain ar tarrainz í doinnail 7 neill ócc í neill, 7 sleácta aóda í neill, 7 tír eocain do lorceas leó ó dún gál co habainn móir. Cairlén nua puirp an faillécáin do bpurfó, 7 duthaiz brian na moicéirge do éirísh lorceas lár an pluacé írin, 7 mumeacáin dpacebáil folaní pop a ccionn. O doinnail 7 mall do dól hi ccfhn an tpluacch gallóa rin co cinnair, 7 cairlén cinnair do bpurfó leó. O nell imorra baí rióe pluaz díríme pé a nuét co nár lamprat dol éairir rin hi tír neocain co ro impáiríot na plóiz rin dia tairgibh lft ar lft gan rít gan opaó ag ua neill riú.

Ruairi gallóa mac í neill do gabail lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Aóó ócc mac tomair mic tomair mic an giolla dúb méguirí d'écc iar mbriét buaóa ó doinnan 7 o dñían.

Semur ó flannaccain mac pñpñin inñri, fñr ro ba móp ainm 7 oirdearcur ina tír fñn décc.

Baile uí donngáile dionnraizíó lá niall ócc mac aip mic cuinn í néll an baile do bpurfó lair, 7 mac í néll (balta uí donngáile) do gabail 7 a bñíé lair co neacáib, 7 co nebalair an baile apson pur.

Cairlen beóil leice do gabáil le haoó mbuóe ua ndoinnail, 7 buairéaró tíre conail do éaáct de rin.

Maguirí do dól pluaz hi tír conail ar tarrainz uí doinnail ar ro báctar clann uí doinnail i pñt'éarpt pñra poile ar oían neé uaóair do

<sup>m</sup> *Dungal*.—This was anglicised Dunnagoale, and was the name of a townland adjoining Annaghilla, in the parish of Errigal Keeroge, and barony of Clogher, and about midway between Augher and Ballygawly.—See *Ulster Inquisitions*, Tyrone, No. 19.

<sup>n</sup> *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of T. J. Tenison, Esq., in the barony of Tyranny, and county of Armagh.

<sup>p</sup> *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the Early Rising.

<sup>q</sup> *Kinard*.—Now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>r</sup> *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah in Fermanagh.

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-Ui-Donnghaile*, i. e. the town or residence of O'Donnelly, a family which derives its name and origin from Donnghaile O'Neill, seventeenth in descent from Niall the Great, ancestor of the royal house of O'Neill. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. Ballydonnelly (which is now called Castlecaulfield, after that distinguished soldier, Sir Toby Caulfield, ancestor of the Earls of Charlemont, to whom it was granted by King James I.) contained twenty-four ballyboes, as appears from an

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [*recte* English] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal<sup>m</sup> to Abhainn-mhor<sup>a</sup>, demolished the new castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain<sup>o</sup>, and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe<sup>p</sup>. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard<sup>a</sup>, and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis<sup>f</sup>, a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donnghaile<sup>s</sup> was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly<sup>t</sup>, and carried him off, together with the horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

inquisition taken at Dungannon on the 23rd of August, 1610. The following is translated from an Irish MS. Journal of the rebellion of 1641, in the possession of Lord O'Neill.

"A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly was one of the four Captains placed

over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, and was one of Sir Phelim's chief counsellors, and mainly instrumental in inducing him to assume the title of Earl of Tyrone. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster, in 1618-19, calls this place Ballydonnell, but this is a palpable error.—See Appendix, p. 2429, for the pedigree of O'Donnelly.

<sup>t</sup> *Foster-son of O'Donnelly*.—This was the celebrated John Donnghaileach, or the Donnellian O'Neill, otherwise called John or Shane-andiomais, i. e. John of the Pride, or ambition.

ποῦται πια να ποίλε ι cennur iar nécc a natari ar po lfe anm γ ειρθεαρεαγ  
 Μαγνυρα υί δομναλλ πό Ερινν uile, ní nainá hi ccenel cconall áct ip na  
 tírib a neactair, γ po baí acc forprán for a braitrib raimhriud. δά himfcla  
 lá hua ndomnaill gailfine do dénañ dóib for apóile γ α δολ pññ i nemeirte  
 arf a lor conad aipe po tógairm ua domnaill Μαγνυδip δια παϊγiδ dyp an  
 ccaonpactep Μαγνυρ do éuibduzad ppi tairipi γ braitairipi ppi α cónpailiðb.  
 Οο cóið iarain maguðip γ aod buide ua domnaill co na poépaide go pangat-  
 tar co pinn go po érfépat ma mbaoí πό mánur Mhaγnυpa ó op co hop. δά  
 hann baóí Μαγνυρ an tan pin for patéce capléin na pinne go líon α tíonóil,  
 do éuatтар epa clann magnυpa co ndruing dia muintip tar pccairb beccoice  
 ap ioncharb an baile i nairfir γ i ndócum an tplóig baí dia paizid. Spaoínteap  
 forpa lá maguðip γ lá haod mbuide go po cuipit go haimdeónac πό dion an  
 caplññ. Οο bñt aon do muintip galléubair do mapepluaγ magnυpa for-  
 zain do gae for tóiprdealbac mac donncharið mic bñcan mic pilip mezuðip,  
 γ do epná beógonra ar, γ bñfta iarain dia tíg co nérbailt pia ccionn teópa  
 noíðce iar mbuað naitépiγe. Οο taot cáce naíðib dia longpopt iarain.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1532.

Αοip Cpiope, míle, cuicc céð, tpiócat, α δó.

Tomar mac piapair puaið (.i. iarla upmuman) do mairbad i noi-paizib lé  
 diarmaitt mac giolla pattpaicc, aðbar tígeapna opptaige an diarmaitt pin,  
 γ níp bó cian iar pin go po tóipðipeað diarmaitt lá α deapbpaðair péin (lá  
 mac giolla pattpaicc) don iarla, γ po cñglað diarmaitt iarain lap an iarla  
 α ndioγail α mic, γ γac uile ele da ndeapnað lé diarmaitt ppiγ dó pin.

<sup>u</sup> *The one might attain, &c.*—"The senior fearing that the junior should be elected to the chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the junior being so conscious of his own power, popularity, and fame, that he was determined to win the chieftainship, whatever troubles he might cause in the territory."

<sup>x</sup> *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and

county of Donegal.

<sup>y</sup> *Opposite*, ap ioncharb .i. ap aγað, no óp comap. The phrase emead i n-ioncharb is used throughout these Annals in the sense of "face to face."

<sup>\*</sup> *Forced to retreat* : literally, "they were forcibly driven under the shelter of the castle."

<sup>a</sup> *Belonging to* : literally, "one of the O'Gallaghers of Manus' cavalry."



might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other<sup>a</sup>, after their father's death ; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories ; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin ; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled ; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige<sup>x</sup>, opposite<sup>y</sup> the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat<sup>z</sup> into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to<sup>a</sup> Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped<sup>b</sup>, severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.*

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot MacGillpatrick<sup>c</sup>, who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillpatrick) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

<sup>b</sup> *Escaped, do epna beógonu.*—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights af-

terwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Gillpatrick*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

Ο εἰρβαῖλλ (Μαολϋαναῖδ) ἀν ταον ρῖρ βά ρῖρ γαρτ, γάρρεαδ, ἀγ γ οἰρθεαρτὰρ δια ἐνέλ ρῖρην, ἀν τί δάρ βό βυῖδαῖ δάνη, γ δεόραιοῖ ἐεαῖρα γ εἰεεϋ, γ ἀρ μο δο εἰονοῖ, γ δο εἰοῖλαῖε ταμῖε δια βυναῖδ ρρέμῖ, Συμγῖδ εονγῖναλα εαῖε, Σοῖνῖρ ἐῖρτ εοβραῖδ α ἐνῖδ βυαῖαῖ τῖν ταῖρτεῖλ να τερεαῖ, μάλ μεαῖραῖ μῖρῖδάλαι μῖμαν, λῖγ λόγῖναρ, γῖν ἐαρρῖνογαι, μῖνεῖν ρορῖαρ, γ υαῖνε ὅρῖ να νεῖλαῖ δέεε (ἰ. λα ρελε μαῖτα ρυῖρσεῖ) να λογγορῖτ ρῖν, γ α μῖαε ρῖργαναῖνμ δῖοῖρθεαῖδ να ιοναῖ. Μαῖδμ ἀν λά ρῖν ρέμ ρέ νέεε μαολϋαναῖδ λά α ἐλομῖ ἀρ ιαῖρα ὑρῖμῖμαν, γ ἀρ ελομῖν τῖρῖαν ἰ εἰρβαῖλλ. Ρο βῖναῖδ δαοῖνε γ εἰεῖ ιομῖδα, γ οἰρῖθαρ δά ηγοῖρῖτ ραῖεῖνμ δῖβ, εομῖδ τε δο λῖν βέλ αῖτα να ρραῖεῖνμ δον ἄτ ἢ πο ρραοῖνεαῖδ ἀν μαῖδμ ἰρῖν γ βά ἡέ ρῖν εορρεαρ δέῖδῖναιε Μαολϋαναῖδ. Ρο γαρρεαῖδ ὁ εἰρβαῖλλ (αῖναιλ α δυῖρῖμαρ) ὀῖοργαναῖνμ ἀρ βελαῖδ α ῖνμῖορ εῖανν τῖρῖαν υῖ εἰρβαῖλλ. Ταγγατταρ υἰε ιομῖδα τῖρῖεμ τ ρῖν ἰρῖν τῖρῖ ἀρ πο γαῖρατ εῖανν τῖρῖαν εετῖρ εαῖρῖλέν βιορῖρα, γ πο μῖλλῖοτ ἀν τῖρ ἀρ. Ρο εῖττ μαε ἀν ρῖρῖρῖνμ υῖ ἐεαῖρβαῖλλ λά μαε ἰ εεαῖρβαῖλλ ἰ. λά ταῖεε εαοῖ ἀρ ραῖῖεε βιορῖρα. ΑῖS α ἡαῖτε ρῖν πο ταρρῖανγ ὁ εἰρβαῖλλ (ρῖργαναῖνμ) α ἐῖανῖαν ἰ. ιαῖρα εἰλε δαῖρα ἰρῖτῖρ να ἡερεανν ἀρ

<sup>d</sup> *Generosity*, γαρτ.—This word is explained *emeaḥ* by O'Clery, and *pele* in Cormac's Glossary.

<sup>e</sup> *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, βυαῖαῖ τῖν τῖρῖελ να τερεαῖ, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as βυαῖαῖ really means "a cowboy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

<sup>f</sup> *Munster champion*.—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonsilla and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two ba-

ronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperly and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, knowen, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

<sup>g</sup> *Carbuncle gem*.—This is a far better metaphor than "βυαῖαῖ τῖν-τῖρῖελ να τερεαῖ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins*.

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity<sup>d</sup>, valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes<sup>e</sup>; a jocund and majestic Munster champion<sup>f</sup>; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem<sup>g</sup>; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans<sup>h</sup>, died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganaimm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falcons<sup>i</sup>, in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcúin<sup>k</sup>; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganaimm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it<sup>l</sup>. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green<sup>m</sup> of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhain<sup>n</sup> [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

<sup>h</sup> *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of the south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Baldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

<sup>i</sup> *Falcons*, *faibcúin*.—"A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight."—*Harris*.

<sup>k</sup> *Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcúin*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find

any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

<sup>l</sup> *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

<sup>m</sup> *Green*, *raíche*, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

<sup>n</sup> *Cliamhain*.—This word means *relative by marriage*. Ferganaimm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his *Annals of Ireland*, under the year 1532, where he writes: "And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganaimm O'Carroll."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

elomn trfain gur gabað leð carlen cille iuryn, carlén na heccailri, 7 carlén baile an dúnað. Ro þuðrioz iaram 1 ctimceall bioppae, 7 baí deaðað ftoppa 7 bárho an carlen go po bñ peilér ma éaoð don iapla ap an ccarlén amac. Ro dícleit mnyrn go po gabað an carlén. Luno an tiapla tap a ap, 7 baí an pelér inn, 7 bá iryn eapriac ap ceinn taimicc ap an taoð apall de. Bá dþoraitmft haur maolpuanað uí cñrbaill do pñóð.

Mile bliðain ip cúicc céo,  
píce 7 dá bliðain vécc,  
ó gñn epioit do plánað pinn.  
go poðmar báur uí cñrbaill.

Eocéan mac tigeapnám mic eoccan uí Ruairc paof duine uapal do marbað lá hua maolmuadað, 7 lá a briatpib 1 mainpuri opoma dá etiari.

Toppdealbáð mac meg plannchaio do marbað lá a tiar deapbriatp pñ 1 noorup baile méglannchaio, 7 briat ó puairc do milleað mópan 1 noartraiðe tpep an marbað pin.

Mápe mgn mic puiðne pámat bean uí baioðill vécc ca hobano iap na heapcar dia heoc 1 noorup a baile pém, 21 apil.

Mac mðlín ualtap mac gñpóit do marbað 1 nfeclap dúme bó, 7 conéðap mac uí catán, pñi toicéac tpméonáð do lopcað and 7 Mac conulað a. Semur mac apt mic conulað do gabán lá elomn dommaill élérñ í catán.

<sup>o</sup> *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

<sup>p</sup> *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglis, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglis, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short

distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

<sup>r</sup> *Sat round, &c.*—Ro þuðrioz iaram 1 ctimceall bioppae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birrae*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis*. This is the Irish phrase to express "they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle."

<sup>s</sup> *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows :

"The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an iurode with his Army into Ely O'Carroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Fergananim (that is without a name) O'Carroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin<sup>o</sup>, the castle of Eaglais<sup>o</sup>, and the castle of Baile-an-duna<sup>a</sup>. They afterwards sat round Birr<sup>c</sup>; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side<sup>s</sup>.

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,  
Twenty years and twelve beside,  
From the birth of Christ who saved us  
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo<sup>c</sup>; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh<sup>u</sup> (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

raising those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Carroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was

thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

<sup>c</sup> *Dun-bo*, i.e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

<sup>u</sup> *Mac Con Uladh*, now MacCullagh, an Irish

Coimharba ríodnaca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacain aircinneac achad bñite décc.

Mac raipriada n .i. mac Maḡuira mic tomáir taoíreac éallaiḡ eacéac décc.

Sían mac pilip mic toirpdealbaisḡ, mic pilip meḡuoir do marbad lá doimnall mac méḡuoir .i. mac conéonnaet mic brian mic pilip daon raéad do reín.

O maolconaire tóina décc, ḡ ó maolconaire do ḡairm ma ionad do conéodar mac doimnall puad, ḡ a éccride ḡo haiḡḡíir iar rin.

O doimnall, ḡ Maḡuoir ar ndol hi cefin an iurḡir Shaxanaḡ .i. uilliam pceimontou, ḡ puad ḡ catac do éḡḡal dóib ré poile, an iurḡir do éacét leó hi tír eoḡan, ḡ dñn ḡḡnainn do bureac, ḡ an tír do milleac.

Iarla cille dapa .i. ḡeróit mac ḡeróit do éacét i neimn ma iurḡí on ríḡ.

O doimnall do dol hi maḡ luice cona rloghaib, ḡ mac doimnall laip .i. alarḡpam mac eóin catanaḡ, Ro creachaḡ, ḡ ro loiceac Maḡ luice lá lua ndoimnall do pacḡ mac diapmata a puar dó ro deóid ḡar bó ríodac ppu.

Clann uí néill .i. clann aipe décc, doimnall, ḡ tuacal baí a brate a mbraḡóḡar acc ua neill do epochar laip.

Caipen aip na puḡ do ḡabáil lá clonn í dñda ar mac rían a bupe ḡ coccaḡ dñrḡe ftoppa, ḡ rlióet puocar a bupe. Creaca ḡ marbda ionda do déanñ dóib por aipole.

Creaca aḡḡle ḡ aipeete amapmaptaaca do déanñ lá mall ócc ó neill ar Ruiblin mac doimnall, ḡ a mbpñt laip hi pñraib manac.

Corbmac mac meḡuoir do ḡabáil i ppuill lá clonn í neill .i. lé pñropea mac cumm m'e cumm, ḡ la pñlm doiblénaiḡ mac aipe ócc mic cumm í neill, ḡ ḡpouḡ dá mapcpluaḡ do marbad amalle ppu im uilliam mac diapmata,

family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

<sup>w</sup> *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skellington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his

destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

<sup>x</sup> *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>y</sup> *On both sides*, literally, “on each other.”

<sup>z</sup> *Felin Doibhlenach*, i.e. Felin the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Uultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice<sup>w</sup>.

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh<sup>x</sup> [Arduarua] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides<sup>y</sup>.

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach<sup>z</sup>, the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

<sup>w</sup> so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders  
<sup>x</sup> anglice O'Devlin, Chief of Muin-tir-Devlin, on of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic garraib ἡ μόνῃ ἡγιόλλα βάλλαῖ mac enri buide mic gofpaib  
go rocaib ele, ἡ go gabad aib apail ann beóp. Cio iatp clann í neill dha  
nir bó hiomlán lottar por ccúlaib ar do buailead ἡ do loitead upmór a  
mumtipe m peilim mac í néill.

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1533.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, míle, cúicc céo τριοά ατρι.

Mac diapiuatta maige lupce diapiuad mac Ruaidri mic diapiuata do  
marbad a ppuill lá cloinn eoccan mic taidce mic diapiuatta, ἡ eoccan mac  
taidce do gabáil tigearuair na deaðhaib.

Ο μαολmuaid domnall caoc mac an éoruaiaiaḡ tigearua fear cceall do  
marbad a ppuill lá a deapbuaḡair féin (.i. enéoiriúe), ἡ lá mac a deapbua-  
ḡair .i. apḡ ar paḡḡe launne heala, ἡ ó maolmuaid do ḡairu dā deapbuaḡair  
.i. caḡair.

Peilim bacac mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Da mac peilim mic Ruaidri bacaiḡ í neill do marbad la Maḡuap ua  
ndomnall.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic aipḡ do marbad lá cloinn meguidri.

Caipléu plicciḡ do gabail lá taḡce ócc mac taḡce, mic aḡda uí conéobair  
ar ionnpaiciḡ oḡce iap mbraḡ an baile, ἡ iap na cúp amaḡ do bapdaib an  
caipléu pfin.

Caipléu aipḡ na piaiḡ do gabáil maḡ an ccéda pan oḡce lá cloinn tomaiḡ  
a búpe ar éloinn í dúbda.

Cpeac mór do dénaḡ lá hua ndoinnall ar ua nḡpa mbuḡe etip dā  
adann tpe na aḡpḡri do dénaḡ dha nḡpa.

Niall mac mupehaib mic puibne do marbad ar tpoicéte plicciḡ. Dā hepiḡe  
ócc macaom bá pḡri, ἡ bá dḡpcaiaḡce dia émiḡ buḡém.

Muipcaipḡac mac peilim, mic toipḡdealbaiḡ capraiḡ uí conéobair do

<sup>a</sup> *Fircall*, feara ceall.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the

town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo. — See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which



Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.*

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Cacch, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall<sup>a</sup>, was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla<sup>b</sup> by his own brother, Cucogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers<sup>c</sup>, because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was

encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

<sup>c</sup> *Between the two rivers*, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.

ἔποαδ lá hua nōimnall ar paitēe cāplēm eanagh iar ppeimōeas dā clonm, ἡ δά bpaipib an baile dō ἔabapc ar.

Iapla cille dapa dō ἑαέτ apír go hele dō ἔabap pīgmanam i cearbail go ruide an móin, ἡ a bñt a bpoibap i mon ccaplēm, ἡ conrapal maēt dia mūmrip dō mārbaō, ἡ a iompas iar ngabál an baile. O cñbail dō gairm dūaēne ἔappaē mac Slām in acēan pīgmanam, ἡ ḡaonta cōcāid dēipce i nēle tīrpin.

Corbmac mac cōclám tigeapna clonme concōbap dēce.

Catāoīp mac cōclám apēmneas ēluana mic nōīp dēce.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ. 1534.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, mile, cuic ceo, tpmōa, a ceata p.

O concōbap puaō taōēc buide mac catail puaō dēce, ἡ ó concōbap dō gairm tá mac .i. toīppdealbāc puaō.

Mac diaimada maīge luīce (ēoccan) dēce pmi ccapraice iar mbñt bliadain a tigeapnar, ἡ Macē luīce dō beīt eapaontaas cōgēas pē a linn, Mac diaimatta dō gairm dabb na bñlle .i. aōd mac corbmac mic diaimatta. Clain taōēc mic diaimatta dō ḡabail na caprice papi, ἡ nīp bō lucā a ēās saponta an tīpe pē a linn.

Éoccan mac aōda mic néill mic cuinn, an taoín pēap ba pēap dō pñōct aōda buide dō mārbaō lá halbancoib dūpōp dō paīgīc pōp loē euan.

Toīppdealbāc dub ó diomaraicē dō mārbaō a ppuill lá a bpaīap pēm, la Muīpēapraēc ócc ó nōiomaraicē iar mbñt dō ap plānaō dé ἡ naōīm éimn, ἡ Muīpēapraēc ócc buōdēm dō mārbaō a ttraide iar pmi lá hua móīda tpe mōpbulib dē, ἡ éimn.

O ḡallēnbap .i. Eimn mac eōm mic tūatail dēce co hobann.

Corbmac mac pñgail mic an bapō, paōí lé dān aon bá pñp baōí ina aīmpīp dia éimō a lñt ppi dēipc ἡ ppi dāomiasēc dēce nongas, ἡ iar naīpīcē.

<sup>d</sup> *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

<sup>e</sup> *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach<sup>d</sup>, his sons and relations having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganaimm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin<sup>e</sup>; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganaimm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.*

O'Connor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Connor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan<sup>f</sup>.

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin<sup>g</sup>. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmund, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

<sup>f</sup> *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

<sup>g</sup> *St. Evin*.—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Μαολμυρε mac eoáda adbar ollaniam laigean lé dán, fúr fpeena iollodá-  
nac bá maic éfz naoiðfð do mabbað zo tfeemaireac lá dñbbráτmð a mazar  
lá cloimn í tuatail.

Μαζνυρ buíde ó duibzñmáin do taétað dá mnaoi fñm pan oiðce.

Εεenaç, η ιοmçopaioð mór do ðol ó maicib gall η ón comairle ap an iur-  
τιγ (ιαπλα cille dapa ζñpóιττ ócc mac ζñpóιττ, mic tomair poplainaio ññpτ  
η cumácta Ερεann) ζup an píz an τοάτmáð enpi zo Saxaib, η an τιαπλα do  
ðol do paiγið an píz do ζabail a lñtpeél ppi, η ñp bo tapba dó ap po  
ζabao é, η po cupeað ipm top, η baoi ann ppi hñ mbliaðna, η po báp acc  
mupτ ðiγið papi. Ro páccanb an τιαπλα ζñpóιττ cloiðm an piz aza mac  
tomair aζ ðol dó zo paxaib. Ατbñpat apoile ζup bó he uilliam pccaimon-ton  
baoi ma iurτιγ m ionað ζeapóιττ.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1535.

Αοίρ Cριoτ, mle, cuice ceð, τpioða, a cúice.

ΙΑπλα cille dapa (ι. iurτιγ na hΕρεann) ζñpóιττ ócc mac ζñpóιττ mic  
tomair ðeappcaizteað gall η ζaoiðeal Ερεann ma ampiγ, uap ní namá po  
lñt a annm η a epðeapcup po epimn uile acτ po clop hi epiochaib eitiπéianaili  
eaétaγ éeneoił a allað, η a apð nóγ, do écc ma bpaiγðñmup hi lonmðam. Ro  
ζab iapañ mac an iapla ι. tomair aζ oiðγail a aτari ap ζallail, η ap ζac  
naén tucc poáann ðia çop a hñpim, η po aτémup cloiðm an píz uaða, η do  
ζmí uile ionða ppi ζallail, η po ζeib apðeppoc aτa eliaτ aoiðeað lap, ap

church of Mainistir Eimnin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *His son Thomas*.—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

<sup>i</sup> *Skeffington*.—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

<sup>k</sup> *Who had been instrumental*, literally, “*derunt causam*, who gave cause.” Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland) ; and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas<sup>b</sup>. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffington<sup>i</sup> who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.*

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental<sup>k</sup> in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop<sup>l</sup> of Dublin came by his death through

Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and pro-

cured the murder of Archbishop Alan ; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

<sup>l</sup> *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baóiríde i naccaíð a aítar 7 po marbtað beor daoíne ele amaille ppi. Do gabað lair baile aíta eliaé on ngrta nua amach, 7 do pabað geill 7 braigde dó ar a óman ón ccuirt ele don baile. Ro léirapccá, 7 po lámnilleað pine gall ó Shliab puad go dpoicéit aíta sup bó fóó epitig an iníde uile la mac an iarla don cup rin. Iar ná pior rin don píg do cúir fóiríðin go gallaib .i. uiliam pccemonten ina iurpír, 7 linapd gpaí go ccoblaé móri amaille ppiu 7 po gabratte píde acc milleað a mbaói fó inamur mic an iarla. Gabéar leó iartettan baile tomair .i. Maig nuadac 7 po ionnarhpatte tomair ar an tíri. Eirgirt beór coicear deapbraáar a aítar i naghaíð tomair do conghaín lá gallaib (Semur mífccé, oiliuér, Sían, uaterr, 7 Rirófró) ar bá dóig leó gomað la haon aca an iarlaétt dia ccloítt inní tomair. An tan na caoimnacatp na paخان pémíráte tomair do hragabail iap mbuan a bailett 7 a manepi de, 7 iap ná aíteup i nuétt gaoídel ófirpirt epeann, 7 go ponnraðac píol mbpian, 7 ó conócóar pailge, 7 iatpém uile ma celeiré cóbpaíð coimnapit ma naccaíð ag coccaí ppiú bá hé ní do pccpíðpat ma naple bpécc píð do tapccerin dó, 7 cealec do dénaní cúicce go po paoíðpítt lopd linapd hi ccínn mic an iarla, 7 po éingcail píde papóún dó a huétt an píg go po bpécc lair go paخان é. Gabéar mac an iarla po cédoir, 7 cuipéir hi ttop an píg é i mbraigdeíur 7 éimídeáct. Tamac lopd linapd i nepinn tap a air doiríðir, 7 po écc an iurpír baói i nepinn .i. uiliam Scemonten, 7 geibíðpium ionaí an iurpír cúicce

Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

<sup>m</sup> *Slieve Roe*.—Shab puad, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the

county of Dublin.

<sup>n</sup> *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: “Gu paibí Epiu na h-aénzuimé epitig da'n coimeirpí rin.” This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* as follows:

“All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terrour that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear.”

<sup>o</sup> *Mogh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roc<sup>m</sup> to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] tremble<sup>n</sup> beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat<sup>v</sup>, Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery<sup>p</sup>; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish

annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

<sup>p</sup> *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of “the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

ἡ τὴν δια ῥαιεῖδ ἐλάνν ἰαπλὰ μῶρ ἐλλε ὡαρα .ι. ἐλάνν ἡρῖόττε μὶε τομαρ, Semur mḡrḡc, Oileuér, Sḡan uátér, ἡ Rirdearḡ ἡ βατταρ μα εαοιμῖεαέτ, ἡ μα μμῖντεαπαρ ὡο ἡρερ. Ρο ἡαβὰδ λαρ ἰαττε ρό δεοῖδ ἰαρ μβεῖτ ὡοῖδ ρορ α ἰονεαῖδ, ἡ ὡο ἐμρ ὡο ῥαιεῖδ ρῖḡ Sḡaran ἰαδ. Ρο εμῖντε ρῖδε ρό ἐέὡορ ἡ ττορ ἀν ρῖḡ ἀρῖν ι μβαοῖ οῖδρε να ἡαπλὰέττα .ι. τομαρ ḡο μβατταρ ἀνν μα ῥῖρεαρ.

Εἰςνεαῖαν μαε ὡοῖννὰλλ ἰ ὡοῖννὰλλ ὡο ἡαρβὰδ λά ἐλῶνν υῖ βαοῖḡλλ.

ΙΝḡν ἰ νεῖλλ Sḡubḡan ἡḡḡḡ ἐμνν μὶε ἐνρῖ μὶε εοεῖαν βḡν Μαḡνυρα υῖ ὡοῖννὰλλ ὡέεε (.ι. ἀν. 21. Augurḡ) α λάρ μῖδῶν α ἡαοῖρ ἡ α ἡῖννε, βḡν α ἡαορα βά ὡρῖρεαḡḡε ἐρὰβὰδ, ἡ ἡνεαῖ ἐαῖ ἡ ἀσḡ ἀμῖρῖρ ρῖα ἀρ ἡῖρ βό ῥλάν ὡι ἀέτ .χλν. ἀν ταν ρο ραοῖδ α ῥῖρῖατ, ἡ α ἡαδḡναεαλ ḡο ἡονορὰε ἡι μαῖνῖτῖρ .S. Ρρῖνῖρεῖρ ἡι νῶνν να ἡḡαλλ.

Μαε ρῖννε τῖρε βῶḡane Μαοῖμῖρε μῶρ μαε νεῖλλ μὶε ρῖννε ὡο ἡαρβὰδ ἡι ῥῖολλ λά α ὡεαῖρῖατταρ ῥḡν .ι. μὰλλ ἀḡ ὡορῖρ εαῖρῖλν μὶε ρῖννε .ι. Raḡan α βῖεῖλ ῥῖὡαρ ἡ ῖοῖλ.

ῥῖρὡορῖα μαḡ εοεῖλάν τῖḡεαῖρνα ὡεαῖβḡna ῖḡρα ὡέεε, ἡ ῥελῖν μαε μὰοῖῖρ μεḡ εοεῖλάν ὡο ἡαβὰῖλ α ἰοναῖδ.

ῥῖḡḡḡν μαε ἐοῖνῖα μεḡ εοεῖλάν ὡο ἡαρβὰδ λά ῥῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ μαε ῥῖρὡορῖα.

Μῖρῖεαῖρταε μαε ὡονḡḡḡḡḡḡ, μὶε μῖρḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ α ὡῖαρ μαε Sḡan ḡḡαρ ἡ ῥεαῖρḡαλ ὡο ἡαρβὰδ ἡι ἡḡḡḡ μῖλεαῖ λά ἡῖα ἡḡḡḡα μβῖνὡε ἰαρ να ἡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡο μεαβῖαε ὡο νεοε ὡα μῖνῖτῖρ ῥḡν.

Μαοḡḡ μῶρ ὡο ῖαὡḡḡḡε λά μαε ἀḡḡḡḡḡḡ ὡῦ ἡαρ ἡαρβὰδ τῖḡεαῖρνα ἐλαοḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ Μαε ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ἡ ἐοῖνḡḡḡḡḡ μῶρ ὡο ἐλῶνν ἐῖρῖḡḡ, ρο ἡαρβὰδ ἀνν ῖόρ α ῥῖρὡḡḡḡḡḡ μαοῖμῖρε μαε βῖρḡḡḡ μὶε ρῖννε ἐοῖρḡḡḡḡḡ μὶε ἀḡḡḡḡḡḡ α ττορὰε να ἡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

to allure him to yealde himself up," the royal clemency might be extended towards him, "more especially as regarded his life."

<sup>a</sup> *Rathain*, now Rahin Castle, near Inver Bay, in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1524.

<sup>c</sup> *Delvin Eathra*, *dealbna eaḡpa*.—This territory, which is otherwise called Delvin Mac Coghlan, was coextensive with the present ba-

rony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Imleach*, now Moyemlagh, a townland in the parish of Kilcolman, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Auliffe*.—He was seated in the barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and was in latter ages tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, head chief of all Duhallow, as were the O'Keefes and O'Callaghans.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*,



Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manns O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Muhmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain<sup>a</sup>, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra<sup>a</sup>, died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganaimun, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach<sup>s</sup> by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe<sup>t</sup> gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais<sup>u</sup> and Mac Gibbon<sup>w</sup>, with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy<sup>x</sup>. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

<sup>a</sup> *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzge-

ralds.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1266, p. 400. *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

<sup>x</sup> *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallow-glasses in Ireland.

Μαοίλεαέλαινν mac cairppe í binn do mairbāó lá cloinn caéail mic meic diarmata.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1536.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, cuicc céo, τριόα, α Σε.

Μαμριτuir θρομα δά ετίαρ do λορρεαó γο τςccmairpeaó pan oíðe iap ccoolaó do éac a ccoitcínne, γ epemion ó domnaill bráctair munur do λορρεαó mnte, γ morán maíctra aréna do mīlleaó mnte.

Τεαómanna γ galar ile ipm mbliáam pī .i. pláig coitcínne, galar breac, flux, γ riabpar dia po éccpat poéaíde.

Cophmac ócc mac cophmaic mic caíðcc méγcapéaig, aon poğa γaioðeal lñte moğa décc iap mbriñt buaóa ó ðoman, γ o ðman γ a aónacal hi ccill cpeðe.

Mac uilliam cloinne piocarpó, Sñan mac Riocarpó mic emainn décc γ coccāó mór ðñpge hi cloinn Riocarpó pan τιγεapnag dia po γairmñó va mac uilliam ipm típ, Mac uilliam do Ripðeapó bacāó mac uillicc, γ mac uilliam ðuillícc mac Riocarpó óicc, γ uillícc na ccñó do bñt ag congnañ lá Ripðeapó mbacāó.

Ο Rağaillig pñgal mac pñan mic caéail τιγεapna va mbriúin γ conmaicne pñr, pñal, poñāó, pñinnēaó, ðeaplancteaó ðñgeimig décc iap ccomain γ pacappaic.

Μαγ plannehaó taoípeaó ðaptpaiγε .i. pñāóaó mac uilliam décc, γ bá pñr ðépeaó, ðaonnaétaó eipñe.

Τομαρ ó huiccinn oíde pñr nepeann, γ alban lé dān décc.

Peilim mac peilim í puaipe décc i nğñimel ag bñian mac eoccam mic τιγεapnann í puaipe.

Caéal mac Sfoínín, mic Sñan uí maóilmoicéñge pñr biotcaitmñc buan conáig do écc.

<sup>γ</sup> *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

<sup>α</sup> *Kilerea*.—See note <sup>γ</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note <sup>ε</sup>, under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra*.

<sup>α</sup> *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

<sup>β</sup> *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads,

so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note <sup>γ</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 889, and note <sup>γ</sup>, under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra*.

<sup>ε</sup> *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.*

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac<sup>y</sup>, the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilrea<sup>z</sup>.

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh<sup>a</sup>, the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann<sup>b</sup> sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne<sup>c</sup>, a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian<sup>d</sup>, the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he

<sup>a</sup> *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that he died.

Μαίτε ιοέταρ κομμαέτ .ι. ταδέε όεε μαε ταδέε, μιε αοδα ταδέε μαε κατάιλ όεε υί κονόοβαρ ελαμν νδομνχαο, γ ελαμν í δνδδα δο δολ αρ ρλοέτ Ριοκαρδ α βύρε αρ ταρραμγ αν επραγ βαρρέν, γ επραέα αν τίρε δο τνέλν ρλνρα γο τλνμαμν τνγλνμαμν ονρδ γ αν τλνρογ δά ταδβαρτ αρ αν τλνμαμν δο ραγνδ αν επλογ, γ γαν να επραέα δαρεαεε ι νοηόρ αν ναοίν.

Ο κονόοβαρ δο γαρμν δο ταδέε όεε μαε ταδέε μιε αοδα μιε τοιρρδεαλ- βαγ έαρραγ υί κονόοβαρ γ βά ηερνδε cév υννε δαρ γοιρεαδ ο κονόοβαρ ι μοέταρ κομμαέτ δο ρλοέτ βρμαν λνγνγλν όρ βά μαε δομνναλλ μιε μνρ- έαρταγ ανμν αν τί νό βνδ λν εέλμαρ νό α εεμνέατα αν επλεαέτα ρμν εο ρμν, γ βά αρ δαγ όνόρ γ δο δεαρρεεγδ δονα τνγλνμαδ ταμν ρλννε δο ρόμν ρμνν αν εαμνελνδ ανμα ρμν. Αν τνα κονόοβαρ μνα ρμν, γ μαε κατάιλ όεε υί κονόοβαρ δο δολ αρ ιονηραγνδ λν εελομν γοιρδεαλβαγ, γ νί ρνεερατ αρ έρλνέ γ ό νά ρναρρποε εαλα ρο γαβρατ ρορλονγρορτ α τνμνέαλλ ελλε εολμαμν .ι. βαλε μιε ρνδρναγε μιε γοιρδεαλβαγ, γ ταμν ρεμν ηλλανν γο λνα εκοκόοβαρ αρ α βαλε δο λέεεαν ραορ δν, γ δο βλντ λνρεαέ ορδεαρν δο βαί αεεε .ι. λνρεαέ μιε ρεοραρ δνα κονόοβαρ γ τνεε να κονόοβαρ εο ρνέεεαέ γυρ αν μνραγαντ ρμν λαρ α νγνλλ λέ α λνρναρεελαδ.

Ρο έρμγ αν ταν ρμν εοεεαδ γ έραοιτα ετνρ να νδομνναλλ γ μαίτε ιοέταρ κομμαέτ νλε εεμνότα βρμαν μαε εοεεαν νί ρναρν ναμά, αρ νί βαοίρδε αγ εονγνανν λα εέεταρ να ννδ ρα μοναμ ρμν. Ρο τνονολεαδ νερνδε ρλοέεεαδ lá λνα νδομνναλλ εονα έλομν αέεμαδ Μαγμνρ ναμά ναρ νί έαννεερνδε λν ροέραυε α αταρ δον ευρ ρα αρ δαγνν í νελλ. Ταμνε ηρ μν ροέραυε ρμν í δομνναλλ, Μαγννερ ενέκομμαέτ Μιαε νί νελλ, μαλλ όεε μαε αρτ, Μιαε í ραγνλλνγ .ι. αοδ μαε μαολννορδα εο ννργε αμαέ υί ραγνλλνγ. Ταγαντταρ

<sup>e</sup> *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

<sup>f</sup> *Bishop Barrett*.—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

<sup>g</sup> *Errree*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1172.

<sup>h</sup> *Mac Donnell Mic Martough*.—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this

sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

<sup>i</sup> *Outshine*.—*Do* δεαρρεεγδ *do*, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition *do* in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase *po éin do*, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

<sup>k</sup> *Kilcolman*.—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1270, p. 412, and note <sup>l</sup>,

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; the Clann-Donough<sup>e</sup>, and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett<sup>f</sup>. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew<sup>g</sup>, but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Connor, was styled O'Connor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Connor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell MicMurtough<sup>h</sup>; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshine<sup>i</sup> the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Connor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman<sup>k</sup>, the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Connor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Connor would spare his town, and presented to O'Connor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais<sup>l</sup>. O'Connor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not<sup>m</sup> come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

<sup>l</sup> *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais.*—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Connor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or some-

thing to that effect.

<sup>m</sup> *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the *ép. for.* is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

ριολ ρυῖβνε, ἡ βασιγεαλλαιῆς ἵππιν τιονόλ ριν ἰ δοῖναιλλ ρεῖβ βά ἡρέραδ λέο. Λοῦαυ να ρλόῆς ριν ὁ αἶ ρῖναιῆς θεοῦλαοῖ εο ρο ἡάβρατ ροραῶ ἡ λονῆρορε ετιρ  
 οῦνῖ ἡ ὀροβαοίρ. Ιαυ τεόεαῖτῖν α ἡρροῖννε ἡ α τοῖναιτταρ ὀοῖβ ρο εῦρηῖτ  
 λυέτ ρῖτῖνε ἡ ρυῖρῖεραυ ὀο εῖννεδ να εῖναιρε βαοί ῖτορρα ἡ μαῆς εῖτῖνε  
 αῖρ βά ἡοῖαν λέο ριολ εῖννέοεαυ εῖναι τετιονόλ ὀο ῖαῖεαυτ αῖναιρ λονῆρρηρε  
 ρορρα ὀοῖῆς ρο ἡατταρ ρῖδε ἡα εῖαοίρ ἡοῦδα αῖρ νά λέῖρ τιονόλ αῖρ α εῖοῖνν ἡ  
 ρῖεεαῖ, ἡ ἡαῶ acc τοῖναιτῖν τοῖεαυ ὀο ῖαῖεαυτ οῦα δοῖναιλλ εῖν εο ρο ροῖ-  
 εαῶ λέο ροῖτταν αροῖλε. Ὀά ἡε εετυρ λυῶ ἵππιν ρορραῖρε ὀοῖννέοῖννέττ ὀον τρλόῆς  
 ἡα βαοῖγῖλλ, ἡαῖλ ἡαε τοῖρηῖεαῖλῖαιῆς αῖρ ἡά ὀοῖῆς λαιρ ἡο ἡρρηῖβῖδ α ἡοῦδαῶα  
 α εῖοῖνν εῖναιρ εῖννέε ὀοῖρηρε α ἡαῖνννε ροραῖβ. Ὀο εῖοῖ ὀοα ἡυῖντῖρ αῶδα  
 ἡυῖδε ἡῖε ἰ δοῖναιλλ ὀρορῖεῖννέδ ἡ εῖνναιρ ἡαῖλε ἡαν ράτῖννέαῶ οῦα ἡβαοῖῖλλ  
 ἡαῖ οῖα ἡυῖντῖρ, ὀο ρῖεεαῖνν ετιρ ἡα ὀῖβ ἡυῖννῖβ ἡο ρο ἡάβρατ αε εῖννῖνναι-  
 λαῶ αροῖλε, ἡ ἡῖ ταρτα ὀρηῖῆς ὀῖβ αῖτῖνε ρορ αραῖλλ. Ὀά ἡανῖρηῖδα αῖναιρῖδα  
 ὀο ρῖῖῖδ αῖν ἡαῖρῖεε ριν λά ἡυα ἡβαοῖῖλλ ἡ ἡαῖῖαῶ α ἡοῦδαῶ (αῖναιρῖαιρ)  
 ἡο ρο ἡυῖνναιῆεαῶ ἡαν εῖννέεῖλλ λαιρ ὀρηῖῆς ἡῖορ ὀον τρλόῆς αῖν ταῖν βαῖ αῆ α  
 ρορραῖαῖ αῖν τυέτ ριν ὀο ρῖοῖραττ ἡυαῖλε ἡῖοῦδα ἡα ἡυῖτῖννέεαῖλ ἡο ἡρρηαιρ  
 αῖνῖδῖ ρά ἡεῖῖδ λά α ρῖορ αῖρῖῖβ ἡρ ἡ ὀαῖα εαῖανν αῖγυῖτ αῖρ αῖ λαῖτε ρεῖτ-  
 ἡυῖνε. Ὀά ὀοῖῖῆς ἡῖορ ὀο ἡῖεῖταῖβ ἡ ὀαῖαῖλεεῖαῖαῖβ ὀο εῖ.αῖαῖβ ἡ εῖτῖρηῖαῖβ  
 αῖν τῖ τορῖαιρ αῖνρηῖν ἡ. αῖν τῖ ἡαῖλ ἡαε τοῖρηῖεαῖλῖαιῆς. ἤῖρ ὀῖο ραῖτ λά ἡυα  
 ἡτοῖνναιλλ αῖν ἡῖορ εῖτ ριν, ἡῖ ρο τοῖρηῖννέε α εαῖτῖρα, ἡ λυῶ ρῖνῖνε ἡο ραῖννέε  
 ἡο ρῖννρηῖρ. Ὀο ῖαῖῶ ὀρηῖῆς ὀο ἡαῖρῖεῖλῖαιῆς εαῖταῖ ὀῖεε ἡ. ὀο ἡυῖντῖρ αῖρτ ἡο  
 ἡραῖα ττ εῖννῖῖῆε, ἤαῖαῖτ ὀρηῖν ὀο ἡαῖρῖεῖλῖαιῆς ἰ δοῖναιλλ ἡα ἡαῖῖαῶ ἡο  
 εῖννῖνναιεε εῖε ὀῖβ ρῖα ροῖλε ἡ ἡβεαῖαῖ ὀοῖν ἡαῖανν. ἡαῖῖεαῖ ἡαῖρῖαῖ  
 ἡαῖτ ὀο ἡυῖντῖρ αῖρτ ἡῖν ταῖεαῖ ριν, ἡ ὀῖῖλαῖτ ρε ροῖλε ὀον εῖρ ριν. Αῖρηῖῖ  
 ἡα ὀοῖνναιλλ ἡα ρορλῖονῆρορε ρῖν ἡ αῖῖαῖῶ ριν, ἡ λυῶ ροῖνῖνε ἡῖν ἡαῖῖνν αῖρ

<sup>n</sup> *Duff and Drowes*.—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh gCeúine*.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Finnr*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

<sup>a</sup> *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

<sup>r</sup> *Bealach-Duin-iaraínn*, now anglicised Doo-nierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes<sup>a</sup>; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne<sup>c</sup>, for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, \* \* \* day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir<sup>p</sup>. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe<sup>q</sup>, and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them: and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn<sup>r</sup>, where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doo-nierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff,

and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.— See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

να μαριας γο πέρραιτε πίννα αν λιααάν δο δολ ταυριπ hi ceuil irrae. Βασί  
 ó conóobair hi pliccead ag orduccad a muntpie do δολ i naupir í doinnall  
 gup an pέρραιτε ecétta acc τωpmípecc a δολα ταυριπib. an ecfin bá lán an  
 mair báttau na plóig ag mudeamain γ acc mópóccan apoule. Bá pí comairle  
 po cinn ua conóobair uair nat basí comlison plóig lá hua ndoinnall gan  
 taáar púp upi maigim pin ap po gáb gpann γ αδουατ ήpypuñ cona plóg pia  
 hua ndoinnall, ap mmeall γ ap noipuccad a muntpie ap puipuccad a ngon-  
 naó γ a naomíobaiγ apélna ap upna pεippe go ppaigbaó go nñpáupite hé hi  
 maigim naile. Téio ó doinnall tap an pέρραιτε gan naé ppiotopgan iapua  
 paccbál gan copuain gan coíuccad ap a éionn. Ro cúppiot iapain opoug  
 do maipib ioctair éonnaét paigim ionpuacceta popi munnupir í doinnall. Ro  
 ppeaptauó γ po ppeagpiad iate lap an pluag naile go po mapbaó ecé móp do  
 clonn ndonmhaó don cup pin .i. Maeleacélaun mac tauócc mic puaoði dupi-  
 óor peléip. Ro mapbaó dñ mapiaé ele do muntpir í doinnall lá puarma  
 do gae .i. Semur ballaé mac néill mic Sñan. Ro deilípiot iappin pia poile.  
 Do cóio iapain ó doinnall i ndútaig pleáéta bpiann í conóobair, γ baí tfoia  
 hoiche ag millead, γ acc lopecaó an típe, γ ó conóobair ma compoópaib i  
 mbél an opoióit hi ppoplongpopit. Aí conair do deachaó iaptauu tap  
 tauig piap hi típ piacéiaé muaoé. Ro mópimlleaó apbanna γ baile iomda  
 lap an pluag ópi basí an típ ap a cumap pin acétaó cuo dá caplenaib.  
 Ruccpat na plóig ap buap iomda a τuimcéll plebe gain. Tiaigauτε tap  
 muao piap ap tappiang pleéta Ricapó a búpe hi lñmian éoda do éapraig-  
 eaét élonne í dúbda. Tapup leó don cup pin ingñ uáteip a búpe bñ eoccan

<sup>s</sup> *Fearsat-reanna-on-Liagain*.—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

<sup>t</sup> *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knoeknarea.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Seeing that*.—The literal translation of this

is as follows: "The resolution which O'Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O'Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O'Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place." There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O'Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O'Conor



on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain<sup>s</sup>, to cross over into Cúil-inrae<sup>t</sup>. O'Connor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were recomoitering and observing each other. O'Connor seeing that<sup>u</sup> he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence<sup>w</sup>, without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Connor, and remained<sup>x</sup> for three nights destroying and burning the country: and O'Connor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit<sup>y</sup>. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand<sup>z</sup>, into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh<sup>a</sup>; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

<sup>w</sup> *Without defence*.—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

<sup>x</sup> *Remained*, literally, "were."

<sup>y</sup> *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note<sup>1</sup>, under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh

Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note i, under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

ι δούδα cona epeic. Ro basí daðble epeac γ έβαλα πλόγ ι δούναλλ go ταβαρταοι δά μαρε αρ αν mbonn ma porlongporc an tan pin. Τίcc mac διαρματτα, γ clann ταðcc mic διαρματτα, γ clann mic dauidh do conghnaí lá hioctar connaét ι nacchaíð uí δούναλλ. Τριallaíð ó δούναλλ ποαó tap a αρ ιαρ, ndénaí a τορcca hι ττίρ πιαέραc δον dul pin. Ro ba cinnce γ pob uplaíh lap na maítib pin ioctar connaét, γ lá gac poépaíde tangettar ma ττιονol go ττιubpaíar ταέαρ dua δούναλλ acc τεαét tap a αρ, γ ní éucc- paí eiccin aét paígin iompaígea ag pñpaíe pñíða an liaccáin (αρ αρpe aóbeapaí pinh liagan pin an maígin pin uap liagan laoc imleacó opomoiuib do ceapí ann lá luí lamípaíde ag τοét δó paígið caíta muíge tuípeaí cona uaóða ammuígeap) δά por an iompuaccaó pin ag uol tap an pñpaíeíτε uo plóg ι δούναλλ po maíbiaí maípeac do muítipí caíail óig ι concóbaí .i. aóð bal- lac mac bñan mic aóða, γ po τtiomloíteac mac mic διαρματα .i. aóð mac eoccaí mic ταðcc. Do deachaíð ua δούναλλ ua τií gān cíop gān cobac gān umla gān uppaíu dpaígaí ó maítib ioctar connaét uon dul pin aímaí po ba nñígnát laip.

Mac δonnchaíð do gāipin do δonnchaíð mac ταðcc mic Ruaiðpi mic con- cóbaí mic ταðcc mic tomalταíγ mic muipíípa mic δonnchaíð, γ gān mac δonnchaíð féní décc .i. eoígan mac δonnchaíð mic muípehaíð, αρ a aoi basí pñde ι neipia aoií ιαρ na óallaí. Ro eipíí coccáí eípi clonh eoígan γ mac δonnchaíð imon τiígeapnaí aét uí po milleda uí puaiíneacó ítoppa.

Slóiceccáí lá hua cconcóbaí pliccíí, γ la bñan mac uí puapíe, γ lá mac caíail óice uí concóbaí αρ ταppaíng mic διαρμαíða, γ clonhne ταðcc mic

<sup>b</sup> *Bonn*.—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [*bonn geal*], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, *bonn*, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook *bonn*, a groat, for *bom*, the dative or ablative singular of *bó*,

a cow.

<sup>c</sup> *Intentions*.—Τορcca is the plural of τοίρε, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Naé ní iapaíh ip lamð, no ip aólaic la duíne ippeó ip beap. τοίρε daíh .i. ip toil daíh, i.e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called τοίρε; τοίρε daíh, i.e. it is my will."

<sup>d</sup> *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bomb*<sup>b</sup> in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions<sup>c</sup> in Tíreragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan<sup>d</sup>. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded<sup>e</sup>, as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh<sup>f</sup>, and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Connor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Connor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough<sup>g</sup>, was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Connor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

<sup>e</sup> *Lugh the Longhanded*, or Lughaidh Lamh-chadha. He was king of the Tuatha de Danann, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

<sup>f</sup> *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmastranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Son of Donough*.—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

διαριματτα αρ τοιρρδελβιὰς ριαθ μαε ταιδγ βυιδε mic κατὰν ριαθ ἰ δονδὸ-  
 βαρ. Να cluainte do milleaδ leó επιρ cill ἡ τιατ. Δοι δόιβ αρ ριν ιρ na  
 τιατὰν, ἡ muinuir ἁνιγῖ do τὰβαρτ διαι ἡ βραγαττ δόιβ ταρ cinn a  
 ττίρε a nδoi αρριδε go maineaδaib, ἡ γαε aon βά capa dua δονδὸβαρ ριαθ  
 οἷδ do milleaδ ἡ do mórariaccaim leó aετ an mείo do aμic mac uί ριαρc αρ  
 nί do milleaδ nίτ do éuaδ aετ do ριοδuccaδ επιρ mac διαριματα cona βραιτ-  
 ριβ, ἡ ó conδὸβαρ ριαθ cona comháδ coccuδ da γαε leé. Γαβέαρ lár na  
 plocéaib ím caplén an turraice ἡ bnyctí leó he. Ticc donnchaδ mac  
 émann uί éallaiγ cuca i ngeillpme αρ omian a típe do milleaδ leó. Tiaγ-  
 aττ an puaγ ρin ταρ anair iari ccor a ccuapra aμaiλ bá laim leó, ἡ tucc-  
 paτ na bpaγde ρin go plicceac .i. mac uί éallaiγ, ἡ mac uί aμiγῖ, tuccpaτ  
 leó beop comla bpeac an capleim ρin po γabaδ leó dia cor ρm uopay caplén  
 plicciγ.

Slóicéaδ lap an iuruir Sazanaδ ím munam ρiap dia po γaδ capraic  
 o camnell ἡ dia po bnyr opoiéτ Mhurchaδ ἰ bpaim ἡ aδbpaττ apoile go  
 mbaoi cuδ do donnchaδ mac ἰ bpaim do τaρpaing an iuruir don cup ρin.

Ο Ριαρc do γaρm do bpaim mac eoγam mic τiγhínam uί ριαρc ἡ caplén  
 an capíte do líccad lap.

Donnall mac donnchaδ uί éallaiγ cinnpíona tocéaδe, ἡ tanapre  
 na maine ó éapaδ go γpín, ἡ eicneacán mac maíleaclann mic donnchaδ  
 a deapbraτar do mapiad apason hi ppuill lá Maíleaclann mac mlliam  
 mic maíleaclann uί éallaiγ aγ píad aτa luam tpa pópéongpa clonne  
 oírbpaτar donnall budém .i. clann ταιδc mic donnchaδ ἰ éallaiγ.

Clann mic mlliam clonne pociapδ Sían dub, ἡ Rémann ρiaδ διαρ mac

<sup>b</sup> *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

<sup>c</sup> *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Tagliboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

<sup>k</sup> *Currae O'Cainnell*, now Carrigonnell, a

castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

<sup>l</sup> *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *bal-lac*, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

<sup>m</sup> *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar. — See note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 1487.

<sup>n</sup> *From Caraidh to Grian*.—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor. They desolated the Cluainte<sup>n</sup>, as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Connor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Connor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraic<sup>l</sup>, and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell<sup>k</sup>, and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian<sup>l</sup>, son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe<sup>m</sup> [now Castlegar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grian<sup>n</sup>, and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlín, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlín, the son of William, son of Melaghlín O'Kelly, in the Feadha<sup>o</sup> of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-*

*Many*, p. 134.

<sup>o</sup> *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ricairð mic uillice do marbhad lé clonm mic uilliam oile .i. clann Riocairð óicc iar mbrifé porra a ttopaigeacé γ iar tteclamað cpeac an típe dóib.

Mac goirdealbhaí Sfan mac an gíolla dúb, fíri dírlaiceacé, dñíemíí dñígeimíar fíona fíri dénaíí uarile do marbhad tpeé tanígaacé lá dpuíng dia éimíó fíin.

O conócbarí pailíge, brian mac caéaoíri díommarbhad ar a dúchaí, γ a éarplém uile do bñifé iar marbhad roéaíde dia munnepir agá ngabail laí an iurpír Saxonacé .i. loíu lmarð, γ tπia porpíac, γ tπia mdeall deapbñácar uí conócbarí fíin .i. caéal puac do rónacé mñpín.

Dommhað ua cñíbaill dcaépióccehað pírganannm, γ uaírne éappíagñ a dírbñácarí fíin, γ tígñíar do bñm díb apíon.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1537.

Αοίρ Cπιορτ, uile, cúicc céo, tπioéac, a Seaéτ.

Coccað epír aod mbaíde ó ndóimnall γ Μαξmup ó doímnall. Clann uí baogíill do bñé ag congnanm lá haod, γ aod fñíppm do bñé i caaplen dúm na ngall. Ro epíng commbaíadpíacé móri m ccenel cconall tpe ípíonca clonme í doímnall pípa poile dia po marbhad dpuíng do píhoéc an epíuicc uí gallémbap lá clonm uí baogíill .i. mac toíppdealbhaí óicc mic bñíam. γ díap mac eocéam ballaíí mic bñíam γ apíall ele cenmóac.

O doímnall aod mac aoda puacé mic neill gáipb mic toíppdealbhaí an píona tígñípa tπípe conall mñpí heocéam, cenel moam pípmíacé, γ ioécapí éomnacé, fíri gup a ttaíngatcar comíca, γ cíopéam ó típí oile émíce porp mbaí a pímacé γ a émíacéca amíal acá maíí lmpíce, Macáípe connacé clann éommacé, goíppdealbhaí, gailíngacé, tπí amíalgað, γ conmacíne éíle don tπaoí

<sup>1</sup> *Lord Leonard*.—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called *Λmαpð gpaí*.

<sup>2</sup> *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.*, literally, “a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was.”

<sup>3</sup> *Moylurg*, i.e. Mac Dermot’s country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the

county of Rosecommon.

<sup>4</sup> *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i.e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O’Conor Roe and O’Conor Don, in the county of Rosecommon.

<sup>5</sup> *Clann-Conway*.—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke’s country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Connor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished ; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard<sup>p</sup>. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Connor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganaimm, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.*

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died ; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power<sup>q</sup>, such as Moylurg<sup>r</sup>, Machaire-Chonnacht<sup>s</sup>, Clann-Conway<sup>t</sup>, Costello<sup>u</sup>, Galleanga<sup>w</sup>. Ti-

<sup>q</sup> *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

<sup>w</sup> *Galleanga*.—This was the tribe name of the

O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo ; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

τιαρ, ἡ ὅση ταοὺ ἔοιρ βεόρ, οἰρεῖτ ἰ κατάν, ἀν ρύτα ἡ clann αὐδα buide, ἀρ  
 ní βασί αὐον τίρ δὴβριδε νάε πτεuccpat coiméa dó la ταοὺ α ἔιορα coranta  
 οἷος go humial pph. Δά hé ἀν φέρ πο τρια πο ἔαβαῖς captaéa nuasa ἀρ imr  
 eocéam ἀρ cenel moam, ἡ ἀρ φέραιβ manac (ἀρ ἀν eccépar τιγῆρναθα βάταρ  
 πέ na linn ἰ ττιρ eoccam) ὁο δαηημμεccáδ ἀρ na ρῆνέαρταchaib baí accá  
 ριμηρεαριβ ἀρ na τίριβ ριν ιονηαρ co mbaoí α τιγῆρναρ ἡ α ἠήρζε amac co  
 pocap ριοῖῇατα aacce. Nír βό μαῖετναδ ρον ὀρ ní ρacup α buaid gá  
 bioðbaib, ἡ ní ἔαρῖο τραιοῖῇ teichib πέ nuatáδ ná πέ ρocáide, φέρ coipeccé  
 δόηημοῖη ἡ ὀρκοῖῇ, φεαρ μυδαῖγῇ ἡ malapta mñpleac ἡ mbitbñiac, φέρ  
 ὠλάταῖγῇ πεῖτα ἡ ριαῖλα ιαρ na ἔῇῇτα, φέρ αῖα ραῖατταρ ρίονα ιαρ na ccóir  
 φρια ρῆμῆρ ῡαρ βό τοιρῇῇῇ ταιρῆρῇῇῇ μαιρ ἡ τίρ ma flait, φέρ lap πο  
 cunpñ ῡac αὐον ma τίρ πορ α ὀυτῇαῖς ὠοιρ buðñpñ coná βασί aμeρῇῇ neic  
 οἷβ φρια ροιλε, φέρ na πο leicc ἠήρτε ῡall ma ἔιρ buðññ uap πο ἔῇῇῇail ρῖῇ ἡ  
 capauῇῇ lé Riḡ Saxon, ὁο cōmnapic ná ἔάρῇῇῇ ῡαοῖῇ cññap ὁαον uaiðib  
 buðññ acé ἀν ταορ capuῇῇῇ, ἡ comῇῇῇῇῇῇ α φῇῇῇῇῇῇ φρια ροιλε, φέρ  
 congñala α ἠῇῇῇῇῇῇῇῇ ιαρ na ἔοιρ ὀυρῇῇῇ ἡ uccalῇῇῇ ὀρῇῇῇῇ, ἡ  
 ὀollanñnaib. Ἀν τῇα ὀomñail ρῇῇῇῇῇ (αὐῇ mac αὐῇῇ ρῇῇῇ) décc .5. uib  
 ὀια ὀαρῇῇῇῇ ὀο ρῇῇῇῇ ἡ maimῇῇῇ ὀῇῇ na ἡῡall ιαρ ἡὀol ἡ naibῇῇ San  
 ῇῇῇῇῇ, ιαρ ccaoí α ἔιοναδ ἡ α ἔιρῡabal ιαρ naῇῇῇῇ ma ρecῇῇῇ ἡ ταιρῇῇ  
 ῇῇῇῇῇ, ἡ α ἔῇῇῇῇ ἡῇῇ maimῇῇῇ ἔῇῇῇ co ἡὀῇῇ ἡ co naῇῇῇῇῇ mῇῇ  
 aῇῇῇῇ πο ba ὀῇῇ. Μαῡῇῇ ὁ ὀomñail ὀοῇῇῇῇῇ ma ιοναδ lá comapbaib  
 colum cille ὀο ἔῇῇ ἡ ὀο comaple maῇῇ cenél cconail ἔῇῇ ἔῇῇῇ ἡ ecclap.

<sup>x</sup> *Tirawly*, in Mayo at this period was the country of the Burkes and Barretts.

<sup>y</sup> *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, at this time the country of the Lower Mac William Burke.

<sup>z</sup> *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*.—O'Kane's country, in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>a</sup> *The Route*.—This was the country of the Mac Quillins, in the north of the county of Antrim. The Mae Donnells had not as yet wrested this territory from them.

<sup>b</sup> *Clannaboy*, in the present counties of Down and Antrim, the principality of a very powerful and warlike branch of the O'Neills. If all these

territories paid tribute to O'Donnell he was the most powerful man in Ireland at this period; but it is to be feared that his own historiographers have exaggerated his tributes and influence, though there can be but little doubt that he had overrun all these territories and carried off preys and prisoners from each of them.

<sup>c</sup> *Tribute of protection*.—Cíor coranta was a certain tribute paid to O'Donnell by the chiefs of these territories for his protecting them against their enemies. For a notice of a similar tribute paid to the lower Mac William Burke by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, see *Historia familiar de Burgo*, a curious manuscript preserved in the



rawly<sup>x</sup>, and Conmaicne-Cuile<sup>y</sup>, to the west ; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain<sup>z</sup>, the Route<sup>a</sup>, and Clannaboy<sup>b</sup> ; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection<sup>c</sup>. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries ; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out<sup>d</sup>. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great ; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner ; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable<sup>e</sup>, so that sea and land were productive ; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another ; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another ; a man who duly protected their termon lands<sup>f</sup> for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet ; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille<sup>g</sup>, with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

<sup>d</sup> *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

<sup>e</sup> *Favourable*.—It was a belief among the an-

cient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note <sup>o</sup>.

<sup>f</sup> *Termon lands*, *nfinte meacur*.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 16, p. 120.

<sup>g</sup> *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Μαγνιδιρ εὐδonnaæt, mac conδonnaæt mic brian mic pilip τιγλῖνα πῖρ-  
 manac, πῖρ δέρεαδ θαonnaætac bá mó clú láime, γ uairle γ einḡ δα τταimcc  
 do ρῖοετ na ccollac lé pé eian θαumrip, γ do éuir ó cluian eoiar co caol-  
 mpece pó a pmaæt, πῖρ conpccṑ biéḡnac, γ aopa uile, πῖρ accá mbaoí ponar  
 γ παιδḡbriop pe a linn do mapbað (.8. october) ap cpeacān (.i. oilen na  
 mbraṑar) por loc eirne a ppuill lá ρῖοετ tomair meḡuidir, γ lá ρῖοετ  
 tomair meḡuidir, γ lá ρῖοετ toiprḡealbairch (.i. plaitbearpac mac pilip  
 mic toiprḡealbairḡ) meḡuidir. Α aḡnacal i nḡaḡnuiar ap túr, Ro τόεεβαδ a  
 ccfm aḡaḡ iap pin lap na bpaiprib muiua, γ tuccpac leó hé co mairiprip  
 duin na nḡall, γ po haḡnacḡ é ap a haṑle lap na bpaṑrib aḡiaḡ po ba tú.

Slóicéacḡ lá hua neill (conn) hi ττrian conḡail co po mill, γ co po cpeac  
 moṑán don típ aṑa aoí po ḡabað mac í neill aḡ béḡ πῖρpṑe ap ḡḡirib τṑluairḡ  
 γ tiic ó neill dia éḡ iapian.

Niall ócc mac neill mic cuinn í neill τιḡeapna τṑin conḡail décc ḡo hobann  
 an tan pin. Ο neill do ṑaḡ do pḡidiri hi ττrian conḡail, γ a mac baí hi  
 laimh ḡpaḡbáil ḡó, γ eapionta γ mpeapain do hḡṑ i ττrian conḡail pán  
 τιḡḡmup.

Niall mac aḡḡa mic neill mic cuinn mic aḡḡa buiḡe aḡḡar τιḡḡna τṑin  
 conḡail πῖρ lép copmair lḡmair lupce a ṑmripop ap uairle ap emeac, ap  
 óiol uair γ uoṑaḡ do mapbað lá halbamcoib.

Mac uí Raḡḡillḡ (brian mac πῖρḡail éct aḡbal ma ḡúṑhaiḡ πῖρṑin) do  
 mapbað lá muinrip an luprip Saḡanaḡ ap ττεacṑ doib ap cpeic i celomn  
 maṑḡamna.

Mac mḡc puiḡne (Maolmup) do mapbað lá clonm mupchaḡ mic Suiḡne.

Slóicéacḡ lá hua nḡomnaill Maḡnup i moṑtar éonnaæt hi mí pṑṑteber  
 ḡia po milleaḡ apḡar iomḡa lap, ḡiap loṑce, γ ḡiap mṑicṑ ioṑtar éonnaæt  
 uile .i. Caurpṑe, típ pṑacpac, an dá luicéne, an copann γ típ oilella, Ro ḡabaḡ

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmaerenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmaerenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

<sup>b</sup> *Cael-Uiḡe*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.— See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

<sup>k</sup> *In a becoming manner*, literally, “as was meet.”

<sup>l</sup> *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time ; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisge<sup>b</sup>; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachan<sup>i</sup>, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner<sup>k</sup>.

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time ; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail, and obtained his son, who was in captivity ; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon<sup>l</sup>.

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September ; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned<sup>m</sup> all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynys<sup>n</sup>, Corran,

<sup>m</sup> *Traversed and burned*.—In the original it correct.  
is “burned and traversed” which is not very

<sup>n</sup> *The two Leynys*, i. e. the territories of the

lá hua ndóinnall don éur rin baile í fígra maibnāg ḡ do paḡ emeac ḡ maētín nanacail dua nēgra pín iar mbhēt do por a éumap, ḡ do bhíe lair i nḡiallaur é dia tīg.

Ο γὰρ εὐκαὶν μὰς διαρμῖατα, μὴ εὐκαὶν τιγαρῖα εἴητε ὁ πρῶτος δέε.

Τὰδε μὰς αὐδὰ μὴ αὐδὰ μὴ κορηαῖα τὰοίρεα μὴ μιντιρε εἰοισοίε δέε.

Μὰς ἰ Ραῖγίλλḡ (Κατὰοίρ μοδαρῖα μὰς Σῖαν μὴ κατὰί) δὸ μαρβαδ ἀ ποραῖετ λα Σαχανοίβ.

Μὰς υἱ δοῦαρταḡ .i. mall caoḡ mac ḡrwalc μὴ δοῖνναλλ μὴ πελῖν δὸ μαρβαδ ἀρ ḡrḡr σῖδε λά Ρυδρῖαḡ mac πελῖν ἰ δοῦαρταḡ ἰ mbaile na ccanánac hι τῖrḡmmann δοῖρε.

Ο πλannaccan εἵατε πατὰ ḡiolla ἰορα, ḡ ἀ μὰς δὸ μαρβαδ λά ἀ ἐνῖ pín ḡ uile ἰοῖδα δὸ δεναῖ ἰ πῖrḡaḡ manac ἐπῖ loḡccaḡ ḡ ἐρεαῖαḡ iar mbár mēḡmōr.

Ερεαῖα ḡ loḡcceti δὸ δεναῖ lair an ccalbaḡ o ndóinnall hι cclōnn an-laoib, ḡ cpeac ele δὸ δεναῖ lair ἀρ ὁ ccaḡán.

Ο conócōar paḡḡe δὸ ḡabal nḡrḡt ἀ δῡῖτε δοῖοῖr δὸ nḡnḡoḡl an lḡrḡr Shaxanaḡ, ḡ ἀ bḡraḡreac pín .i. clann υἱ conócōar ḡ pḡcaḡe δὰ nḡaoḡmb δὸ μαρβαδ lair.

Μὰς υἱ maoḡleaclann, Semur mac mḡrchaḡa δὸ μαρβαδ λα μὰς ἰ conócōar paḡḡe πῖr ἀ cōmaḡa bá mō clú, ḡ caḡpḡm dia ἐmō pín ḡrḡe.

Τοῖrḡealbaḡ clēreac .i. ὁ maoḡleaclann δὸ μαρβαδ hι ccalpaḡḡe λά clōnn πελῖν .i. ccaḡ ḡ conall, ḡ ἀρ o maoḡleaclann δὸ ḡabal ἰοῖαḡ ἰ maoḡleaclann.

Τομαρ mac iaḡla cille ḡapa mac ἀρ πῖrḡ tamēc ma amḡrḡr δὸ ḡallaḡb

two O'Haras, both included in the present barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>o</sup> *Muintir-Kenny*.—See a territory on the west side of Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1252, p. 345; note <sup>m</sup>, under 1294, p. 461; and note <sup>z</sup>, under the year 1303, p. 478, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *On a pursuit*, i. e. in the pursuit of a prey.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-na-gCananach*, i. e. the town of the

Canons, now corrupted to Ballymagown, but in the Ulster Inquisitions it is called Ballygan, which is a corruption of Ballygannon. The tennon of Derry comprised the greater portion of that part of the present parish of Templemore situated on the west side of the River Foyle.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish.

<sup>r</sup> *Clonaclej*, a barony in the county of Fer-

and Tirrerrill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit<sup>p</sup>.

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach<sup>q</sup>, in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clan-awley<sup>r</sup>; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Connor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Connor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Connor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas<sup>s</sup>, the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

<sup>s</sup> *Thomas*.—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanilhurst, and the

compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessities of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

“ I never had eny mony sins I cam into pry-son, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn.

Ερεανη, ἡ εἰσεῖσι δὲ σὺν βατάρ α ατάρ ἀνῆλ πενιεβερετμαρ (.1. Semur mñpeccē, Oiluepi, Sñan, uatēpi, ἡ Ripearep) δὸ ἐορ ἐὺν ἑάρ ἡ παχαιβ .3. nonar pe-bruapui, ἡ ἡσπιδταιγ λαῖσιν uile δατέου ἡ διομμαρβαδ. Ιαπλαετ εἰλε δαπα δὸ ἐόεεβαῖλ δὸ ἐὺν ἀν μῖξ ἡ γὰρ δὴ οὐνε ἀρ α πuccaδ δὸ ελερεαδ νο δὸ ἐυατα δά μυντιρ δὸ ἐὺν ἐὺν ἑάρ ἡ βιοετοιδόδα. ὅα ἡαδβαλ ἡα ἡέετα ἡ ἡα ἡσβαδῶ ἀρ πυδ Ερεανη ιαδρέν ἀν ταν πιν.

Εἰτρίπιτσεαετ, ἡ δὲ σὺν ἡα ἡα παχαιβ τρια δὴ οὐμαρ, ἡ ιοηνοεεβαῖλ τρια accobap, ἡ ἀντοῖλ, ἡ τρέ ιοματτ εαλαδαν νέεεπαῖναιλ ἐὸ νδεαάετταρ πῖρ παχαν ι παεάδ ἀν φηαπα ἡ ἡα πόνια αετ ἀτά νί ἐῖνια πὸ ἀδρατταρ δὸ βαπαῖν-λαῖβ ἐχαῖνλαῖβ, ἡ δὸ ῖνιηεαετ μαοῖρι ἀρ αἰτῖρ ἀν ἐμὸ μωδαῖγε, ἡ πὸ ἡαῖρπιοτ ἀρδὸςῖν ῖελαῖρι δέ μα πλαῖτῖρ πῖν δον μῖξ. Ὁ πόνιαδ λαρ ἀν μῖξ ἡ λαρ ἀν ἐοῖναιπλε ὀλιγτε ἡ πταετῖνι μῖαδὲ ιαρ ἡα ττοῖλ πῖν. Ῥὸ πεμωπαδ λέὸ ἡα ἡωρδὸ δῖαρ βὸ εῖοαῖγτεετ πεαλβ ἡαοῖαλτα δὸ βῖτ occa .1. μαῖαδ, εαῖαῖαδ εαῖνλαεά δὸνδῶ, ἡ βῖαῖτῖρ ἐρῖοιρ, ἡ ἡα εῖτῖρε ἡωρδὸ βὸεχτα .1. ἀν τῶρδ μῖνῖρ πῖρπῖοιρ, εαῖνμῖλῖτῖ, ἡ αῖγυρτῖνιαμ. Ῥὸ ἐόεεβαδ α ττοῖεῖνιμῖρ ἡ α μῖετα πὸ uile ἡωρ ἀν πῖξ. Ῥὸ βῖρπεαδ λέὸ δὴα ἡα μαμῖρτρεά. Ῥε Ῥεαερατ α ἐοῖνι ἡ α ἐεῖναι εὸνα βαοῖ αὐν μῖαμῖρτῖρ ὁ ἀρῖαμ ἡα ἡαῖν ἐὸ μῖρ μῖετ ἡαν βῖρπεαδ, ἡαν βῖαμῖρπεαδ αετ μαδ βῖεεαν ἡαμά ι νέπῖνι ἡα τῖεερατ ἡοῖλ.

dublet, nor shoyes, nor shyrt but on" [one]: "nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse gowne, for a velve furryd wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, divirse times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warne); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath sumtyme geven me old hosyn, and shoyes, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerulld to Rothe*, State Papers, clviii.

<sup>c</sup> *Tortured and put to death*.—In the original two verbs nearly synonymous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

<sup>u</sup> *Sprang up*.—There is no verb in the original.

<sup>w</sup> *Many strange sciences*, τρε ιοματτ εαλαδαν

neεεπαῖναιλ, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective ἐεεπαῖναιλ .1. ecc-eopainail, sometimes means *dissimilar, diverse, different, or strange*, and sometimes, but rarely, *various*. Εαλαδῶ, or eala-dum, means any art or science.

<sup>x</sup> *Adopted*, Ῥὸ ἀδρατταρ δὸ.—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; ἀγ ἀδραδ δὸ μῖναι and ἀγ ἀδραδ δὲ ῖνιμνε, occur very frequently.

<sup>y</sup> *In his own kingdom*, i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word πλαῖτῖρ sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death<sup>1</sup>. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up<sup>2</sup>] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences<sup>3</sup>, so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adopted<sup>4</sup> various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom<sup>5</sup>. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks, Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross<sup>6</sup>, and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for<sup>7</sup> the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints<sup>8</sup> to the Iccian Sea<sup>9</sup> there was not one monastery that was not<sup>10</sup> broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

<sup>1</sup> *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

<sup>2</sup> *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

<sup>3</sup> *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

<sup>4</sup> *The Iccian Sea*.—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the

Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: “Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfuit.”—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's *Camden*, vol. i. p. 221.

<sup>5</sup> *That was not*, literally, “without being broken and shattered.” An English writer would say: “So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains.”

δια νισὴ καὶ δια ναπε. Ρο λοιπερτε θεορ, γ πο βριρρετ ιομάγε ορθεαρεα  
ρερνε γ ταρι ναεὶν Ερεανη γ θλαχαν. Ρο λοιπερτοιετ μαρ αν οεόνα ιαρ ρι  
θεαλβ Μυρε ορθεαρε βαοί ιν ατ ερυνι οο γμοὸ ερίτα γ ιορβαλα οο πλάν-  
αγσὸ οοιλλ, βυδιρ, γ βαααγ, γ αορ γαέα εφομα αρέφνα, γ αν βαεαλλ ιορα βαοί

<sup>e</sup> *Took no notice or heed*, ná τυεπατ γοιλλ δια νισὴ καὶ δια ναπε, literally, “which the English did not give to their heed or observation.” The Four Masters frequently use synonymous words of this kind merely for the sake of sound. *Uis̄h* means *heed*, and *aipe*, *notice*, or *observation*. The number of monasteries, nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occasion has not been determined. It appears from various Inquisitions that many of them were concealed for a long time after this period, and the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood of several of them to a recent, and some still remain, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

<sup>f</sup> *Celebrated image*, θεαλβ μυρε ορθεαρε.—Here the adjective ορθεαρε agrees with θεαλβ, and not with μυρε, for if it agreed with the latter it would be written θεαλβ μυρε ορθεαρε. This is the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls the “Idoll of Trym,” 10th August, 1538.—See it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750, and note <sup>n</sup>, under the year 1444, p. 936, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *The staff of Jesus*.—This was the crozier of St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37), give some prodigious stories relative to it, and compare it with the rod of Moses. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O’Conor, not understanding the meaning of the word papuḡaḡo,

has mistranslated these passages. This word he renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio*; at 1027, *sacrilege raptum*; and at 1030, *ablutum sacrilege*; from which it is quite clear that he took the word papuḡaḡo to mean “a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off,” and he gives his readers to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly carried away from Armagh on those occasions: but that such is not the meaning of papuḡaḡo in those passages can be proved to a demonstration from various examples of the use of the term, and from the definition of it given by the glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the Editor, seeing that Dr. O’Conor has done much injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history, by giving to certain Irish words meanings which were never attached to them before his time, deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning of papuḡaḡo, he shall here lay before the reader such evidences as will enable him to judge for himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 907, the word papuḡaḡo is thus used:

“A. D. 907. Sapuḡaḡo apḡamacha la cḡrnachan mac duilgen .i. cimbiō ōo bpeit̄ ap in cill γ α βαόαὸ hι loch cuir̄ p̄ri hapḡmacha aniar. Cḡrnachan ōo βαόαὸ la mall mac Aoḡa, p̄ḡ in tuarpeit̄ ip in loē c̄ona hι c̄ion papuḡēe paspanec̄.”

“A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a person prisoner out of the church and drowned him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cearnachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge of the *sarughadh* of Patrick.”—See note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.



notice or heed<sup>e</sup>. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England; they likewise burned the celebrated image<sup>f</sup> of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus<sup>g</sup>, which was

Now if *sarughadh* meant “a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off,” as Dr. O’Conor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, “*ció oia pum pápuḡaḡ a Cēd? Sárpuḡeḡra tupa pód pigi mō.*” Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it.” Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of *pápuḡaḡ* against the pious virgin by “carrying her off forcibly and sacrilegiously,” but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of *pápuḡaḡ*, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), *ḡian-pápuḡaḡ* is thus defined: “*ḡeas ar ḡian-pápuḡaḡ ann, po fiteir a beis for comarcei ḡ nocar anais uasā dliḡi so taircein*, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him.” But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263; Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c.; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware’s *Annals*, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa:

in aē chiat acc dēnain mīorbal beor ó amfirir Pátraiacc gur an pé rin, 7 baol  
illáin epiorc dia mbaoí etir dāoimib. Do pónaō leō tra airderrcoir, 7 Sub  
errcoir aca fēin, 7 gur mōr mǫrism na nimpirib Rōmānāc i nacchaō na  
hfeccairi ar puall mā tamic a cōmmōr po on pōm anoir puam conāc hētur  
a tuarurcāil dparurir nō dinnurim muna nairnibōd an tī do cōnnairc í.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1538.

Aois Crioστ, mile, cuicc ceo, tpioća, ahoct.

Aoō buōe ua doimnall mac aōda mic aōda puaiō aōbar tigeapna tīpe  
conall, fēir po ba maīc aēne 7 eolur in gach ealaōan, bā fēir deaplaōa 7  
uāgēmeac, bā fēir hēgnamh i ngurc gliaō, 7 i mbēir baogail, 7 ar mō po  
raoileāō do poctam tigeirnar a tīpe fēin do pēir foirtne 7 airdōm do ēcc  
hi ecill ó ttoimnar iar ccomain, 7 Shacramen .22. do marit.

Niall mac tuinn mic arpt í ueill raoi tocāōe ar oirbearc 7 ar uaple  
do mairbāō ar gēir oīōe lé mac néill í néill hi ccaplén ua hógmairge iar  
mbraō an baile do dēim da paibe irēigh irim ccaplén 7 mall ó neill do  
bēirib an ccaplén iar rin, 7 a bēit a ndiaō an mairbēa rin for a mac fēin.

Mac méz plannchaō catāoir mac fēiaōhaō mic uilliam aōbar taoirg  
uairpāige dēcc mōm ccaprie.

Fēigamaim mac pirdorā méc coelām zanairi dealbna tēra do mairbāō  
lá clonn an ppiora méz coelām.

Slóicēaō lá hua ndoimnall Maḡnur i moctar connaōt dia po ḡabāō lair  
caplén plicciḡ ḡo haīfēraō baí pō cōngab maīc bapōaō 7 oirdanar iar

"They have been used in solemn controversies, to protest and swear by Saint Patrick's Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist."—*Edition of 1809*, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Campion, was technically called *Sápuḡaō na baicle Ipa*, by the ancient Irish writers.

<sup>h</sup> *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

<sup>i</sup> *Scarcely*, ir puall, n. ir tēapc. O'Clery glosses it by *beag*, little.

<sup>k</sup> *From Rome*, literally, "from Rome from the east;" i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb *anoir* here means "from the east," but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves<sup>b</sup>; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcely<sup>i</sup> had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome<sup>k</sup> as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.*

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh<sup>l</sup> [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain<sup>m</sup> to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhrair<sup>n</sup>, on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry<sup>o</sup>.

Ferganaim, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

<sup>l</sup> *Hugh*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates ouib, black, which is correct.

<sup>m</sup> *To attain*, do poctain, to reach to.

<sup>n</sup> *Cill O'dTomhrair*, i. e. church of the family of

the O'Tomhairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>o</sup> *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

mblíe do aithiú ma féccimair agha éorname co coinnairt ppi a aítair co na caoinnacair a gabail zó rin, 7 ar ngabail an baile, 7 iar pfacebál a barba ann do éasú iarann hi maiz luirec, 7 po milleaó an tír co léir lair. Ag toídeacét tar a air do po taóall gur an coapléen dian haimm Maiz uí gádra, 7 po gabao lair é. Ro marbaó mac í doinnall, 11 december, (mall garb mac magmura) go turbaóacé dhréor do péilér ar an coapléen an tam batтар ag iontepaecéó an baile. Do paóó maíéin nanacail lá hua ndoinnall don tí do poime an ghoim írin go po éuir plán é dia ioncharb. Do taóó ó doinnall cona plóg plán (cennoctá an móir écht rin) iar milleaó maizé luirec 7 macaire comacét, acét an méo po ba maiaó dó.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1539.

Goir epioit, mile, cúicc céo, tpuóca, anaoí.

O brian tuadmuman, Concóbar mac toirpdealbais mic taócc décc iar mblíe aithiú 7 teigínnur, 7 an tír do blíe co toicéacé tpuomeónaiz pé a linn. Murchaó mac í brian .i. mac toirpdealbais mic taóiz dóirpóné na ionaó aínail do éuill a aipillé pírpin.

Slóicéacó lá hua ndoinnall, Magmura 7 moctar comacét eirp noólaicc 7 péil bríge dia po blíe a lán péir do éiór 7 do bpaizóib díob, 7 tamie plán dia éiz.

O Néill .i. com do éóct go dún na ngall mi éairec do paizóib uí doinnall, 7 po naómpioz pít, capadó, 7 coóac aínail ar deac 7 ar daingne po peópat ppa poile.

Mac meguóir copbmac, mac concómacét, mic concómacét, mic brian, mic Páip taóairi pírmanacé dñzféir co nuairle 7 co nlineac do marbaó hi meabail lá munair a deapbpaítepacé ma ppaónaire [páónaire] báóém.

<sup>p</sup> *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: “The O'Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O'Donnell's father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time.”

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Uí-Ghadhra*, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now

Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

<sup>r</sup> *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been<sup>p</sup> for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra<sup>q</sup>, and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection<sup>r</sup>. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.*

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough<sup>s</sup>, the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cormac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but

protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

<sup>s</sup> *Murrough*.—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicéad lá hua néill conn, 7 lá hua ndomnall, Maḡnur daon comairle 7 daon aonta ḡur an mīde 7 an pob ainhīarac dōib dona tírib rin do millead 7 do loḡccad rīmpa ḡo tñīraḡ. Pó rít edala aōble iomda don turur rin ar ní po tīonolpīot ḡaoīdīl do íaīḡīd ḡall ip na haīmpēarab dñdñcōib don pīoīḡīd ar mó lér millead do maīḡīr na mīde mār an cpeacpīoīḡeā īpīn, dōīḡ pob iomda edala oīp 7 aīpccīte, uīā, 7 iarpainn, ionnmur, 7 iolīāoīne, 7 ḡaā maīḡīra arēfna tūccēpat a baile aā pīdīad, 7 ar a nuacōḡbāil iarp na lomapccam leō don turur rin. Aḡ tīonntuō dona pīlḡab rin ma pēpīte-mḡ, Ro ḡab bīḡ, 7 boḡpīrāō, uall, 7 dīomur iad ar aōble a nēdala ona puaīpīot pīēbīrte pīū. An tan po clop lap an lurtīp Saḡanamach Loḡb līnarō na pccela rin, do pōnāō lér tīonōl a paībe do Saḡanācōib 1 nepīnn uile laip, 7 pōēpaīde bailecō mópī na mīde etīp cīll 7 tuatē, 7 a mbaoī do cōb-laīḡīb ar na cuantab ma compōērab, 7 co haīpīdī cōbīac aōbal baōī pōp cuan caplūme. Iar tēōēt na tēōīcīrtal rin uile ḡo haonbaile ḡur an lurtīp po lñ an pīuaḡ ḡaoīdealac ḡo hoīḡīallab, hī pēfīnmīaḡ aīpm atā bēl aā hoā, ní puaēt lap an pīuaḡ ḡḡaoīdealac dol in inneall nó a noḡuuccāō amāil po ba dīp dōīb, 7 ní mó po upīmaīpīot comairle a naīpēac do ḡabāil do cōīnām nó do cōtuccāō caēlaīēpēac aēt po mēīḡīpīot ḡo hīrpaīte anopīdaīḡte ḡo po paḡaībīot mópī dīa nēdalaib pīn 7 dēdalaib ḡall ipīn maīḡīpm aḡa mbīoōbaōab iarp pīpaoīnō pōpīa. Ro maībāō dīpōḡ dīa nēdopḡar pīuaḡ 7 ní po maībāō a bīcc dīa nuapīlīb cēnmīota Maolmūpe mīḡīḡc mac eōm pīuāō mīc pīūbne tōpēap ó cenel conaīll ar an lātaip rin. Maḡ aongūpa mīpēcarīac do ḡabāil lá dīpīn dōīḡīallab, iarp nā paḡbāil 1 nuatāō iarp

which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

<sup>c</sup> *Nuachongbhail*.—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands :

“Nuadhchongbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinni fluvii a Pontano” [Drogheda] “decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is

called an Uamh, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his Annals of Ireland, at this year.

<sup>u</sup> *In the adjacent harbours*.—The word *cuan* certainly means a harbour, and is synonymous with the Latin *sinus*.

<sup>w</sup> *Carlinne*.—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

<sup>x</sup> *Bel-atha-hoa*.—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail<sup>t</sup>, which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours<sup>u</sup>, and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne<sup>w</sup>. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa<sup>x</sup>, in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat<sup>y</sup> of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

<sup>y</sup> After this defeat.—The literal translation is as follows: “Magennis (Murtough) was taken

by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death.”

In the fabricated account of this battle given





his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Chuain<sup>2</sup>, were slain at Fornocht<sup>3</sup>, by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor<sup>b</sup>, by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.*

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhl'hoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

<sup>2</sup> *Chuain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Fornocht*.—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat.

in the barony of Clonlounan, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

αοντα μέ ποιλε, ἡ μάλλ δο δολ αρ ιονηραιέιθ αρ concóbar co luácpar (αρ βα ham bai αιριριοιῖ ἡ coinnade concóbar), ἡ α bñt̃ a cceilec in aothaḡ rin ι τεῖnpall Sñcám, ἡ concóbar do t̃eaet αρ na bapac̃ por an droman lá taoḡ an t̃npall. Niall co na muinrip deir̃ge dó αρ an t̃npall. Oo connaire concóbar dia p̃aig̃iḡ iad̃ luḡ por a moingabail ó ná bai poéande ina pappan cénnoetá uathad̃ namá nár bó hinp̃foma. Ap̃f̃o do deachañ a aenar̃ tar̃ t̃paig̃ luácpar̃ p̃ior. L̃haño mall é p̃eib̃ αρ d̃fine conp̃ánac, ἡ pucc̃ uḡe pia na muinrip̃ p̃h̃pp̃in acc̃ toḡmañ concóbar co t̃tarp̃aḡ é co mba conp̃aim̃ec̃ d̃oib̃ pe poile co beoḡa bap̃bap̃oḡa gañ poraḡt̃m̃t̃ cap̃oḡra nó conp̃ialara. Oo p̃ao concóbar b̃f̃im̃ do mall ina c̃ñd̃m̃ullaḡ ḡo po t̃p̃ap̃ccar̃ ḡo lár é αρ añ laḡar̃ rin. Luḡ concóbar op̃e c̃p̃eḡt̃naig̃t̃e αρ. Tanḡat̃tar̃ a muinrip̃ do p̃aig̃iḡ néill, ἡ at̃ber̃t̃ p̃p̃iḡ concóbar do l̃nmañ, ἡ ná baoĩ p̃f̃im̃ ι ng̃uar̃ écca doñ c̃ur̃ rin. Oo p̃ónaḡ p̃app̃rioḡ rin, ἡ pucc̃par̃ muinrip̃ néill αρ concóbar lá taoḡ loḡa baoĩ ina c̃coḡp̃occur̃, ἡ ní po lam̃pat̃ iombualañ p̃p̃ur̃ ḡo po t̃p̃ap̃ccap̃p̃ioḡ é lar̃ na cloḡaib̃ baoĩ ι nap̃f̃i in loḡa conaḡ iar̃ ná t̃p̃ap̃ccar̃t̃ po muip̃p̃t̃ ap̃im̃ p̃ar̃, ἡ aḡ poaḡ d̃oib̃ po ḡeib̃t̃t̃ mall map̃b̃ gañ ammañ. Ní baoĩ dia c̃eḡf̃o p̃f̃im̃ lé haḡhaḡ diãr̃ a c̃coḡaora po baḡ mó d̃éḡtañ iñoḡ añ diãr̃ riñ toḡc̃ar̃ p̃é ap̃oile.

Clann uilliam mac an earpuice uí ḡallc̃ub̃ar̃ .i. uilliam ócc ἡ aoth̃ ḡpuam̃oḡa do map̃baḡ lá cloim̃ uí baoiḡill .i. lá domnall ἡ lá toip̃p̃dealb̃aḡ a noíḡail map̃b̃ta a naḡar̃.

Slóic̃c̃eaḡ lá hua ndoim̃nall, Maḡnuip̃ h̃i ccóic̃c̃eaḡ connaḡt̃, ἡ ní po ap̃ur̃ ḡo p̃aim̃ec̃ Maḡ luip̃ec̃, ap̃p̃ioḡ h̃i c̃cloim̃ conm̃naig̃. Maḡ luip̃ec̃ ἡ clann conm̃naig̃ do léip̃m̃lleaḡ ἡ do loḡccaḡ laip̃, do p̃óine iap̃am̃ c̃p̃f̃ca añ c̃oiip̃p̃léib̃e, ἡ t̃aim̃ec̃ p̃lán iar̃ riñ iar̃ mbuaḡ, ἡ coḡccar̃.

Slóic̃c̃eaḡ ele la hua ndoim̃nall báḡtar̃ iad̃ tanḡaḡar̃ ina poḡp̃ande, mall mac ap̃t̃ oic̃c̃ t̃áñap̃e t̃ípe heoc̃c̃am̃, ἡ mac mic̃ doim̃nall na halban Colla mac alap̃oḡam̃ co nalb̃añc̃oib̃ iom̃oḡa amalle p̃p̃ur̃, ἡ ó doim̃nall ἡ añ p̃lóg̃

<sup>c</sup> *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>m</sup>, under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O'Boyle's residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins

of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kileashel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

<sup>d</sup> *Ferociously*.—Co bap̃bap̃oḡa might mean “barbarously,” but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras<sup>c</sup> (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously<sup>d</sup>, forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead<sup>e</sup>. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg<sup>f</sup> and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curliu Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall<sup>g</sup>, the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

intended by the Four Masters.

<sup>c</sup> *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundancy of language.

<sup>f</sup> *Moylurg*.—This is a striking example of the redundancy of the style of the Four Masters.

<sup>g</sup> *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates Conallach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

ἦν δὸ δολ ἐέτυρ ἡ πρῆταῖς μαναέ, ἡ μόρται δὸ μίλλῃ δόῖς ἦν τίρ ἀρ τυρ ᾗο  
 βρυαρρῖοτ ιαρανῖ κυρ ἡ πλῆνα λέ να πιαρ. Ὁ λυδῖοτ ιαρανῖ τρε βρέῖρνε  
 υἱ πιαρῖ ἀρρῖοε εὐ κοῖρρῖλιαδ ἡ πορλονᾗροτ δὸ δέναν δόῖς ἦν κοῖρρῖλιαδ,  
 ἡ ἀν βεαλαέ βυδῖο δὸ ᾗῖρραδ λέό, ἡ ᾗαέ κοναρ δὸδανᾗ ele βαοί πορ α  
 εἰονη δὸ πειδνυεχαδ δόῖς. Τανᾗατταρ εἰανη μῖαολπυανανδ υἱε ἐνυα ιαρ  
 ἦν, ἡ τυερατ βραᾗᾗοε δυα δὸμναιλλ λέ να βρῖτῖ πῖν ὁ ἦν ἀμαέ, ἡ ταμνε  
 πῖλῖν ιαρανῖ δια εἰεελ.

Εἰανδ ἡ δὸμναιλλ (ἢ. Αὐδ ὅεε μαε αὐδα πιαδ) Ὀμνέαδ εαυβρεαέ, ἡ  
 Σῆαν λυρεε δὸ δολ ἡ ναᾗανδ ἡ δὸμναιλλ (Μαᾗηαρ α νδῖρβραέταρ πειρῖ), ἡ α  
 νδὸλ πορ εραμνῖοε λοέα βῖεχαιᾗ, ἡ ιαδ δὸ βῖτῖ ἀεε μίλλῃ ἀν τίρε εἰρε.  
 Ὁ δὸμναιλλ δᾗ ναᾗβᾗλ μα νδῖρ, ἡ δὸ ᾗαβᾗλ εἰεενεαέῖαν υἱ δὸμναιλλ ἡ νῖαἱε  
 να κονᾗβᾗλα. Σῆαν λυρεε δὸ ερὸεχαδ λαῖρ, Εἰεενεαέαν ἡ δὸμνεχαδ δὸ ἐορ ἡ  
 νᾗᾗῖνῖλῖ, ἡ εραμνῖοε λοέα βῖεχαιᾗ δὸ βῖρῖν ἡ δὸ δῖαρᾗᾗοἱεαδ δᾗ.

Ὁ δὸεαρεταᾗ ἢ. ᾗᾗιατε μαε δὸμναιλλ μνε πειρῖν πιαρ εὐ μαρῖλε ἡ εὐ  
 νῖνεαχ δέεε ιαρ εἰανανῖοῖρ ιαρ νῖβῖτῖ βυαδᾗ ὁ δὸμναι, ἡ ὁ δῖνῖαν.

Ὁ βαοῖᾗῖλ δὸ ᾗαρῖν δὸ δὸμναιλλ μαε νέἱλ ἡ βαοῖᾗῖλ.

Σῆαν μαε εἰνῖν ἡ δὸμναιλλ δὸ νᾗρβαν λα εἰονη Μυρῖανδ μνε πῖνῖε να  
 τευαέ.

Εαυῖέν λιαδῖορμα δὸ δέναν λά ἡνα πιαρῖ βῖαν μαε εοεέαν, ἡ εοεαδ  
 μορ δὸ βῖτῖ πιαρ ἀρ ᾗαέ ταοδ ἢ. ἡ μαᾗᾗ λυρεε, ἡ μῖνῖπῖρ εολαρ, ἡ ἡ νῖβῖρῖρνε  
 υἱ πᾗᾗῖλῖ, ἡ α μαε πῖν ἡ ὅρῖονᾗ ὀφῖανῖ βῖρῖρνε δὸ βῖτῖ α εοεεαδ πῖρ μαρ  
 ἀν εεέδνα, ἡ δὸ πῖναδ ἀν εαυῖέν λαπῖοῖν λέ ἡανῖρῖ αἱᾗᾗῖρ, ἡ δὸ μίλλ  
 μόρᾗν ἡ μαᾗᾗ λυρεε πᾗνα λυέτ εοεαδ.

ᾗαρῖν εἰνᾗ δὸ εᾗαῖρετ λά Ρυαδῖρ μαε ταδῖε μνε δῖαρῖναδ, ἡ λῖ α  
 ῖνῖαοῖ νᾗᾗῖν μῖνε υἱλῖαν εἰονη πῖοεαῖρ. Σοἱα Ερεαν, ἡ λυέτ εἰνᾗᾗῖα  
 νῖτῖ δὸ τεαέτ ἐνυα ᾗαρ ἀν εαῖρῖαεε, ἡ α πᾗαῖνέαδ υἱε λαρ ἀν λῖανῖαν  
 ἦν.

Ταδῖε μαε βῖαν μνε μαᾗηῖρα ῖνεε δῖαρῖναδ πιαδ δὸ βαέατ πορ ἀν  
 νῖανῖα, ἡ ε πορ πῖναέῖ ἡ πῖαῖρῖαδ υἱ πιαρῖ.

<sup>b</sup> *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs.

<sup>i</sup> *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony

of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curliu mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony<sup>b</sup> came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaigh<sup>i</sup>, from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall<sup>k</sup>. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters ; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath<sup>l</sup>.

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly ; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clamrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

kenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Conwall*.—This was a village near Letter-

<sup>l</sup> *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semur ócc mac an Þríora még coéláin do díclhdað lá cédað ua maosí-leacláinn hi ppiull ma caiplén fñn .i. caiplén an fñdán, 7 díc mór do dénañ don típ tríð pðe. Feilun ó maosíleacláinn do taðairt Saðanað 7 an trñr-meir leir go dellna, 7 ap a aoí ní po gaðpat an fñdán, 7 po impaíðpíot dia trizib iar millñ móránn dób.

Domnall mac an þipðoréa még coéláinn ceand a gaðláinn fñn décc pñ maðbað Semar ócc mic an þríora.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1541.

Αόιρ Cpioρτ, mñle, cúic céð, cēpaça, ahaon.

Domñn dñññar, Sioc, 7 pñceta a tēúr na bliaðna po co ná po léicc ap na tpeaðað iar cooir do dénañ i nepinn.

O cñbail fñganañnn mac maolpuanaíð do maðbað (hi ppiull 7 é dall dípaðairc) la taðcc mac domnehað mic Sñan uí cñbail cona bñaiēpñb, 7 lá mac uí maosílmuaíð Sñan mac domnall éaoíç hi caiplén cluana lñcc, 7 gē po baosí ó cñbail ma fññóip cñanaopða do poime ññññañ 7 conññañ mór do cóið i nañnn 7 i noipðearcyp dó ap luēt a maðbēta. Ro maðbað ðna dá fñi décc dia mñmñpñ amalle pñp.

O maolmuaíð .i. caēaoíρ, fñi po ba mór clú, 7 oipðearcyp ma amñpñ fñn décc.

Teağ pápan etip tizib 7 tñmpleab do lopcað 7 ðopccañ ipm conñyp do ñonnpað lá clonn uí Maðagañ, Mupohað, bñeapal, 7 caēal. Feilun

of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

<sup>m</sup> *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lismagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

<sup>n</sup> *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon.—See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

<sup>o</sup> *Severe weather*, domñn ðeapñap.—The word domñn is the opposite of pommñ, fair

weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. ðeapñap is explained in Cormac's Glossary by aðbal mór, i. e. very great.

<sup>p</sup> *He being blind*, literally, “and he blind, sightless,” which is a strange redundancy of language.

<sup>q</sup> *Cluain-lisg*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganainn O'Carroll, as follows :

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i. e. the castle of Feadan<sup>m</sup>, in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurer<sup>n</sup> with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.*

There was much severe weather<sup>o</sup>, frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganaim, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind<sup>p</sup>) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Chain-lisg<sup>a</sup>; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy<sup>r</sup> (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain<sup>s</sup>, both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

"Hic obiit Vir sine nomine" [Feap gan ann] "qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita, et nisi predicatur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini millessimo ccccxli<sup>o</sup>."

<sup>r</sup> *O'Molloy*.—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript:

"Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capi-

taneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kilmormac, A. D. 1542."

<sup>s</sup> *Teagh-Sarain*, i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [maḡ ɲzean], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duald Mac Firbis for Sir James





this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlín went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill<sup>r</sup> or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth<sup>a</sup> that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward<sup>w</sup>, it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog<sup>x</sup> on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain<sup>y</sup> was taken by the

Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

<sup>w</sup> *Reward*, *poćpaice*.—The word *poćpaice* is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, *b*, *a*.

<sup>x</sup> *Crannog*, a wooden house.

<sup>y</sup> *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallan's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rosselagher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

domhnall mic donnchaí uí ruairc ar donnchaí mac donncaí f'ruairc. A cónn annripe iar rin tucrat clann donnchaí uí ruairc (Domhnall, 7 ffighanann) ionnraicéid ar an ccrannóice go po cúiríse tñne ip in mbailé gan rior. Ro rátaigí 7 po moéaigí in ní rin, 7 lñtar iad ipin loé, 7 bíriú clann domhnall orra, Marbatar 7 báitir leó ffighanann mac donnchaí, Ro gabad annrin domhnall, 7 po epochaí iaraíh lá cloinn domhnall mic donnchaí uí ruairc.

Slóicéad lá hua ndomhnall Maḡnur hi ccoinne an iurpír Shaxanaiḡ hi ttip eocáin, 7 an típ diméacé 7 do milleaí leó don toirce rin. An iurpír do tñlleaí tar a air ipin miúe, 7 ó domhnall diompuó uaða tar a air tpe típ eoḡain, 7 teacé plán gan taáar gan tñḡinail úpaḡail do acc uol nó acc teacé don turur rin, 7 O domhnall do ḡabail don taob éoir do loé i pfpíraib manach. Cñl na noirpír 7 ó loé roir do milleaí lair etip típ 7 oiléna uair báttar báid 7 arépaicé aige aḡ milleaí 7 acc arccain na noilén, 7 a pluaḡ aḡ innaí na típe go po fáccuib i neapbaí arba iad an bliadain rin.

Slóicéad la hua ndomhnall a ccoinne athead iad rin hi pfpíraib manac don taob éiar do loé, 7 po éuir úponḡ dia plóḡaib i naipraigib ar puó an loéa, 7 po gab pñn ḡur an líon plóicé tarrurtaip ina parradñ por típ go po inuipriot an epíoc uile a ccoinne a éile do loch 7 do típ go pangadap go hinip cñtñom. Ro bñrú, 7 po lḡaí leó carlén inuip cñtñom, 7 tanḡatтар plán iar ccorccar don cup rin.

Domhnall mac neill ḡairp mic aóda, mic aóa ruad do nárbadh lá hua mbaoigill ar ndol do domhnall do éongnaí la toirpdealbáé mac uí baoigill in acchaí a átar. Tucratтарaíh ruairc dua mbaoigill ar tur impaíóid ua baoigill pñuipóin, 7 maúhñd porra go po marbaí an mac rin néill í domhnall lair.

Conn mac bñain mic eocáin uí Ruairc do nárbadh lá cloinn Maḡnura típe tuatáil.

Mac an báirí concóbar ruad mac pfigail ollain uí domhnall lé dán oide pcol 7 paí gan updubad i pfoḡlain an dána 7 i nealaónaib oile, pñr tíḡe

<sup>z</sup> *The town*, baile.—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

<sup>a</sup> *Cuil-na-n-Oirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of

the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

<sup>b</sup> *Clann-Manus*.—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganaimm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town<sup>z</sup>; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganaimm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear<sup>a</sup>, and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset, but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus<sup>b</sup> of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled<sup>c</sup> in poetry and other arts,

O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460,

1464, 1486, and 1495.

<sup>c</sup> *Not excelled*, literally, “a sage without eclipsis,” i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

αοιδὸν κοίτεινν δο ἐόντηναι ἡ ὀροῦντάσθ ὀέεε ιαρ νοηγάθ, ἡ ιαρ παῖτριγε  
 an 20 december.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1542.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cunce céo, cērpacha, αῶό.

Mac í neill a. pelim caoch mac cumm mic cumm do mārbað la mac doim-  
 naill galloclach daon buille ga, ἡ διαρ mac ele do éloinn í neill decc.

Ḃrian mac neill mic aipe ὀέεε mic cumm í neill daíma tīgíma cenel  
 nfoḡam, pñi poða mó clú uaple, eimḡ, ἡ hignaima táimcc do cenél eoḡam  
 mic neill le cian daimipir ὀέεε ipm tpiñ éaipen.

Mac ní Ḃrian τοιρρḡealbáé mac Mupchað mic τοιρρḡealbáḡ ὀέεε le  
 haðapir m mupr i cumm pñi a aḡa ba pñip laim, iompaðh, ἡ oipðñicup ma  
 aamipir epñe

Mac con mic conñsa mic doimchað mic Ruatðri mic miccon éñmñóip  
 do mārbað ḡo mḡaolmip la Maccon, mac Ruatðri, mic miccon mic Ruatðri  
 mic miccon éñmñóip.

Copbmac mac διαρματα mic ταῶεε eam uí clépiḡ ḡpaḡap mupr τοḡ-  
 anḡe do conueimε dñm na ḡgall ὀέεε.

Mac conñde ḡrian doḡcha mac Solaim paoi lé dñm, ἡ le poḡhlaim, pñi  
 τοιḡḡeacḡ, tpiom conaḡh, pñi tḡhe αοιðññoh κοίτεινν δο eác decc m peil  
 colaim éille, tpe mḡoḡbññib ὀé ἡ colaim eille, ἡ tpe eaḡccanne ní Robhap-  
 ταḡh, ap do pað pñp, ἡ dñmiccon doñ cpioḡ mḡip, ap poḡ buaḡ í paḡ an tan  
 pñm.

O Maóileachlaim, pelim ὀέεε, mac pelim, mic cumm, mic aipe, mic cumñ  
 mic copbmac ὀέεε, mic copbmac baḡlaḡ do mārbað i mēale pccpccm ipm  
 oñðche la éloinn mḡḡ eoḡaḡam, conñla, ἡ cedach puatð, ἡ la hemann puatð

<sup>d</sup> *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *co-*  
*nallaiḡ*, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tirconnell,  
 which is correct.

<sup>e</sup> *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now In-  
 chiquin, giving name to a barony in the county  
 of Clare. The castle of this name, which was  
 built by the head of the O'Briens some time  
 after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is

situated on a peninsula at the northern side of  
 a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains  
 of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-  
 house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion  
 that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien,  
 King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its archi-  
 tectural features are most strictly characteristic  
 of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.*

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall<sup>d</sup>, son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuim<sup>e</sup>. He was the most expert at arms<sup>f</sup>, the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>g</sup> (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

<sup>f</sup> *Most expert at arms*, literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

Namee.

<sup>g</sup> *Mac Conmidhe*, now always anglicised Mac

<sup>h</sup> *Baile-Sgrigin*.—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

διολιμυη, φήρ διαρ βό δύ απεαχυρ, γ πλατήρ α ρυμπεαρ ερθε. Conaδ vo cummucchaδ báy uí maoleachlann vo paithlth :

Mile bliadhán ip éince céo,  
adó cfehpachar gan béo  
o bhríth epiope tpe éion an époinn,  
ecc peilnn uí maoleclann.

Stúbál γ ιονδραιεχιδ vo δέναν lá cloinn uí maδazam pa éaplen an pfoan dia pa loipeepioe, γ dia po épfchpat an baile. Ro mapbpat Maoleachlann ó paighne von éur pin, vo deachaid an tír ma lñmian zo tigh Sapan, γ po ppaomead ap an tópaiδ. Ro mapbad Maelechlainn mac emainn mic cochlám, dauid mac pelnn mic donnchaid, γ τοιρρδεalbác mac pfígarl mic concobair co poéaidib ele amalle ppiú m, 4<sup>o</sup>. nonap octoppiy.

Stóiccéad lá hua ndoimnall Maḡnur a moétari éonnaét co na éloinn .i. an calbac γ aod. An clann pin γ ua doéaptauḡ vo δol ap piubal cpeice piap an plóḡ zo baile an móttauḡ, γ Mac donnchaid vo epfchaδ doib, γ na cpeaéa vo éabairt zo hua ndoimnall. Maíte ioétari connaét vo éeaét ma éñm, γ Mac donnchaid baile an móttauḡ vo ρompaδ a ndiaδ a épfice, γ a éioy díoc piy ó ndoimnall doib von dul pin.

O concobair (.i. o concobair piad) τοιρρδεalbác piad vo ḡabail lá piadpi mac tauδec mic διαριματτα ap cappiace loéa cé.

An calbac ó doimnall vo δol ap piubal cpeice ap plioét aodá ballauḡ mic doimnall. Cpeaéa γ mapbta vo δέναν laip poppa γ teaét plán von éur pin iap ceopceap.

Stóiccéad lá hua ndoimnall, γ laip an ccalbac hi paipiaδ na bliadhna po. Tanaice o piapic' brian hi poépaite uí doimnall, Tánaice béop ó caétann Maḡnur mac donnchaid ipm τοιέφταλ céona iap τετεclamaδ doib apfδ po

<sup>i</sup> *Peadan*.—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Raigne*, now Rainy.

<sup>l</sup> *Teagh-Surain*, now Tisaran.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1541.

<sup>m</sup> *Property*.—The original is a ndiaδ a épfice, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a cpeac in reference only to

those who had carried it off.

<sup>n</sup> *Brian*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates ballac, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "chiamam vo Mhaḡnur an tua Ruape pin .i. brian ballac, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

<sup>o</sup> *Joined their muster*.—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,  
And two-and-forty, without error,  
Since Christ was born for the crime of the Tree.  
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadan<sup>i</sup>; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne<sup>k</sup>. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain<sup>l</sup>; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property<sup>m</sup>; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year: and O'Rourke (Brian<sup>n</sup>) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster<sup>o</sup>. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows: "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Don-

nell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin." &c.

éinníocht dól ar mac uídhilín (.i. Ruðpaighe mac ualtauir), 7 ní po haupfó leó go rangattauir gur an mbanna. Ro pannað an pluaig a tair leó do dól tauir fírritib na banna ar po coireceit arépaighe na bauna porpa po táig baí Mac uídhilín 7 roéaíde níor do gallaib ma páppaó don tauob arail ag corraim na habann ppiú coná léiceaó táppir iate ar a aoi do deaéattauir na plóiceh dia uamhdeóm tauir banna amonn 7 puarattauir baocéal báitei 7 ghaipacé aóbal níor ag dól tauir. Iar ndól hi tair dóib do leicepfe peceimhealta pecaoitte pghampraighe ar puo an típe uaéa .i. Sgeimleáó poir go enoc lea, 7 Seofimléó ele lá tauob bauna puar, 7 pucepaó por épeaéaib troma toirpínla, 7 por aipeceitib aóblib iolapdaib in gaé maigim in po gabpaó. Acé éia po pié lár an cealbac ó doimnaill, la hua puarpe, 7 lá hua ceatáin co na plóiceaib epeaéa battauir moa 7 battauir iolapda oláó na epeaéa tairéur lár an plóg aile. Ro gab gaé plóg aca poplonpope ar leir in oíde pin cona cepeachab 7 cona nédaib. Ro poréonpauir ó doimnaill porpa ar ná bípac na epeaéa 7 na haipgí aóble pin do bualaó, 7 do beomairbaó do cōmbach 7 do énáimghípaó. Do pónaó paupriom in pin. Ní bó hupupa tpa píom nó aipín an épeach buailte do pannaó ann pin cenmáta a tpucepaó pír bpiúne 7 caéanaig gam mapbaó leó dia tairib dób. Tanaice dha mac uídhilín hi ceíhó í doimnaill iar pin 7 do paó coméa moia deaéaib 7 dóbó, 7 do pédaib paupínlaib dó 7 do póme pió ppiú. Tice ó doimnaill co na plóiceaib plám don éur pin dia tairib iar ceopcear.

Mac uídhilín .i. Ruðpaighe mac ualtauir, 7 Mac mic doimnaill do dól in oipeaéó uí caéain, 7 epeaéa moia do dénaim dóib. O caéain .i. Maighnuir mac doimheanó do dól a toirpaigheó na ceip. 7 buannaó do éloim tpuibne do bíte ma páppaó an tau pin .i. mac meic puibne pánaó. 7 plioéó puabóir mic Suibne. Iar mbireó dha caéain 7 do éloim tpuibne ar mac uídhilín cona epeaéaib po picéó iomaipfeó aipéipéa ttorpa, 7 po mheabhaó por mac uídhilín 7 por na halbaicéib iomóa bátauir ma páppaó co ppaiceaibpíot ári daóme in Mhae alaporaann cappaig mic doimnaill, 7 in mac mic Síann go uopuung móir ele do pluaig Meic uídhilín. Ac pulaó mac uídhilín pín 7 mac

<sup>o</sup> *To defend the river*, ag corraim na habann ppiú. This might be also translated, “to contest the river with them.”

<sup>a</sup> *Enoc-Lea*, now Knocklaid, a mountain si-

tuated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.

<sup>i</sup> *Substantial*, toirpínla, i. e. bulky, i. e. what has substance and real value.



Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river<sup>p</sup> against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them. though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea<sup>q</sup>, and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain<sup>s</sup>, and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander, Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

<sup>s</sup> *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic doinnall ar eiccin ar, 7 po baicfid iocaidi móir dia munair ar an mbanua ag dol taipin dóib.

Slóicéad la mac uídhin ar ó ceatáin doiridh iar tappareng an treirner Shaxanaig 7 dunnge móire do gallaib amalle ppi. Caipén ní ceatáin .i. lán an maíad do gabail leó 7 ina mbaí do bapdaib ian mlaile do maíad 7 do muíucchaí, 7 Mac uídhin duntéet plán iar coorccar don éir ppi. Mac uídhin umoppo a ceínn aethaí iar ppi do éogairm cloinn puihne éince ar buamaíet .i. Shioct Ruaidhri mic puihne Mac donnehaí mic meic puihne na tpuat, Mac mupchaí mic puihne, 7 Mac meic puihne baíanaig co nupung móir ele dóccaib cloinne puihne amalle ppi. Do éodar pín do paigib meic uídhin, 7 báttar co maíad mupneac ina pappad ag éngal a ceip 7 a cconnaréta ppi. Do pónaí comairle meablaí mupínaí lá mac meic doinnall, 7 lá halbancoib, 7 lá munair mic uídhin beor .i. an traor clann poicnelaí ppi cloinne puihne dionnraicchí iar ndol na ceínn dóib, 7 iar ndéanú gaí éngal dá ndearraet lé Mac uídhin. Ro énnrít for an ccomairle ípp, 7 po pobairpíot iatp gan ppor gan airuécad iar bpáccbaí baile meic uídhin go po maíadpáit uile a nupínor. Ro maíad ann óna mac

<sup>1</sup> *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

<sup>2</sup> *Highborn*.—Soicnelaí, means of good tribe, race, or family.

<sup>3</sup> *After they had gone to them*.—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mae Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery. —See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In cer-

tain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs :

“Item, whereas a company of Irishe” [i. e. Gaelie speaking] “Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see eoste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is mete that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrye, rather because they greatly coveyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

“Item, that the captain appointed at Knock-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh<sup>t</sup>, and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them<sup>v</sup>, and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning<sup>w</sup>, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

Iergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betwixt Scotlande and Irlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arrayal in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glins at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Kar-

rogh, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himself saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynnys for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

<sup>w</sup> *Without warning*.—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic ruibne baḡanaig ḡ mac mupheanḡ mic ruibne, co náć mór ceapna ap i naḡféḡaḡ in po maipbaḡ oíob.

Tanaic luć luinge faide do denam fogla ḡ cḡna a hiaipḡar cḡnnać hi tḡip cḡnall. Bá hann po ḡaḡpat hi peacḡpamn munḡipe bipin hi tḡip boḡame. Iap ná pīop rin do cḡipḡḡealbac mac meic ruibne tḡipe boḡame do bḡit pḡbapit pḡḡaib co na ceapna pḡp imḡite pḡcel ap oib aćt maḡ an tairpeać ḡ an coḡnać boi pḡppo .i. Mac uí flaitḡbḡitacć dia tḡapit cḡipḡḡealbac maipḡm nanacail, ḡ po cḡip plán dia ioncail é co pīaćt cḡmnaicne mapā.

Sláicceac lá hua nḡmnaill Maḡnur mac aḡḡa mic aḡḡa puaḡ hi cḡon-  
naćtoib hi pḡoḡmāp na bliḡḡa po, ḡ tanḡatḡap maipḡ iocḡap cḡnnaćt ma  
cḡm maill le pīḡ ḡ le capḡḡ, ḡ po iocḡat a cḡop ḡ a tḡḡḡmāp ḡo hūmā  
pḡp, ḡ do cḡoḡ uacḡḡ dia tḡicḡ.

Nīp bó cīan iap pḡcaḡleacḡ don tḡluacć rin í doimnaill ḡo tḡamc Mac  
uilliam clomne Riocapḡ uilleac na cḡm mac Riocapḡ, ḡ Mac uilliam  
bupc ḡamḡ mac uillcḡ pḡaḡ lán imḡ ele do ḡol i moćḡap cḡnnaćt. Ro  
ḡabaḡ leḡ baile uí flannacḡm beḡil aḡa huaćḡap ap tḡp, ḡ tḡcḡatḡ pḡm.  
Mac ḡapmacta, ḡ clann tḡidcḡ mic ḡapmāḡa i moćḡap cḡnnaćt. Tanḡat-  
ḡap tḡa maipḡ iocḡap cḡnnaćt hi cḡm mic uilliam, ḡ po ḡabaḡ laip iatḡ  
ḡ luḡ pḡp cḡḡaib ḡo clomn Riocapḡ ḡo mbḡaḡḡoib ḡ co nḡḡoib. Aḡiaḡ  
eipḡḡa báḡḡap occa, O uibḡa, Mac ḡmḡḡaḡ an cḡpamn ḡ cḡo do clomn  
tḡuibne cḡnnaćt im Maḡlmupc mac colla ḡ a écc ma bḡaḡḡḡap pīa pīḡ  
po léicḡḡ, ḡ bḡaḡḡe ele ó mac caḡḡal óic uí cḡncḡap.

Mac uí doimnaill an calbac do ḡol hi cḡm an upḡip Shacḡanaig ḡ pīḡ  
uí doimnaill, ḡ a pīḡ pḡm do cḡḡal ḡ do pḡaḡmaḡ pḡp ḡ ceacḡ plán iapm.

<sup>x</sup> *In comparison with*, in aḡféḡaḡ.—The word aḡféḡaḡ means *comparison*. The literal translation is, “so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them.”—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

<sup>y</sup> *To plunder and prey*, literally, “to make plunder and prey.” Ceana, in this sentence, is the genitive case of cīan, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O’Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign

of Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>z</sup> *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*, i. e. O’Beirne’s Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>a</sup> *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O’Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with<sup>x</sup> the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey<sup>y</sup>. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn<sup>z</sup>, in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection<sup>a</sup>, to Conmaicne-mara<sup>b</sup>.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair<sup>c</sup>, and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty<sup>d</sup>, and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell<sup>e</sup>, and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

<sup>b</sup> *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

<sup>c</sup> *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, in the barony and

county of Rosecommon.

<sup>d</sup> *Before he was set at liberty*.—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

<sup>e</sup> *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

Ο δομναλλ Μαγνάρ το έαβαρτε τιαίτε πατα γ ληρεε το Μhάγυοδρ, Σfαν mac conéonnaét ar milleaó mopáin pá maγυοδρ poimie pin lá hua noomnaill. Mάγυοδρ δια έαβαρτε pín, γ το έαβαρτε α έίρε γ α έalman dua δομναλλ ar α pón pin, γ go harpide tuce Maγυοδρ eipge amac ar pín γ ar α duthag óó, nó cáin pan eipge amac nac ppuígti. Tuce heop líe épea mapbēta duire ar puó pfpmanac uile map an ccéona dua doimnaill.

Ο neill com mac cuinn to dol hi cefno píg paخان .i. an toctmaó henpi γ an pi to γairm iapla dua neill, γ α popéongra fair gan ó neill to γairm de ní ba pípe, γ puapi ó neill onóip móp ón piγ von éur pin.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocairp uillféc na cefno, γ ó bpiam .i. Mupchaó to dol hi Saxaib, γ iapla to γairm dá γac aon aca, γ tanγaττari tapi α nap plán acé mac uilliam baóí hi ppiabpar γ níp bo hóγplán uaða.

Maolmuire mac eoγam mic puibne to mapbaó lá cloinn Maolmuire mic colla mic puibne α cefno tpeacéτmane iap nécc Maolmuiri mic colla buóém.

Clann Maolmuire mic colla dionnaρbaó ar an tip, γ α mbairte to bpipeaó, pfp ófoó pín γ opoing dá luét lñamna to mapbaó.

Maγυοδρ Σfαν, γ clann ní doimnaill (.i. acé ócc mac aóða puao), Ρυópaíγe

<sup>1</sup> *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg*.—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

<sup>2</sup> *Upon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

<sup>3</sup> *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all

the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

<sup>4</sup> *O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates *bacaó*, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg<sup>f</sup> to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire<sup>g</sup>. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out<sup>h</sup> of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the eric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men throughout Fermanagh.

O'Neill<sup>i</sup> (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeam) and O'Brien<sup>j</sup> (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered<sup>k</sup>.

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Papers, ccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillings two pence, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these

creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

<sup>j</sup> *O'Brien*.—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, ccxcxvi.

<sup>k</sup> *Not perfectly recovered*.—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

ἡ νεαέταν δο δολ αρ ρυβαλ σπειέε ι νδαρτραίγε, ἡ ρεεμλῖν δο ρεαοιλεαδ  
υατα αρ ρυδ αν τίρε, ἡ Μας υί δομναλλ νεαέταν δο μαρβαδ δυρῶορ δο ḡαε.

Ρελιμ δυδ μας αοδα υί νέλλ δο μαρβαδ.

Μαίρε ινḡν μεḡ ραμπαδάμ, βῖν μέḡ ρλανεχαδ (ρῖραδὰε) δέεε.

### ΑΟΙΣ ΟΡΙΟΣΤ, 1543.

Αοίρ Οριορτ, ιλε, κυίεε εεῦ, εατῖραε, ατῖ.

Εμανδ μας βῖαν υί ḡαλλέυβαρ επρκορ ρατα βοτ δέεε, 26 ρεβῖυαρῖν,  
ιαρ ρραḡβάλ ρῖεβῖρτα ιμον επρκοροίτε.

Μας μειε ρυῖνε ρανασ Μαολμυρε μας δομναλλ όιεε αδβαρ τιḡῖρνα  
ράνατε δο μαρβαδ λά ελομν μειε ρυῖνε ράνατε ι. δομνεχαδ ἡ Μαολμυρε,  
ελομν τοιρρδεαλβαḡ, μειε ρυαδῖρ, μειε Μαολμυρε ιαδῖρε. ḡαλ, ἡ ḡαιρρεαδ,  
ῖνḡναῖν ἡ υῖρρελαḡι δο δέναν δό αῖναλ ρο βα ḡρεραε ιαρ ρια να μαρβαδ,  
υαρ ρο μαρῖ αν δυβαλταε μας ρῖδῶορὰ μειε ρυῖνε αν ḡερῖαε ḡαιρρεαδ βῖ  
δεαρρεαḡḡε βαοί ια αεχαδ.

Μας μεε ρυῖνε βαḡαμḡ, Εομ μοδαρδα μας νελλ ῖοῖρ δο έεε α τεύρ  
α αοίρ ἡ α οῖρβῖρτα.

Μας υί βαοḡḡḡ, βῖαν μας νελλ, μειε τοιρρδεαλβαḡ δο μαρβαδ τῖε έανḡ-  
ναετ λά ελομν νελλ όιεε υί βαοḡḡḡ βατταρ ια ῖμιντεαρυρ ρῖν, ἡ ια ραρῖαδ  
ἡ ρορ α έυαῖαταλ.

Ο δομναλλ Μαḡνυρ δο δολ ḡυρ αν εκοῖναρλε ῖοῖρ εο ḡάε εῖαε εο να  
βῖαεῖρῖν μαῖλε ρῖρ έιεενεαεάῖν ἡ δομνεχαδ βατταρ ι νḡεῖμῖν le ḡατḡαδ  
οεεα, ἡ α ῖῖεεῖν επέ εοῖναρλε αν ιῖρτῖρ, ἡ Μḡαῖτε Ερεανν αρεῖνα ιαρ νδ-  
εαν ῖιόδα ἡ εαονεοῖναε ῖτορῖα. Κομν ό δομναλλ (α δῖρῖραεταρ βαοί le  
ḡατḡαδ ρόδα ḡι ραḡοῖβḡ) δο ριόδνεαδ ρῖρ μαρ αν εεέῖνα. Κομν δο δολ ḡο  
ραḡαῖν δοῖῖοῖρ δο ραḡḡḡ αν ρḡḡ, ἡ α βῖε ια ρόεαρ εο ῖοῖῖοῖρ ἡ εο ναῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

Caῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ ρο ράḡαῖν ό δομναλλ αḡ εαεαοίρ ιαε ταεταῖλ βαῖῖ  
υί ḡαλλέυβαρ, ἡ αεε οῖρῖḡ δο ρῖοετ αοδα υί ḡαλλέυβαρ δια ιοῖεοῖῖῖῖ, βα

<sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Raphoe*.—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

<sup>2</sup> *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

<sup>3</sup> *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.



the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-three.*

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe<sup>1</sup>, died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship<sup>m</sup>, in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between them<sup>n</sup>. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher<sup>o</sup>, which O'Donnell had given to Cahir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

<sup>o</sup> *The castle of Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on Tyrone.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1527. the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and p. 1391, *supra*.

ρῖθ̃ το μόναθ̃ λεόροθ̃ αν̃ αιρλέν̃ το̃ ἐονγῖναιλ̃ αα̃ θασ̃ μαα̃ υἱ̃ δοῖναιλ̃ ἡ  
 τοῖθ̃ βαδ̃έιν̃, ἡ πο̃ ἀτέυρριπτε̃ ραῖνῖναιπ̃ υἱ̃ δοῖναιλ̃, ἡ τοῖρρεοῖρ̃ αν̃ ἑαῖλε  
 ναδ̃αῖθ̃. θά̃ βαιρνεα̃ς̃ ὁ̃ δοῖναιλ̃, ἡ αν̃ αα̃λβα̃ς̃ ρρῖῦ̃ θερῖθε̃, ἡ πο̃ ἡα̃β̃ αν̃ αα̃λβα̃ς̃  
 ραῖνρ̃α̃. ὁ̃ ἀγά̃ αἶτε̃ ρορρ̃α̃ α̃ νδερῖγῖνρ̃α̃ς̃ εο̃ πο̃ μυδ̃αῖγῖθ̃ ἀρ̃αῖλ̃ το̃ θ̃αοῖν̃θ̃  
 ἱτορρ̃α̃ εῖς̃ταρ̃ ναε̃ λά̃ ταο̃θ̃ εῖς̃ρ̃α̃, ἡ μῖνιλε̃ το̃ ἡα̃λαῖρ̃ε̃, ἡ το̃ μῖνιμρ̃ε̃. Ρο̃  
 μαρ̃β̃αθ̃ λα̃ λυ̃ς̃τ̃ αν̃ ἑαῖλε̃ αν̃ δυβ̃αλτα̃ς̃ μαα̃ εοῖλλα̃ μῖε̃ ρυῖθνε̃ ἡαῖλόεελα̃ς̃  
 το̃ε̃αῖθε̃ ἀρ̃ αοῖ ἡαῖρρεοῖ̃ ἡ ἡῖγῖναιμ̃α̃ εῖρ̃θε̃. θ̃αοῖ̃ τρ̃α̃ δοῖνῖναιθ̃ μαα̃ υἱ̃ δοῖν̃-  
 ναιλ̃ αα̃ς̃ εονγῖναιλ̃ λά̃ ρῖο̃ς̃τ̃ αο̃θα̃ ἱ̃ ἡαῖλεῦβ̃αῖρ̃, Ρυδ̃ρ̃αῖθε̃ μαα̃ υἱ̃ δοῖν̃ναιλ̃  
 ρῖρ̃θ̃ορ̃ε̃α̃ μαα̃ εοῖν̃ μῖε̃ τυα̃ταῖλ̃ υἱ̃ ἡαῖλεῦβ̃αῖρ̃ εον̃α̃ εῖοῖν̃, ἡ μαα̃ ὁ̃σ̃αῖν̃ ἑαῖ-  
 λ̃αῖς̃ μῖε̃ εοῖν̃ το̃ ἡα̃β̃αῖλ̃ λά̃ δοῖνῖναιθ̃ μαα̃ αἱ̃ δοῖν̃ναιλ̃, ἡ λά̃ εα̃τάοῖρ̃ μαα̃  
 τυα̃ταῖλ̃ ἑαῖλ̃θ̃ υἱ̃ ἡαῖλεῦβ̃αῖρ̃.

Μαα̃ υἱ̃ ὁ̃ε̃αῖρταῖς̃ (Ἐα̃τάοῖρ̃ μαα̃ ἡῖρ̃αῖλ̃ε̃ μῖε̃ δοῖν̃ναιλ̃, μῖε̃ ρεῖλῖμ̃) το̃  
 ἡαῖρβ̃αθ̃ λα̃ εῖοῖν̃ υἱ̃ ὁ̃ε̃αῖρταῖς̃, Ρυδ̃ρ̃αῖς̃ε̃ ἡ ὁ̃σ̃αῖν̃, εῖοῖν̃ ρεῖλῖμ̃ μῖε̃ εον̃ε̃οβ̃αῖρ̃  
 ε̃αῖρταῖς̃. Ρο̃ ἡαῖρβ̃ρ̃α̃ς̃ θ̃εορ̃ μαα̃ αο̃θα̃ ἡρ̃υαῖν̃θ̃α̃ υἱ̃ ὁ̃ε̃αῖρταῖς̃, ἡ Ὁ̃ δοῖν̃ναιλ̃  
 εον̃α̃ ρῖός̃ το̃ ὁ̃λ̃ ἀρ̃ υα̃ νδ̃ε̃αῖρταῖς̃ το̃ θ̃ιοῖγ̃αῖλ̃ να̃ νέ̃ς̃τ̃ ρῖν̃ ρ̃αῖρ̃, ἡ πο̃ ἡα̃β̃  
 ρορ̃ μῖλλεα̃ς̃ ἀρ̃β̃αῖν̃ αν̃ τίρ̃ε̃ ἡο̃ ρ̃ρ̃υαῖρ̃ βρ̃αῖς̃θε̃ ὁ̃ υα̃ νδ̃ε̃αῖρταῖς̃ α̃ νῖοῖλ̃ λέ̃  
 να̃ ρῖαῖρ̃, ἡ λε̃ να̃ βρ̃ῖς̃τ̃ ρ̃ῖν̃ τρ̃ε̃ εῖοῖλ̃ α̃ ρ̃μα̃ς̃τα̃.

Ρο̃ ἡα̃β̃αθ̃ ἱαῖρ̃ ρῖν̃ εα̃τάοῖρ̃ μαα̃ τυα̃ταῖλ̃ ἑαῖλ̃θ̃ λα̃ ἡυα̃ νδ̃ε̃αῖρταῖς̃ ἡ το̃ ρ̃αθ̃  
 δυα̃ δοῖν̃ναιλ̃, ἡ Ρο̃ ἡα̃β̃ ὁ̃ δοῖν̃ναιλ̃ ρεῖρ̃ρῖν̃ τοῖρρ̃θεαῖλβα̃ς̃ μαα̃ ρεῖλῖμ̃ ρῖν̃  
 υἱ̃ ἡαῖλεῦβ̃αῖρ̃, ἡ το̃ βρ̃ῖτ̃ να̃ βρ̃αῖς̃θε̃ ρῖν̃ λαῖρ̃ το̃ ρ̃αῖς̃ῖθ̃ λε̃θ̃β̃ῖρ̃ δυρ̃ αν̃ ρ̃ρ̃υῖς̃θ̃ῖθ̃  
 αν̃ ἑαῖλε̃ ἡ νο̃ε̃αν̃ ρ̃υαῖρ̃ τοῖρ̃ δυοῖν̃ ε̃υρ̃ ρῖν̃.

ὁ̃λ̃ο̃ς̃τ̃ εο̃ε̃ε̃αῖν̃ μῖε̃ ρυῖθνε̃ ἡ ὁ̃λ̃ο̃ς̃τ̃ εοῖρβ̃μαῖε̃ μῖε̃ δοῖνῖναιθ̃ ὁ̃λ̃ ἀρ̃ ρῖυαῖλ̃  
 εῖρ̃εῖε̃ ἀρ̃ ὁ̃ ἡῖς̃ρ̃α̃ μῖνυῖθε̃, ἡ ὁ̃ εον̃ε̃οβ̃αῖρ̃ .ι. τα̃θ̃ε̃ς̃ ὁ̃ε̃ μαα̃ ταῖθ̃ε̃ς̃ μῖε̃ αο̃θα̃,  
 ἡ ὁ̃ ἡῖς̃ρ̃α̃ το̃ βρ̃ῖς̃τ̃ ρορρ̃α̃ ἡ πο̃ ρ̃ρ̃αοῖν̃θ̃ε̃ λε̃ῖ ἀρ̃ εῖοῖν̃ τρ̃υῖθνε̃ ἡο̃ πο̃ μαρ̃β̃αθ̃  
 ρυα̃θ̃οῖρ̃ μαα̃ δυβ̃ῖαῖλ̃, ἡ εῖοῖν̃ μαοῖλῖμρ̃ε̃ μῖε̃ εοῖγ̃αῖν̃, ἡ θ̃ρ̃οῖγ̃ε̃ το̃ ρῖο̃ς̃τ̃  
 εοῖρβ̃μαῖε̃ μῖε̃ δοῖνῖναιθ̃ ἡο̃ ρ̃ο̃ε̃αῖθ̃ῖθ̃ θ̃ια̃ μῖνῖτ̃ρ̃ αῖαῖλλ̃ε̃ ρ̃ρ̃υα̃ δυοῖν̃ ε̃υρ̃ ρῖν̃.

<sup>p</sup> *Abused*.—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra*. The word ἡαῖλαῖρ̃ε̃, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word ἡαῖλαῖρ̃ε̃, exchange, or barter.—See note <sup>x</sup>, on ἡαῖλαῖρ̃ε̃, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note <sup>g</sup>,

under the year 1224, p. 210.

<sup>a</sup> *Violation of his jurisdiction*, τρ̃ε̃ εῖοῖλ̃ α̃ ρ̃μα̃ς̃τα̃.—The word coll, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase “*h̃i ccoll emic̃ ὁ̃β̃αθ̃ρ̃αῖε̃*,” is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of “to break, or violate,” by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; τρ̃ε̃ εῖοῖλ̃ α̃ ρ̃εα̃ς̃τα̃, for breaking, or violating his law.—See

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused<sup>p</sup> and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction<sup>q</sup>.

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh<sup>r</sup>, was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: *ic coll cana 7 geiri damra ruo*.

<sup>r</sup> *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or Tuathal

the Stammerer. The name Tuathal is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Mac ruibne na ttauá, 7 a mac brian do gabáil lá coblaó a hiaréar  
 éannaóτ ι mnap mic an duinn, 7 a mbriú leó a mbraiúóhaq.

Εαρραοντα coccaó ap neirge etip Maguóip, 7 Shioét coirpóealbas  
 mégnóip. Shioét coirpóealbas do ééet hi etip conaill go mbattap ag  
 poóail 7 ag mgnéim ap éúiaib manac. Tanais Maguóip hi ecónh ní doim-  
 naill, 7 do póme a íéτ 7 a éapaττpaó nup peib do póme peacht niam.

Muirghr mac Paictín ní maóileónaie paóí lé peanóip, 7 lé pilideacé  
 pfi co ttoice 7 co etiom conac, pecrióhig hieóna lap ap pgnóbaó huóap  
 ionóba, 7 lap a ndeapnaó tuana 7 ópééta, 7 lap a mbáττap pecola acc ppió-  
 nam 7 ag poólaím, 7 no éongbaó poóaióe díb ma éig buóéim do gpiér, décc iap  
 mbriú buaóa ó óñhau 7 ó doñau.

Cébaó ó maóileacélaím doirpneac ap elomn colmáim ap bélaib Ruópaige  
 ní maóileacélaím, 7 ní bó pómneac po battap elann colmáim pe linn na óeip  
 pín m atpégaó amail po báττap hi pé peóólimó ap po baóí coccaó, 7 eieac-  
 lopecaó, uacéτ, 7 gopta, gólmáipce 7 lañéomáipc ppi linn na óñip pín ipm típ,  
 7 po tócebaó éioip, 7 cobaó tá gaó aon uca ap maó copráim, 7 do pónaó ulca  
 aóóble étoppa gér bo gñip an pé pnaipiaττ. Inópaicéó aóóe do éabaipc  
 la Ruópaige, 7 la a bpaépió pa maó gailimne ι ndealbua dia po loipeceíτ. 7  
 dia po épaépaτ an maó. Maóileacélaím balb ua maóagán, 7 apc maó coé-  
 lau dia lñmáim co ttaucepaτ taéap dóib ι ngailimne dú m po maóbaó coph-  
 mac ua maóilecélaim deapbraéap púópaige co etpió pfiáib décc do maóéib  
 a mnapie do mnapbaó 7 do batbaó don éup pín.

*Inis-mac-an-Duinn.*—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roslin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecrone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it *Inp mic a' Duinn*, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

*Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry.*—This

Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

"*Compared to,* ι naτpégaó, literally, "in comparison of."—See note 3, under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn<sup>s</sup>, and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice<sup>t</sup>, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to<sup>u</sup> what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain<sup>u</sup>; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn<sup>v</sup>, in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [*recte* or] drowned<sup>w</sup>.

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

<sup>u</sup> *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chiefly over the Mac Coghlan, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

<sup>v</sup> *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Slain and drowned*.—This phrase, *do map-baó ⁊ do báthaó*, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; *do map-baó no do báthaó* would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1544.

Αοίρ έπίορτ, mίle, cuicc ceo, cέtpάcα acεάcαpι.

lapla cloinne Riocairb uillscé na cefnó, aon bapri áig gall connaét décc, 7 bá pccél aóbal ma típ buóéin eipíoe. Capaonta mop deipge hi ccloinn riocairb ran tiógnap, 7 Mac uilliam do gairm duillscé mac Riocairb óicc, 7 poéaóe i típ, 7 hi coicepíoc do bñé ma acchaó lá mac meic uilliam tomap mac uillice na cefnó.

Ruópaige ó maoíleaólainn do mapbaó hi cclapéta lá pippepo valatún, 7 lá a bpaétpib ap amup oioéce, 7 ap ap mñat do céuaó ua maoíleaólainn do pónpat an mapbaó ípín.

Mac í neill, Níall mac aipé óicc tanapí ap mó do pulaing do óuaó 7 do óoéap coccaó eipí cenel eocean 7 cenél conaill tamic do plioét eoigan mic neill poióteaó oioigñala do tiógnap típe heoigan va léicctí cuicce hé, pñ lán uiúl 7 oaitne ap gac nealaóain décc ip in trñéapléin do galap obano.

Mac puibne pánat toippeaóbaó mac puatópi mic maolmuipe, pñ bpíozaó boipbbeóda po pulaing mópi do coccaó 7 do cómpuachaó ma típ peín lé haethano có pin do mapbaó lá cloinn doínnall óicc mic puibne a noiozan a noínpaéap po mapbaó lá a cloinn píom. Báttap íate ammanna na cloinne pin doínnall óicc lap a noínpaó an mapbaó .i. Ruatópi cappac 7 doínnall goipm. Ro mapbaó beóp eóin mac donnchaó mic maolmuipe apoon la mac puibne, 7 gíó eipíoe (.i. eoin) ni típna uaó gan cpeétnúccáó go mop an tí lap po mapbaó .i. doínnall goipm. Mac puibne do gairm do puatópi éappac mac doínnall óicc rap pin.

\* *In his own*, literally, “in the territory and in the neighbourhood.” The Four Masters generally use coicepíoc in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a

question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O’Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl’s eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.*

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own<sup>x</sup> and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlín was slain at Clarthá<sup>y</sup>, by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlín they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall<sup>z</sup>, the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Muhmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Muhmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

<sup>y</sup> *Clarthá*, now called in Irish *Cnaplean Clápeá*, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is

situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>z</sup> *Niall*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates *Conallaic*, which is correct.

Μαργκαθ mac meic ruibne na ttauat' i'aoi' ap' emeac', ap' uaple, 7 ap' beoðac't, 7 doinnac'a a ðrþbra'tar d'ecce ma nðr.

Μαργριέξ ιηγ'ν meic doinnac'll (i. ιηγ'ν αουγυρα ιλιγ') bñn í doinnac'll .i. Μαγνυρ (iap' Σιυβ'άν ιηγ'ν í neill) d'ecce, an. 19. December.

Site ιηγ'ν μαγνυρα í doinnac'll (bñn p'ðe uí baioγ'ill doinnac'll) d'ecce an. 14. February.

Mac í doinnac'll. an calbac' do ðol hi cefnu an luptir Shaxanacγ, 7 cap-tiní Shaxanac'a do tabairt laip hi t'p'í conac'll do p'ag'ð i' doinnac'll. O doinnac'll. an calbac', 7 iap'ðe do ðol co nopðanar 7 co naðomib γ'abala baile leó doinnp'ag'ð le'tbip dia γ'abail pop' p'lioct' aoda uí galléubair. Do pað ua doinnac'll b'p'ag'ðe p'lea'cta aoda baoi' occa lé hac'hað .i. Ca'taoir' mac t'ua'tal 7 toip'p'ðealbac' mac p'elim p'inn dona Shaxanac'ib aγ' ðol γup' an mbac'le d'óib do ðop' uac'ebair 7 iomoinan ap' lu'ct an bac'le. Ro pobairp'iot an bac'le iap'ann. Ro map'bað aon dona gallac'ib po céðoir', Map'baic na paxam Ca'taoir' mac t'ua'tal ma γ'lap'ac'ib a noioγ'ail an\* γ'oil. Do pað aod' mac í doinnac'll 7 p'lioct' aoda an cap'léim ap' mac p'elim p'inn, 7 ap' mac ele t'ua'tal bac'ib hac'tar i' nγ'simib, 7 p'ac'ebairt p'ñn an t'p'í iap' p'm. Ro léicc o doinnac'll na Shaxam uac'ba dia t'wic'h iap' nio'c a t'uaip'up'tail p'p'ú.

Slóiccac'að lá hua ndoinnac'll ap' an p'úta dia po γ'abac' laip mup' an lo'can ap'm hi pa'be cap'léim ep'oinn, 7 ðanγ'ñ d'itog'laig'i aγ' Mac uðilín 7 iap' nγ'ab'ac' an cap'léim lá hua ndoinnac'll do pað an bac'le dua éac'ann. Ro γ'abac' ðna ðon cup' p'm cap'léim bac'le an la'ca lá hua ndoinnac'll, 7 po γ'eib é'vala iom'ða etip' ap'm, 7 éit'c'ð uim'a, 7 iap'ann, im, 7 bñð ip' na bac'leib p'm. Ro γ'abac' ðe'óp' iap' p'm mup' lo'ca bup'p'ann, 7 mup' lo'ca lñ'tinnup' lá hua ndoinnac'll, 7 p'uaip' é'vala iom'ða on muð c'cé'ðna pop'pa, 7 po loip'ceac'að an t'p'í co léip' ma hion'ac'monγ laip, 7 t'annic p'lán iap' c'coip'ccap'.

<sup>a</sup> *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

<sup>b</sup> *Inis-an-lochain*, i. e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small

lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.



Murrrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain<sup>b</sup>, whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha<sup>c</sup>, and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burraun<sup>d</sup>, and the island of Loch-Leithinnis<sup>e</sup>, where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

<sup>d</sup> *Loch-Burraun*.—This was situated in the

parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

<sup>e</sup> *Loch-Leithinnis*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccað veipge eþir ó noðinnall, 7 ó neill. O doðinnall ap noð hi cceilec hi ccoðgar ðon eþnécapléñ, 7 apail ðo ðaoínð ðo ðapðað laip, 7 mac ðneic þriam co mbraiðuib ele ðo ðabáil ðo ðon toipec þin.

O neill ðo ðenaiñ cpeice lá taob na habann ðianað ainn þionn.

Án calðac ó doðinnall ðo ðénaiñ cpeice hi eþir eocðain.

O doðinnall ðo ðenaiñ cpeice ele hi eþir eocðain.

Cland ðneic doðinnall (Semur, 7 colla) ðo teaét peaét albanach ap tap-þing ðneic uðilín. Mac uðilín 7 iaðrfin ðo ðol um mup an loðáin, 7 po ðaðað leó an baile ap bárhoab uí éaétain. Þriam mac ðonnéað uí eaétain, 7 a þaibe ap aon þip i mottip an loðáin ðo loþeað eþir ðaoínð 7 eðail, apin, 7 éioð. Cpeaða 7 ðioðbála mópa ðo ðénaiñ lá Mac uðilín ap ó ccaétain an tan þin.

O eaétain þopðað ðallócleað .i. Slióct þuaðip ðneic þuibne, 7 aon ðo láñ ðia eþáñice Mac uðilin tap þanna co tappað cpeic, O eaétain, 7 a ðallócleað ðo þníc þaip i eþopaiðeacét ðo po bñpate an cpeð ðe. Ro ðapðpate, 7 po loipeioe þpogð móp ðia ðuipitip.

Iapla upñuñian ðo ðol hi ccloinn þiocapð ðo éongnaiñ lá a þpaétap .i. uilham búpe mac Riocapð, 7 þpñmáðm ðo éaðap e lá cloinn Riocapð óice ap, 7 þapún maié (.i. macóða) ðia ðuipitip ðo ðapðað, 7 ba moa olðáp cþpacha toþepateap ðo þluað an iapla i noþap baile aéta na þioð ðon éup þin.

Capléñ bñóéup ðo aþðénaiñ lá hua cþpðail taðce caóé tap þapucðað cloinne colman, 7 þil maðagan, uap baetap þiðe m þpapaota þpia þoile.

Maðleaðlainn mac þpñail uí maðagan (an ðapa eighna baði þop þiol nanmchaða 7 níp bó þió ðo ðia mbaðh laupigeapna ap a þele 7 ap a oipñp) ðo ðapðað lá Maðleaðlainn ðotte o maðagan a cñte eþeétmuine iap eþionpñað bñóéup.

<sup>f</sup> *Mac Oda*.—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Erece, who was implicated in the rebellion of

1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda<sup>f</sup>, was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway<sup>g</sup> of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher<sup>h</sup> was re-erected by O'Carroll ('Teige Caech'), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmhadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for him<sup>i</sup>, on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>g</sup> *Gateway*.—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern

one still remains in tolerable preservation.

<sup>h</sup> *Banagher*, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539. *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Too much for him*, níp dó nó do.—Here nó,

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1545.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, ceatpáctt, a cuícc.

Níall conallaé mac airt, mic cumm í neill décc.

Mac Suidne na tpuat (i. eocán) décc in umall uí malle.

Eicneacán ó doinnall do marbaó lá dpuing do muinir an éalbas uí doinnall.

O conóbar Sliccig tatócé ócc mac tatócé, mic aosa do marbaó lá dpuing do maig lurg.

Maíom caille na ceuirpirtin lair an cealbáé ó doinnall ar cloinn uí doinnall móir dú in po marbaó donnchaó cairpreacé ó doinnall.

Glóo do émpall epiopt i nat eliaé do bpuib lá haibílec éicim, γ tumba cloícc dpaǵail ann ma paíbe corp epuicc cona éulaó epcoip uime. Deic ppanne ópda una deich mepaib, γ caíleac aipmno ópda ma ípam lá taoó a mumm, γ ar amlaó baóí a éorp, γ a díol pfin dáat ar ná toéalt lé pnpupa in celoic dóar a éuma pfin γ do tóccbaó é a línman dia poile, γ do cupib ma ípam ppu an aléoir é, γ do bí ann map pin athaó, γ nup epíon γ in po lob aon ní dia éoaé, γ bá móir an comarba náonataéta inpin.

Imípan déirge etir iapla upmuman, γ an lurtir i. an Sompiléri γ vol dóib do laéar an puǵ imon ceonntim pin, γ tucprat móio apion ná tiocpaó tap a ar acé pfi eicim dib. Ro píopaó an ní hípin uap do écc an tlapla in Saíab, γ tamie an lurtir i nepim. Ro ba doilǵ écc an ti atbaé anpin i. Semur mac Paíap puao, mic Semar, mic emann buílepi munbaó ar mill don ecclap tpe éomiple na nítpiticcó.

which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a significant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

<sup>k</sup> *Níall Conallagh*.—He was so called because he was fostered in Tirconnell.

<sup>l</sup> *Umhall-Uí-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murreesk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>m</sup> *Call-na-geiridin*, i. e. the wood of the parsnips, now Killygardan, situated between Stra-

norlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *Chisel*.—The word *pnpupa* is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean “a chisel.”—This passage was published in the *Annals of Dublin*, in the *Dublin P. Journal*, in 1833.

<sup>o</sup> *No part of the dress*.—Here it will be observed that *aon ní dia éoaé* is the nominative case to the verbs *epíon* and *lob*. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-five.*

Niall Conallagh<sup>k</sup>, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-na-d'Tuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille<sup>l</sup>.

Egneghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Connor Sligo (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylurg.

The defeat of Coill-na-gcuiridin<sup>m</sup> was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the great O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coffin was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chisel<sup>n</sup> as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together, and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress<sup>o</sup> had faded or rotted, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor; and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, both having sworn that only one of them<sup>p</sup> should return to Ireland. And so it fell out<sup>q</sup>, for the Earl died<sup>r</sup> in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James, the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

have written it thus: γήρη τοῦ γήρη πο ἐπίον  
an copp ná don ní oia éoac, γή bá móp an  
comupēa naomēaēta mmpin; i. e. and the body  
or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded,  
and this was a great sign of sanctity.

<sup>p</sup> Only one of them, i. e. both having sworn  
that only the one or the other of them should  
return to Ireland.

<sup>q</sup> And so it fell out, literally, "and this thing  
was verified."

<sup>r</sup> The Earl died.—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in  
his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545,  
that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his  
servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house,  
in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them  
died; but this historian does not take upon

Mac meic uilliam cloinne ríocairḃ .i. tomar farranta mac uillec na ceshm mic Ríocairḃ, mic uillec énuic tuasḃ do ḃol ar ionghraicḃ hī ríol nanmchadha. Iar na ariuncḃad irin tír lá ríol nanmchadha ro lñad é co bealaḃ típe itain co ro marbḃad irin maigin rin é lá Muinntir Maoleaclaínn baillḃ, 7 ríce do roigḃnḃ a muinntire amaille rrip.

Doḃmata móir irin mbliadair co tpuccḃaí re pingine (.i. do ríghairḡet) ar an mbairḡin hī cconnaḃtaib, no ré pinginne bána irin mīde.

Coccaḃ etir o ruairc brian ballaḃ mac eocḃain, 7 a ḃíbrḃaḃair rín do ḃaíob a maḃar .i. taḃcc mac caḃail ḃicc uí conḃḃair tighḡina Sliccḡ. Dioḡbala móra do ḃénain tiorra ar ḡaḃ taḃḃ, 7 bá ḃíbrén toirpḃḃealḃaḃ ó raḡillḡ cliaíman í ruairc do marbḃad ḃurḃor do rḃelér i uḃorap rliccḡ lá mac caḃail ḃicc.

Mac uí brian ara (conmla) do ḡarḃad ma caḃlén rín lá bḡaḡḃḃ baí i lán aḡe.

Eoin mac an ḡiolla ḃuib mic conḃḃair mic doḃmchaḃ, mic doḃmnaill na maḃmann mic rḃibne do marbḃad la conḃḃair mac mupchaḃ mic conḃḃair mic rḃibne.

Taḃcc mac tomar mic rḡannlám mic diaḡnaḃa meḡormain do marbḃad ḡo mḡaolmaḡ lá cloinn Mhuirḃrḃaḡ Mheḡormain.

Riapur ó mupḡra maḡirup rccol, 7 rḡ lḡḡinn coitḃinn rḃar neḡeann rḃar denma ḃḡrce 7 cḡaḃad do écc.

Doḃmnaill mac an oirḡteil móir meḡ conḡail ḃécc.

himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

<sup>5</sup> *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

<sup>6</sup> *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

<sup>8</sup> *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran, a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See *Indentures of Compositions, tempore Elizabeth*, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 321.

<sup>9</sup> *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

<sup>10</sup> *Son-in-law*.—The word *cliaíman* means relative by marriage.

<sup>11</sup> *Gateway*, *ḃorap*.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called *rpappa*, and *rpappe*; but the word *ḃorap* is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta<sup>s</sup>, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh<sup>t</sup>) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha<sup>u</sup>, they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain<sup>w</sup>, where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them<sup>x</sup> was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law<sup>y</sup> of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway<sup>z</sup> of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnella-madhmunn<sup>a</sup> Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly<sup>b</sup> slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissy, a master of schools, a general lecturer<sup>c</sup> of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety<sup>d</sup>, died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail<sup>e</sup>, died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

<sup>a</sup> *Donnell-na-madhmunn*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

<sup>b</sup> *Unbecomingly*.—The adjective *mígaolmáp* signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing *go*, or *co*.

<sup>c</sup> *General lecturer*, *féir léiginn*, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus*, *seu lector theologicus*, by Colgan in *Trias*

*Thaum.*, p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders *ἀρχοφειρ λέγιμν*, *archischolasticus*, *seu præcipuus theologicæ professor*. This Mac Morissy would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

<sup>d</sup> *A man of charity and piety*, *féar denmá dárce ⁊ craibaid*, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

<sup>e</sup> *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1546.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céu, cḡpaḡa. aré.

Doimnall mac aoda duib mic aoda puaid í doimnall do maḡbaḡ (an. 20. arpuil) a ppuill lá hua ngallcúbaip, Eoḡan mac emann ḡ lá a mnaoi onopa mḡn tuatall baib uí ḡallcúbaip iap na tócuipḡ dia paḡḡo ḡo huiḡ paimeḡ ap planaib dé, ḡ Mihic an baipḡ ḡoppaḡ, ḡ concoicpice mic diaḡmata mic taḡcc eaim uí clḡpicé. Bá hac oioḡḡ an tí toḡcapi ampin, ap ní baói pḡi a aopa do clannmáicne conall mic néill ap ap mó paioíḡetan poḡaḡe mḡr.

Ro lipḡḡetaḡ oibḡicaiḡ iomḡa do ḡḡaḡtaḡaib maḡaḡ na Saḡanaḡ do oioḡail a monnaipḡa ap a nduḡhaḡ ḡoppa .i. Uilliam mac Semaḡ mac iapla cille ḡapa, ḡ Muḡip an pḡa mac Semaḡ meipcaḡ mic an iapla ḡ oḡcḡaḡ ele amalle pḡú. Do pónaḡ oioḡbála diaḡmḡḡi leó. Ba diḡḡe cḡeaḡa baile mḡr na nuḡḡaḡ Cḡeaḡa paḡa bile, ḡ a mbaói ma coḡpoḡaib. Cḡeaḡaḡ ḡ loḡccaḡ Raḡa iomḡáin co puccap an luḡt céḡna il míle bó ḡ nuḡḡiḡ naḡ poḡé pḡú nó áḡḡm leó don cḡi pḡi.

Inḡpaḡcḡiḡ lá hua cceallaḡ hi pḡól namchaḡa, ḡ la pḡioḡt bḡḡail uí maḡaḡáin ap Mhaioileaclann ḡotte ó maḡtaḡcáin. Do ḡḡepat an tíḡ ma noḡḡhaḡ, ḡ do bḡḡepat puabaipḡ ḡoppa. Sóaḡpḡuḡ pḡú co po maḡḡepat ní bá moa oḡḡaḡ cḡḡaḡat don toḡaḡ, ḡ poḡ ḡḡaḡach an tíḡ ḡ upmuḡaḡ on caḡḡleo pḡi.

Arccan ḡ loḡccaḡ cláḡ caipḡpe ḡ caipḡm caipḡpe láḡ na diḡḡicaiḡaib pḡimḡaḡe, ḡ lá mac uí concoḡapi paḡḡe Doimchaḡ ó concoḡapi. Ua concoḡapi pḡn bḡian, ḡ ua moḡḡa ḡiollaḡaḡaḡe oḡḡḡe ipin ccoccaḡ iap pḡi. An tan do cḡala an lupḡiḡ anḡóm Senḡliḡep in ní pḡi taḡuic i nuḡḡ paḡḡe. Ro mḡiḡ

<sup>f</sup> *Invited him*, iap na tócuipḡ dia paḡḡo, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia paḡḡo means *usque ad illos*. Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

<sup>g</sup> *Expected by the multitude.*—*Majore spe plebis*.

<sup>h</sup> *Disaffected persons.*—The word oibḡeapḡaḡ is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a

plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

<sup>i</sup> *Maurice-an-fheadha*, i. e. Maurice of the wood.

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach*, i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

<sup>l</sup> *Rath-bile*, i. e. the fort of the old tree, now



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.*

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roc O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him<sup>f</sup> to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude<sup>g</sup>.

Many disaffected persons<sup>h</sup> of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadha<sup>i</sup>, son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-nan-Iustasach<sup>k</sup>, and the plundering of Rath-bile<sup>l</sup>, and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain<sup>m</sup>, from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them: and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbre<sup>n</sup> and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforementioned insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this.

Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

<sup>m</sup> *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well

known town in the county of Kildare.

<sup>n</sup> *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

ἡ πο λοιπε ἀν τῇ κο τοῦαι ἐρυσάει, ἡ ἀνιρὶς δι οἰόει ἡντε, ἡ ποσὸ ζαν  
καὶ ζαν μαρ. Ο μόρδα, ἡ μαε υἱ concobair Ruidraige do dól pá baile ата а́й,  
ан baile ἡ ἀν μαιμπτιρ do λορρεαὸ δόιβ, ἡ ἀρ μόρ do ἑαβαρτ leó (επιρ  
λορρεαὸ ἡ μαρβαδ) πορ Shaxanóib ἡ Erennóib don ἑυρ ριν.

Ἄν ιυρτιρ do τοῦτ ἀρί· ι νυῖς φαλγε ζο mbaí ρρι πέ εῶιε lá ndécc ἡν  
τῇρ αζά hndreac, ἡ accá milleac acc λορρεαὸ τῆρπαλλ ἡ μαιμπτρεαὶ αζ  
διοτuccaὸ fca, ἡ ἀρβα. Ro páccanb barba ἡν mbaile lé haccañ uí concó-  
bair .i. céo mapcach céo co ngonaðanb, céo co ttauazanb ἡ céo paigniúr cona  
ndaoircaprluaz amalle ρριú. Ro páccanb a ρφуртам do biú ἡ da zac  
naðilce aca, ἡ luid aρρ, ἡ do ðeachan co na ἡόρ ποῦραιε ζο laoiḡir, ἡ  
tamnice iapla dfrumman pluaḡb lan ἡόρ ma comme dia cōmmorað batrap  
εῶιε lá décc ele acc ἡωραὸ ἀν τῇρe hí ριν. Zabtar leó caplén buí lá  
lua móρδα .i. baile aḡam, ἡ páccbairt barba ἡν. Ro ἑμρ ἀν ιυρτιρ ιαμρἡ  
ιιτρεαὶ ἡ ρecribenna co ματιḡ ua ρφαλγε dia pað ριú τοῦτ don τῇρ, ἡ  
ο concobair do tpiccean, ἡ co tciobpað paðún dóib. Tanḡaḡar tpa ἡ ἡίρ  
bó cian dóib iap ριν ἀν tan po iompaipioe zoill don τῇρ ζο po peallpat poρpa,  
ἡ ζορ bñpat il mīle do buanb dóib. Ro puaccpað ua concobair, ἡ ua móρδα  
po epin, ἡ do τόccbað a nduthaḡ ζυρ ἀν ριḡ, ἡ do ἑαέδ ua concobair hi  
connaḡtanb do cūnḡið ποῦραιτε. Iompaíð ριρceall ἡ Mageoḡuḡán (ἀρ  
poρconḡpa ἀν ιυρτιρ) ἀρ μαιμπτιρ υἱ concobair ζο po bñpat bñ iomda ἡ

<sup>o</sup> *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1385, p. 700, and note <sup>m</sup>, under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Atle-Aí*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Der-gabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoigh-seach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, *a*. The place was afterwards called in Irish *baile áta Aoi*, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised *Athy*, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, in

the county of Kildare.

<sup>q</sup> *By burning and slaying*, literally, “and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion.”

<sup>r</sup> *Crops*.—The word fca is the genitive case of *ioḡ*, corn, and *aρba* is a synonymous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

<sup>s</sup> *In the town*.—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was *Athy*; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Toghier of Cruachan<sup>o</sup>; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Connor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai<sup>p</sup>, and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying<sup>a</sup>, on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops<sup>f</sup> and corn. He left a garrison in the town<sup>s</sup>, to oppose O'Connor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessities, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam<sup>t</sup>, a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains<sup>u</sup> of Offaly, inviting them<sup>w</sup> to come into the territory, and abandon O'Connor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously<sup>x</sup> towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Connor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred<sup>y</sup> to the King. And O'Connor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Connor's people,

called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Connor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Connor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

<sup>t</sup> *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

<sup>u</sup> *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Connor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

<sup>w</sup> *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

<sup>x</sup> *Acted treacherously*.—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

<sup>y</sup> *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

βραιζδε ιλε διβ. Οο ρόνρατ clann colmáin γ μυντιρ ταδcccáin an ccéona Αρ ιηζ μα ρο τccclamao α ccomínór ριν θαρccctib γ δέδαλαib ιρ na δνδñ-  
coib conao amlaib ριν ρο ηατέcuιρεao occup ρο hionnarbaδ ceann ρonupa γ  
ραδδñpñ aη λñτε ιρραbε ρειν δερνññ .ι. bñian ó conócobap, γ ρο ρuιpó ρiδe  
hι cconnacéaib co noblaicc ιap ηγαρññ τpétupa δe lá gallaib.

Mac gíolla πατpαicc .ι. bñian δo γαbail α mic ρññ .ι. ταδcc (cññ ρñña  
τοζαδe ειρpñδe), γ α cuρ zo hát eliaé co na cōipéib ρññ ρccpñoδéa apaññ ρup,  
γ zoill dia bápucáo ap ρopáñññ α αταρ.

Monao nua δo téacé ι neρñññ .ι. copap, γ ρobñccñ δpεapαib epεann α  
γαbail map apccctε. δά móp γ bá ηαδδaλ ññτ Saخانaz ι neρñññ an tan ρa  
co mba ρuaill má baóí aitéζññ na bρoiδe ι mbátταρ lñτ moζa ρiaññ ρiap an tan  
ρoin.

Ταδcc ó cobéaiz oide ρcol epεann lé δán δo γαbáil lá gallaib γ α bñé  
páite co λñé illaññ hι ccaplen an ρíz τpe na commbáó lé γaioδealaib co  
ρo ρobpaδ aoiδó, apα aóí τepñña ρlán pá δeóio.

Na Saخان acc δénaññ caplém an δaηζññ, γ cñmpall cille o δuιpñpñ δo  
bñpεaδ leó, γ α cop ρan obap, γ ρñpñññ cpuaéann δo mñlleaδ oóib.

Αη ρñpñññ Ευapñ δo ρioζaσñ op Saخانib. 28. Ianuaρίj.

<sup>a</sup> *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghins, who were at this period seated in the barony of Cloulonan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>b</sup> *Muintir-Tadhgáin*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>c</sup> *Scareely*.—Αρ ιηζ is thus explained by O'Clery: "ιηζ .ι. éiζñ. ap ιηζ .ι. ap ap éiζen."

<sup>c</sup> *Copper*.—Ware says, in his *Annals of Ireland*, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of*

*the Coinage of Ireland*, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

<sup>d</sup> *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

<sup>e</sup> *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838.

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman<sup>2</sup> and Muin-tir-Tadhgain<sup>a</sup> did the same ; and scarcely<sup>b</sup> had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Conor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him ; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper<sup>c</sup>; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks<sup>d</sup> in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean<sup>e</sup>, and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi<sup>f</sup>, and used its materials in the work ; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.<sup>g</sup> was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Conor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Uiduirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the

King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

<sup>g</sup> *Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1547.

Αοιρ cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, cétpacáat, a Seaát.

Mac ruibne baġamec, mall ócc do mapbað an. 3. pепtember la clonni a deapbpaatar .i. clann Maolmuire .i. doinnall ócc ꝓ brian ócc. Dá hann po mapbað riðe ipin mbawbóim nua, ꝓ hé i mbpaigbóim a noioġail a naatar po mapbað lá Niall peét piam, Maolmuire mñpgeac an dñbpaatar ele ní po curiðġ riðe an mapbað ípin.

Mór mġñ uí cñbail bñ dñpccaiġte dñġeimġ dέcc.

Catpaoínb mór poip na diðpccacáib i mbale na ttri ccaiplén lá pa-ancoib ꝓ lá brian an cccanb mac toiprðealbaiġ uí tuatail dú m po ġabab dá mac Semair mic an iarla .i. Muipir an fba ꝓ hannai co cñtpe pcpaib dέcc dia muipir. Rucað co haé cliaé iatp iar pin, ꝓ do ponac cétpacáma dið uile cennocta Muipir, ꝓ po cuipað hi ccaiplén an piġ acc rompmeé lé comaipe cia báp do bepáoi do. Ro pccaoileac, ꝓ po pcanpað na poġlaða ꝓ na diðpccaiġ amlaib pin ꝓ ġép bñ ġcapr a pé .i. blaðann, pob aðbal a ppoġail.

O conócbaip ꝓ ó mópða do ðol tap pionann, ꝓ ap nobol do ðpuiġ dá cclonni ma ccomne co háé cpóic, ꝓ poáide mór do éionol dóib do ðol do noioġail a nomtce ꝓ a pfpionni ap Shaancuib, ꝓ a nobol iar pin illaiġmib.

Ĥaoé mór dñpġe an oide pñ pfél bpiġue ġup bñ puail má taimic a comimór ó ġñ cpiop alle ġo po bup éñpail, maimppe ꝓ ccaiplén ꝓ co haipide po bup pí an dá uillmñ iapataraiġ do éñpall cluana mic noip.

Smaét ꝓ nñp aðbal acc Sañoib co na línceb an fecla do neoc biañ ná caoinna do éabapc dua conócbaip na dua mópða.

An iupipeacé do buain do anpoin Sentliġep, ꝓ iupir nua do ġabail a ionaib .i. edupap belligam.

Muipir an fba mac iarla cille dapa do bápucáib i náé cliaé.

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradi-

tion, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

<sup>2</sup> *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

<sup>3</sup> *Ath-Croich*.—This was the name of a ford on

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven*

Mac Sweeney Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen<sup>b</sup> from the English, and from Brian-an-choġaidh<sup>i</sup>, the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Connor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croich<sup>l</sup>. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonnaoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror<sup>k</sup>, no one dared to give food or protection to O'Connor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger: and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note 2.

<sup>k</sup> *Through terror*, 'literally, "the English had

immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Connor, or O'More."

Creacá mór (i. cuicc céo bó) do. denamh lá Maeleaclainn go do ma-  
gáin ar uib domnallán.

Caipén aza luam do coruccaó lá gallaib i. lé huilliam brabarón tre-  
pniér an ríx i nepinn, 7 lá gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib na mióe (uamídeóin uí ceal-  
laig) (domnádo mac emann) 7 gaoideal eonnaét. Baatar dha plóig an  
iurpír an tan rin hillaigir acc dénamh dúncluid acc an mbádúin ríaganaó, 7  
po páccairíro do baróa ann lé haghaio uí éoncóbar 7 uí moróa.

Cobtaó mac Maoileaclainn mic bríair uí maðagáin macaom a aoia  
(i. bliadóan ar píct) pob fírr dia éinó baóem do mairbaó lá muinipir uí éir-  
baill 7 lá muinipir maoileaclainn baill uí maðacann. Muiréaó ríabac mac  
uí maðaccáin óirbpaatar Maoileaclainn baill baóí i ngíneal ag cobtaó do  
épochoa ina uiozail la bratír uí cobtaig 7 lá a muinipir conaó a naoínpeaét  
puccaó dia naónacal iad.

O concóbar 7 caéaoir pucaó co na bratír uí do dénamh éinzaíl go nua pé  
moile i nacchaó gall, uair po éinpaet goill a nóúthaig óirpíoe amail po éin-  
paet dua concóbar conaó aipe rin do lotatar a eombáio uí éoncóbar.

Inoiaicchió do éabairt lá lua mórho 7 lá cloim caéaoir uí éoncóbar  
hi contaé éille uara go po loipceacó 7 go po creachaó urhóir epíce iurparaó  
leó. Ro anpaet iapaín iui tír go puca an iurpír forpa. Ro ppaóineacó  
por na gaoidealaib rin, 7 po mairbaó dá céo troigíteó oib lair don éur rin.

Maidm do éabairt ar na maoileaclainn (conn mac aipe) co na bratír uí  
lá mall mac feilm uí maoileaclainn, 7 lá muinipir barúin dealbna ar paíteé  
ciaian uó in po mairbaó ó maoileaclainn conn, 7 corbmac a deapbraatar  
tanairi cloimne colmáin, 7 píce nó dó ainalle ppiú.

O concóbar briar, 7 ó mórho giolla paetpaice (iar ná tpeécean do  
gaoidealaib) do dol hi ecón gall pá na mbriúé ffin ar comairce goill uairil  
i. leutenant 7 bá hóc an comairce hpir.

<sup>1</sup> From the O'Donnellans, ó uib domnallán. Here the uib is the dative plural of O, the pre-  
fix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which  
was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of  
this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*,  
pp. 32, 76.

<sup>m</sup> *Badhun-Riaganach*, i. e. the bawn of the  
Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the

O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahineh and  
Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack,  
situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

<sup>n</sup> *Faithche-Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's green.  
The Editor has not been able to find any place  
bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>o</sup> *The Lieutenant*.—This was Francis Brian,  
who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,



Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans<sup>1</sup>.

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach<sup>m</sup>, where they left warriors to oppose O'Connor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Connor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Connor; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Connor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Connor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarain<sup>n</sup>, where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Connor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant<sup>c</sup>. This, however, was a bad protection.

and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this

honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoicepice mac emainn méz coelán cñh a gáblán fñh do marbáð hi ppuill lá maóileaclainn ua maóileaclainn, 7 lá Muiréad mac toirpðealbáig. Mac muiréada, Muiréarðac mac aipe buide décc.

### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1548.

. Αοιρ Cριοστ, mile, cuicc ceo, cñpaca, a hoet.

Maðm mór do tabairt lá hua noimnail Maðnur ap ppat bó pñach ap a mac fñh .i. an calbac, 7 ap ó ceatán .i. Maðnur mac donnchaio dú in po marbáð ó ceatán fñpñm co poatðib ele an pñactmáð lá do mí febpu.

Maipe mðñ meic conmhde do écc, an. 4. apul.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Murrugh, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original:

“1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jampridem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergcach illius cordis ne conscius nec consors fuit.

“Mora filia ó Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

“Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ó Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam

congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariae, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arci Regiæ custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

“O’Conchauro et ó Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ó Conchauro filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

“Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præcæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmacnoshiensis evertuntur.

“Anglorum potentia eo provecta est ut nemo eibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ó Conchauro aut O’Moro subministrare auderet.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlín O'Melaghlín and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died<sup>p</sup>.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.*

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich<sup>q</sup>, where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

“Mauritius an fedha Comitís Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

“Malachias Got ó Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

“Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitís etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et presidio militum munivit, ut se ó Conchauri & ó Mori conatibus opponeret.

“Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ó Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ó Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ó Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis penam cedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

“Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ó Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ó Conchaorum avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

“O'Morus et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in

comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus interneconi datis.

“Cum ó Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio a propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delvinæ filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

“O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis ejusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum postea deprehenderunt.

“Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlan in tribu ejus primus proditiõne a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

“Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit.”

<sup>q</sup> *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiaich, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

Ο concobair γ ὁ μόρδα do ὁol hi παραιb λαr an leutenant pá γράραιb an píg γ an pí do ἔαβαιr α nowtée .i. λαοιγip γ uí παλζε don leutenant, γ δια βραῖαιr, γ βα εἷυrε μόρα do ἔναιm leó pna τιpib pín .i. an campa hil-laοιγip. γ an daingín i nuib páλζε, γ po γαβipat acc ἔαβαιr na βpíonm pín ap éioγ do Shaγanáoib γ uípnúoóib aínail pob αῖταpḃa uilíγ uóib pín iad iap naṡéup γ iap monnapḃaḃ α noiopeaḃ bunao eipṡib .i. o concobair, γ ὁ μόρδα co na cainfḃ γ co na eclannmāicne apéna.

Ο maoileaclann .i. ταῖcc puaḃ do ἔαβαιr Emann apau γ poépaḃe laigheac lín γo deallna dia hionopaoḃ, γ ap aínlaḃ tapla uóib, Ro γabaḃ Maoileaclann mac aipṡ uí maoileaclann lá hemann apau ap tteaḃt uó le hemann pín don tip ap poécongpa cómaipṡe an píg, γ po cuip pé co háṡ cliaṡ é. Ro γabaḃ ona caplén éinn éopaḃ γ maipṡtip γailmne lá hua maoileaclann, γ lá hemann. Do impa ua maoileaclann pó aṡmēla γan uínla γan eidiṡe. Baí emann apau aγ γabaíl deallna α huṡṡ an píg ap bélaib uí maoileaclann conao aínlaḃ pín tucc ὁ maoileaclann plat laiγ dia po buaileao é pín pṡia, uap po aṡcuip γ po ionḃapḃ emann α pau é pín co na émfḃ uile ὁ deallna, γ po uiocuip é eipṡe aínail uiocuipíγ an paṡṡe nua an pín paṡṡe. Ro γaip pé iapaín Macc coelán ḃapṡ mac copḃmaic, γ po bín pé an éuḃ don típ do bí aγ copḃmac mac an pṡpḃopéa de. Ro épeaoḃ, Ro ionnapḃ, γ po ḃibip é tap pṡonann pṡap hi maneachaib, γ iap noioḃap copḃmac do po aṡnuaoaig caplén cille comann, γ do cuip lón pṡeaṡṡa pṡíγail ann, γ baṡḃa uaḃa pín. Sluaicéaoḃ lá copḃmac, g.man, γ lá maneachaib i ndeallna, Ro loipceṡṡe, γ po épeaoṡpat lomcluan í pṡaṡṡile, γ enoc páṡṡa benann, γ po

of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

<sup>r</sup> *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

<sup>s</sup> *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in *Ui Failghe*, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

<sup>t</sup> *A Faii*.—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The

O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

<sup>u</sup> *Cean-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

<sup>w</sup> *Gailinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

<sup>x</sup> *To strike himself*: i. e. a rod for his own

O'Connor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa<sup>r</sup>, in Leix, and Daingean<sup>s</sup>, in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Connor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i.e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii<sup>r</sup> and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh<sup>u</sup> and the monastery of Galinn<sup>w</sup> were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself<sup>x</sup>, for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoraghr, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn<sup>y</sup>, and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile<sup>z</sup> and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain<sup>a</sup>, and

breech,—a very trite proverb.

<sup>y</sup> *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drunkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

<sup>z</sup> *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumploon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's

County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note <sup>e</sup>, p. 442. *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlan. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

<sup>a</sup> *Cnoc-Ratha-Benain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

μαρῖρατ ρῖρεαρ υο ὀαοῖνῖ, ἡ αση μαε υῖ ρῖαζαλ Μυρῖεαρταε ρῖρ α αορα  
 βά ρῖρπ λέ λῖζῖρ δά μβαοῖ ινα κομφοεραῖ. Οο παλα δοῖν ιαραμ ζο εκομαρ-  
 μεε μάζ κοεῖλάν, αν τῖρ, ἡ να ηυανδαδα πανεαέα ρρῖῦ αζ βέλ ατα να εεαο-  
 ραε ρορ ουδαβανν, Ρο ρραοῖνεαδ ρορ κορβμαε εο να ρλυαεε, ἡ Ρο μαρβαδ  
 ευῖλεαδ αρ ρῖετ οῖδ ιμ Μηαοῖλεαεῖλανν μαε Σῖαν υῖ εεαλλαζ ιμ μαε  
 υῖ ρολλαμνμ ρεῖλμ ἡ ιμ μαε ουβζαλλ μῖε νεαεταν, ἡ βα μοα οῖαῖρ ρῖε  
 εαε αμαῖλε λέ ηαρμ ἡ λέ ηῖνδῖ ιομδα ρο ράεαῖβρῖοτ, ἡ ρο βάεῖδ αραῖλλ  
 ελε οῖδ. Ρο οῖεῖνδαιτ ιαετ υῖλε α ηαέν εομῖαπλε αν λυαν ιαρ ρῖν, ἡ ρυεαεδ  
 α εομν ζο βαῖλε εμανν ραν (ι. βαῖλε μῖε αδαν ηῖ εεελ ρεαρζα ι νελε ῖ  
 εῖρβαῖλλ), ἡ ρο οῖεεαδ ρορ οῖορῖαῖλλῖ ι ηάηδε ιαετ ηῖ εκομαρδα κορεααρ.

Ρορλὸνζορτε λά ηεμανν α ραν α εεμῖεαῖλλ εαῖρῖεμ αν ρῖδαν ρῖρ ρε οετ  
 λά, ἡ κορβμαε μάζ κοεῖλάν υο βῖε ιεεῖζ ιρμ εαῖρῖεμ ζο ρο βῖαδ βραῖδε δε,  
 ἡ υο ρῖομερῖομ, ἡ εμανν εαῖρῖρ εῖορτε ρρῖα ροῖλε.

Κοεαδ μῖορ εεῖρ ρραηεαεαῖδ, Σαηαεοῖδ, ἡ αῖβανεοῖδ, Οομῖεαδ μαε  
 υῖ κοεεοβαρ ραῖλζε, ἡ εῖανν εαταοῖρ υῖ κοεεοβαρ υο οῖο ι εεααρυδαῖ αν  
 ρῖζ, ἡ α εορ ζο ραηοῖδ υο εοηηανν εοεαδ, ἡ οῖα οῖοεορ ὀ παεαρδα εο  
 ηῖρζε αμαε μῖορ αμαῖλε ρρῖῦ υο εῖεῖρμ εῖοεεδ λαζῖν ἡ να μῖε.

Αν εαῖδαε ὀ εῖρβαῖλλ υο οῖο εο ηάε εῖαε οῖομῖαεεῖδ να εῖρτε μῖορ,  
 ἡ α ζαβαῖλ ηῖ ρρῖλλ, ἡ α εῖρ ηῖ εαῖρῖεμ αν ρῖζ ηῖλλανν ἡ ζαν ρορ α αδβαρ  
 ὀ α ραῖρῖαεεετ υο εαβαῖρτε υο νεοε.

Αν λευτενοτ, ἡ εμανν α ραν υο οῖο ρά οῖο αρ ρλυαεεῖδ ι νελε ἡ ιμεαεεῖα  
 μῖορ υο ζαβαῖλ υῖ εαῖρβαῖλλ εαδεε λυε οεῖδε ζο ρο εῖρζ εοεαδ ετορρα οε  
 ρῖν. Νῖρ βῖο εῖαν ιαρ ρῖν ζο ρο ιαρρ εμανν α ραν αρ ιμάζ κοεῖλάν ἡ αρ οεαῖλνα  
 οῖο λαρ αρ εαοραεαεετ ι νελε. Ρο ἡμζεεταρ ρῖμ οῖα αν ῖι ρῖν, Ρο λον-  
 ναεεῖδ ἡ ρο ρῖρεαεεῖδ εμανν εῖρῖο ρῖν ζο ρο εῖρζ εαῖραετα ετορρα, ἡ ρο

rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Sheil*.—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlan. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

<sup>c</sup> *Bel-atha-na-gaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

<sup>d</sup> *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

<sup>e</sup> *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil<sup>b</sup> (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach<sup>c</sup>, a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn<sup>d</sup>, where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlín, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam<sup>e</sup>, in Kinel-Fearga<sup>f</sup>, in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan<sup>g</sup>, and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

<sup>f</sup> *Kinel-Fearga*.—This was the name of a tribe

and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

<sup>g</sup> *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lismagh, barony of Garrysteale, and King's County.

νόςουρ ό εσίβαλλ η Μαγ κοέλάιν emann uata tria na amppoltaib η tre na annmaca porpa. Ro gabad leó caiplén cille comann η caiplén cinnópaδ pap conad ainlaδ pin do bñad dealbna de iap mñit lñt bliadain i nuap-bhoio occa.

Σαίγυρ έιαράν, η cill corbmaic do lopecaδ, η do bñpñ la Saxanóib η lá hua ccsíbaill.

Sluaicéδ lap an leutenont, η lá gallaib ap tarrainz emann a pan (a ndiozal a ionnapéa) zo delbna zo po loipeccéδ, η co po cpechaδ leó ó bealac an poéap zo τοέap (i. τοέap cmo mona), η baile még uallaécán hillurmag, η βάτταρ αοθαίδ poplongpupit i mbaile na cloice, η luópioz ap ccúlaib ap ná mapac zo ccsícaib, η co nédalaib ζán deabaiδ ζan diubpaccad.

Inopaδ maige pláne lá hua maoleacélaun taδcc puad, η lá gallaib aca luain, η lá coblaé an éalaδ.

Caipén éle, η caipén delbna i. bñncop, caipén maigi ipetñ η cloéan na cceapac do bñpñ ap eccla na ngall.

Sluaicéδ lap an ccaprin puad ap ua ccsíbaill zo cappaice an compaic η do paδ ua ccsíbaill taéap dóib zo po mapbaδ dá pñit no atri diδ laip. Oo pónad pluacéδ pó épi m aon paite lap an ccaprin puad co cappaice an éompac, η ní caemnaccap ní don bealac ná don éaipén, η tépna ζan map iap ppaçal mapla, η iap ppaçbaíl opuinge dia muuip.

Caéaoip puad na concobap do gabáil lá Riocapo paçmac a buic, η a toipbert do gallaib.

<sup>n</sup> *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society for 1846.

<sup>k</sup> *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of

Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

<sup>l</sup> *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the annalists intended to say that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

<sup>m</sup> *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymacuolahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*



Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain<sup>b</sup> and Cill-Cormaic<sup>i</sup> were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lieutenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Fái (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair<sup>k</sup> to Tochar-cinn-mona<sup>l</sup>, and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain<sup>m</sup>, in Lusmhagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloiche<sup>n</sup>, and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine<sup>o</sup> was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone, and by the fleet of Caladh<sup>p</sup>.

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean<sup>q</sup>, and Clochan-na-gceapach<sup>r</sup>.

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic<sup>s</sup>, where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

*of Hy-Many*, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogan, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

<sup>c</sup> *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan,

barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

<sup>p</sup> *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.

<sup>q</sup> *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

<sup>r</sup> *Clochan-na-gceapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

<sup>s</sup> *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

Ο εἰρβαῖλ το λορρεαδ ἀν ἀένναξ ἀρ ἀν ἐκαίρτῖν ρυαδ ἐπῖρ μαμῖρτῖρ ἡ βαῖλε ο βαδδούν αμαδ. Ρο λορρε θεορ δον ἐπῖρ ρῖν μαμῖρτῖρ υαῖνε, ἡ ρο διοῦρπ σαχαναξ εἶτε ἡ το ραδ μῖρβυαδρεαδ μόρ ρορρα δια ρο ελοῖ ἀραῖλ δια μορτε, ἡ δια ἐαλματαρ ἡο ρο ῥόεαῖρ ἀρ α ἐῖρ ιατε ἐένμότη υατῖαδ βαρδαδ βαοῖ ἡρῖν αοναδ .ι. ἡ ττορ μῖε μαξνυρα nama.

Caṭṭaṭṭa ρυαδ ὁ conṭṭaṭṭa το βαρρεαδ ι νατ εῖατ, ἡ Μαοῖεῖλῖανν υα μαοῖεαῖλῖανν το ἐρηνυδ α ἡῖμεαλ ὁ ἡῖλῖαν.

Ο μόρδα .ι. ἡοῖλαπατερραεε δέεε ἡ σαχαῖδ ἡο ἡορῖν, ἡ ρο βα μόρ ἀν ἡἡῖλ εἰρῖδε μῖνβαδ ἡῖρτ ἡῖλ.

Ἰορῖαδ μαῖξε κορραῖν εἰḡῖδ, εῖμῖλῖαῖδ ῖα ἡυα ἐεῖρβαῖλ ταδεε εαοδ, ἡ ῖα Ἰμαξ εοῖῖλῖν (ἀρτ μαε κορῖμαε) α ἡοῖοḡῖλ α ἡανῖρποῖτα ἀρ ὀεῖῖῖνα, ἡ ρορ-λὸḡρπορτ το δεναῖν ῖεό ἀν οῖδε ρῖν-ρῖν ῖεαḡḡḡ ἀμαδῖλῖν.

Ṣṭan mac í neill το ὀολ ρῖυαξ ἀρ ἐῖοῖν αοδα ἡυδε, ἡ ἡρῖαν ραḡαρταδ ὁ neill mac neill ὀεε, μῖε neill, μῖε cuinn, μῖε αοδα ἡυδε ρῖρ ἀḡῖῖαρ ἡοῖν-ραḡεταδ, ραοῖ δῖρῖλαεῖταδ, δεῖḡεῖμῖξ, ἡ ῖεῖδῖα ῖοῖαρ ῖα εῖανῖμαεῖνε δια ῖνβαοῖ το μαρῖαδ ῖα Ṣṭan υα neill δον ἐπῖρ ρῖν.

confluence, or contest, now Carriekachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>c</sup> *Uaithne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

<sup>d</sup> *The tower of Mac Manus*.—This was the name of the massy tower, now called “the Round” of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

<sup>e</sup> *Escaped from the English*.—Το ἐρηνυδ α ἡῖμεαλ, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O’Melaghlin effected his escape from the King’s Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

<sup>f</sup> *Magh-Corrain*.—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>g</sup> *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackagh-

more, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

<sup>h</sup> *On that occasion*.—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“O’Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhacho extulit, O’Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis causis ad 7 Februarii.

“Maria, filia Mac Connui obiit 4 April.

“O’Conchaurus et O’Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri: sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocyus contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extruunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patri-monium adiissent, nec solum justos Heredes

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne<sup>c</sup>, banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus<sup>u</sup>.

Cahir Roe O'Connor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English<sup>w</sup>.

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain<sup>x</sup> was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain<sup>y</sup>.

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion<sup>z</sup>.

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

“O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio jubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinnia monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænientiâ pene obrutus, quod illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelach-

linus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhinæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum annum in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et commeatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nono Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Uí Flaithiliam et montem” [*recte collem*] “Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1549.

Αοίρ Κριοτ, mile, cuice céo, cēraē, anaói.

Ο βαοίγill doinnall mac neill mic τοιρρθεαλβαίς décc, an. 4. αυγουτ.

Αιβιλín mēín í doinnall bēn uí βαοίγill τοιρρθεαλβαίς décc.

Μαοίleaclannn ζοτ ua μαθαccáin ταναρι píl nanmécáda do μαρβαδ lá μαοίleaclannn μοθαpía ua μαθαζαιν, γ lá α βραιτpib α nδιοccáil α αταp γ α δίρbραταp.

Teach dionnpacchiō i mbaile an cāplēin nuí lá mall ua maōilēclannn ap ua maōileaclannn τaδcc puaō, γ ap α βραταp Μupcáō. Ro λοιpcceaō an τéξ poppa, Ro μαρβαδ, γ po λοιteaō τuillcaō ap pícit ann, Ro μαρβαδ μαonβαp do láταp διδ. Tepna ua maōileaclannn γ α βραταp μupcáō ap, acēt po ζonaō Μupcáō don cūp pín.

immissos ad Os Vadi Oviū in Amne Nigro obvios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conseruerunt, profligatæ supra 20 eorum desiderarunt qui sub Malachiâ, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas multas, arma plurima in conflictu, præter alios amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunæ pugnam insecutâ, de omnium consensu capita captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga Eliæ Carolinæ deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata pro trophæis visenda exhibebantur.

“Postea Edmundus Faius Fadani castellum, quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione cinxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patriæ feodus” [Gossipred] “cum eo ineunte aequieuit.

“Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Seotos exorto, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militiæ adscripti, in Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia facerent, reuera ut auitis sedibus amoverentur, abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

“Calbachus O'Carvaill Dublinium ad concilia

profectus arcī Regiæ per insidias in custodiam traditur, causâ ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec ipsi nec ulli mortaliū indicatâ” [nec quo lytro liberaretur].

“Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Edmundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Carvallum Tadeum Luseum ita terruerunt, ut bellum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde Mac Coghlanum et Delbhina incolas Edmundus, ut, se bellum Eliæ inferente, comitarentur, rogavit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiâ sic exarsit ut ab eorum amicitia protinus desciverit; illis etiam in sententiâ firmiter persistentibus discordia non mediocris erupit; quæ eo usque provectora est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac Coghlanō Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt. Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradh ei ademurunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a dominationis jugo, quo seniaannum premebatur, liberarunt.

“Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutæ conflagnarunt.

“Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.*

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Fiai, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachautochair et Tocharcinumona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusmagh rapinis et delagationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde unius noctis Balinacloillæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

“Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

“Eliæ Delbhinaëque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adaquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

“Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trium tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

“Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

“O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium

igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eâdem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathniæ monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentie contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrin insederunt.

“Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

“O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatus, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

“Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa” [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] “ô Carvallus, Tadæus Cæcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cornaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlain castra posuerunt.

“Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboian

Ἀν ἰურτιρ εἰσαρθὲς belligam do ὄνλ hι Sαxοιb, γ uilliam brabaron .i. an  
 επερινέρ ma ιοναδ, γ κύριε mόp lap an ἰურτιρ pин hι lunnneac. O cφpβαλλ  
 do ὄνλ γup an ccύριε pин ap comairce iarla dφrmuman, γ mériac lunnniγ, γ  
 maite gall γ γαιοδελ, βαοί ap m ccύριε, γ α έεαετ plán pop ccύlaib maille  
 le píoεάán do pφn γ δά pann do γαιοδεalaib .i. Mac mupcáda, ó ceallaγ,  
 ó maοίleaclainn, γ poάaδe ele naε aipiméter.

Ḡaile mic aδam do ḡuan demann a pán, γ píol ccφpβαλλ do bñε anō  
 do pñōpι, γ ba mόp luaεγairpe γ γairpδεacur éle de pин.

Donnchaδ ua pφpγail tanairi ua pφpγail do mαpbaδ lá a dφpbrαταip  
 pφn επe mεαβαλ.

O Suillebán diaipmaite, pεap cñdair cairdφmáil maεta naímōide do  
 lopceac lá puδap ma cαpλέn pφn, γ α dφpbrαταip amlaοib ó puillebán do  
 γabaλ α ιοναδ, γ amlaοib pφppин do mαpbaδ iarain.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1550.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, cúicc céo, caocca.

Ruδpauze mac donnchaδ mic aοda puαδ í domnaill eppcop uοipe, γ  
 brαταip ap aοι εποile decc an. 8. october, γ α aδnacal ι noún na nγall m  
 aubíte, S. Ppomppep.

Ἀν ταbb (.i. φpa puαδ eοin α aιmnpíde) mac domnaill puαδ í γallcūhaiр  
 decc, an. 29. appl.

exercitu, Brianum Fagartaeh O'Nell, filium Nelli  
 Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi,  
 virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressio-  
 nibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum  
 studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules  
 stellam interficit."

<sup>a</sup> *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the  
 barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>b</sup> *Soon afterwards*.—The entries under this  
 year are translated into Latin as follows in  
 F. l. 18:

"O'Boylus, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdel-  
 chi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ó Boyl Terde-

lachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddatha ó Maddin cum neces-  
 sariis suis Malaehiam Got ó Maddin ó Maddino  
 in Silanmehiá dignitate proximum, paternæ &  
 fraternæ cadis pænas repetens vitá privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ó Moelach-  
 linus, Tadens Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus  
 claudabantur, igne Nelli ó Melachlini operâ in-  
 jecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo  
 tumultu casos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non ex-  
 cesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evase-  
 runt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam  
 profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England ; and William Brabazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court ; and he returned home safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam<sup>a</sup> was taken from Edmond a Faii, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again ; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle ; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place ; and he also was killed soon afterwards<sup>b</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.*

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will<sup>c</sup>, died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indicerentur, ad ea O'Carvallus, comitis Desmonia, prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluerunt præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Melachlino et aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incolum rediit.

"Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam in summæ voluptate perfudit.

"Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

"O'Sullevanus Dermitius, bello fortis, hosti formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo castello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum successorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo post interemptus fuit."

<sup>c</sup> *By his own will*, ἀπ αὐτοῦ τοῦτε, i. e. *quoad voluntatem*. The translator in F. 1. 18, understands this passage thus : "Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac ruibne bagaineac toirpdealbac meirceac do marbad i mbaile meic ruibne la cloinn coilin (.i. uilliam taog γ Σεαν), γ la cloinn coinneic-cem, 8. ianuairi.

Ruaidri ballac mac eoγam Ruaid mic ruibne do beic acc cuingio tigear-nair tige bogaine for ua nooinnaill, γ o na ruair do deachaid gur na ceallaid bfga, γ po leiriuoia an baile' lair, γ po marbaduoi iapaid la Maolmuire mac aeoa ma cem ruate .i. an 31. do Marra.

Mac an baird tige conaill, feargal mac doinnaill ruaid raoi firdana, γ oide pccol, fsi po ba moir amm, γ oiridicur ar fuo epeann na amuir, coig-malaid coitcnu tige naoidb decc.

Antoni Sincliger .i. an lurtir, do bi poime i nepinn do tect i nepinn na lurtir, γ dpono moir do maib epeann do dol na doom gur an ceuire moir go hat clat.

Iapla do γairm do Riocair Saxanac mac uillec na ccfno.

## ΑΟΙΣ CRIOCT, 1551.

ΑοιS CRioct, mle, cuic ced, caocca, aliaon.

Airidipoc cairil emann buitilep mac piarair .i. iapla upmuman decc.

Murcad mac toirpdealbaid, mic taodec, mic toirpdealbaid u briain iapla tuadumman a luct gall γ an rig, O briain e do gnat gaoideal, fear agmar le honnraicid, coinnapt le coinecad, Sum, Saodbir, co molinaoinb, ba heirde ced dume dia po γairmib iapla do riol mbriain do ecc, γ mac a deap-beratp donnachad mac conodbar uoirpno na ionad

norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

<sup>d</sup> *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. I. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi o Donnelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

"Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit

27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinnius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mer-gach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clanconnagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi Mac Suinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, ira percitus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit: nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.



Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegein.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, was styled Earl<sup>d</sup> [of Clanrickard].

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.*

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated<sup>e</sup> in his place.

"Macanbhard Tironellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poeticæ scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ excultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipiendis patuerit.

"Anthonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo

honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitibus), comitis dignitate creatus."

<sup>e</sup> *Inaugurated*.—Charles O'Connor writes, *inter lineas*: "ζαοι δεαρμαο ρυνη δομ δόσι, i. e.

Caibarr mac maḡnupa mic aoda duiḡ mic aoda puaid, Mac uí baioḡill, ḡ Mac meic puibne baḡaiḡiḡ do maḡbaḡ (ḡo luēt luinge faide amaille ppiú) la halbancoib i ttopaig an. 16. do September.

ḡraimne ingḡ Maḡnupa, mic aoda, mic aoda puaid bḡn uí puairc bḡian mac eoḡcain do écc, an 29. appl.

An iurtip antom Sinteḡep do bḡiḡ ppi, ḡ iurtip ele do chup ina ionaḡ co heḡimn .i. Semur epoptep.

Sluaicḡeas lap an iurtip i nulltoib i ttopaḡ poḡḡaiḡ, ḡ po cúipriot luēt cḡḡpe nḡtar uaḡaib co peaḡpaimn do cúingḡo cḡeacḡ. Baḡḡar clann meic doimnaill na halban ipin oileḡ acc muḡeaḡail na cḡiḡe .i. Semur, ḡ colla maol-duib. Peaḡar iomaḡeacc ḡtopḡa ḡo paóimḡo ppi na ḡaḡancoib co ná téḡna pḡi aiḡḡḡḡe ḡḡḡl dḡb cénmota a tḡaoḡeac .i. leutenont po ḡabaḡ lap na halbancoib ḡ baóḡiḡde i ngiallḡur aca co ppuairprios a nḡeapḡpaḡar app .i. Somairle buide mac doimnaill baó i ngḡimel aḡ ḡallaib aḡa cliaḡ ḡḡ bliaḡna ḡiar an tan pin, ḡ puarḡcliaḡ móḡ ele amaille ppi.

Cúḡḡe mḡo i naḡ cliaḡ iar niompḡḡo anall don iurtip, ḡ po ḡabaḡ ó néill conn mac cuimn iaḡla tíḡe heoḡcain an tan pin tḡia ionḡlaḡ ḡ ḡaḡḡoḡaoḡo a mḡic pḡin pḡiḡoḡa .i. an baḡín, ḡ coḡcāḡ móḡ do ḡénaḡ do clonn óicc í néill ppi ḡallaib ḡ ppi an mḡarún a noḡḡail ḡabala a naḡar, ḡ dḡḡḡála iomaḡa do uenaḡ ḡtopḡa.

Sluaicḡeas lá ḡallaib doḡiḡḡi i nulḡuib do ḡḡḡail a naḡeḡiḡe ppi clonn mḡic doimnaill, ḡ ppi clonn í neill, ḡ ppi mac neill óicc mic neill mic cuimn, mic aḡa buide. Baḡḡar ulaḡ ḡ albanaiḡ i neḡlaimne ap a ccionn. Ro pḡḡḡ caḡḡoḡḡal aiḡḡur aiḡarḡa ḡtopḡa iar poḡḡan hi ccḡnn apoile dḡib co po meabaiḡ ppi ḡallaib, ḡ ḡo po maḡbaḡ uá éḡḡ do ḡaḡancoib ḡ dḡḡḡḡoib

there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óiponeasḡ, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir.

This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

<sup>f</sup> *Tory Island*.—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Reachraimn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Caffier, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island<sup>f</sup>.

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn<sup>g</sup>, to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant<sup>h</sup>, whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Rienca* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the

Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450-454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

<sup>h</sup> Lieutenant.—His name was Bagnall.

δον ἔνρ ριν, γ α περνα αρ διβ τανγασταρ αρ ccύλαιβ ρό αταρ, γ ρό διommbuaδ δον δά ἔνρρρ ριν.

Ćúipτ mópι ι νατ luain, γ Μαγ cocláin do ðol ġur an ccúipτ íρin, γ α παρδύν θραγδαίλ δά, γ πατεντ αρ α ðυτχαιγ, γ delbna fepa do ðol ρό éioρ δον ριγ.

Ο concóðair φαίλγε ι. brian do bñt illain ι Saχαιβ ó puccaδ ροιρ é, γ ιαρραδ do ἔαβαιρτ δό ρορ elýð, γ bñtε φαρ. Puaiprhoιm α anam ðορiðιρι, γ bpaγðñur ρορρρuiðe αρ α haiτle.

Domnall mág congail dέcc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1552.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, caocca, aðó.

Imprað, γ opccain cluana mic nóip lá ġallaib aτα luain, γ na cluicc mópa do bñtε αρ an ccloicctεac, ní po pácchad ρóp clocc bfcε nó mópι, ioñaiγ ná

<sup>i</sup> *From these two expeditions.*—This should be, “returned back in disgrace having been unsuccessful on these two hostings. The Latiu translator, in F. l. 18, observing the defect in the original, has improved it thus :

“Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè tulerunt se adversà pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.”

<sup>k</sup> *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

<sup>l</sup> *He was [sentenced to be] kept.*—The words added in brackets are absolutely necessary, because, as will be seen hereafter, he was afterwards set at liberty, at the mediation of his daughter, by Queen Mary.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gouigle. The entries under this year are translated in F. l. 18, as follows :

“Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitæ Ormonie Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

“Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brian, Comitæ Tuomonie titulu, ab Anglis, ô Brian uomen ab Hibernis consecutus, vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnationibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit ; Comitæ honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato, suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

“Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri, filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O'Boillii, filius Mac Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot cyma grandior capere poterat ; a Scotis in Torachan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

“Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor O'Ruarki Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

“Proregi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris formæ cymbas in Raehranuæ insulam armatas vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus supeditarentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moeldulfi, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain ; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditions<sup>i</sup>.

A great court was held at Athlone ; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory ; and Dealbhna-Eathra<sup>k</sup> became tributary to the King.

O'Connor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept<sup>l</sup> in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail<sup>m</sup> died.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.*

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone ; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheach<sup>n</sup>. There was not left,

stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inliantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita interne-  
cione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfu-  
erit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris  
præficebatur : quem non ante dimiserunt quam  
fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione,  
quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in  
libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre  
præterea reciperent.

“ Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium,  
comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni,  
captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganonia  
Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re ju-  
niores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis  
et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubita-  
verint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter  
infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

“ Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios,  
necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii  
Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam ao-

cinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et  
infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concur-  
reretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis  
quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, æger-  
rimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis  
expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

“ Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ ha-  
bita Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam  
ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere  
permitteretur impetravit. Delblna Eathra jam  
obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

“ O'Conchaurus Falgiaë longo jam tempore in  
Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit,  
sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere per-  
missus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

“ Daniel Mac Conghail obiit.”

<sup>n</sup> *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry.  
This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.—  
See this passage already published in Petrie's  
*Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland*, p. 388.

αλτόρι νά λεάβαρ νά γέμαθ πιά γλομε hi πρυννεόicc ó βάλλα na hiccaili amac nac puccac eirte. δά τρυσάγ τρα an gmoim pin mopaδ caipaδ ciapán an naomh éplamh.

Ταδδc ó πιαpc ταναρι bpeirne do épochar lá a munnep pénn. Αε bepat apoule po basí cuio do brian ó πιαpc (.i. deapbpaάap a aάap) a nōénamh an puάra ípin.

Mac pimbne pánate πιαδópi, γ uall a bpaάapi, γ brian mac emamh do maphac a bpioll hi manuprip.

Μαάγamamh mac brian mic ταδδc mic τοιρpδεalbac γ brian do maphac lá munnep dommchar mic conócōap uí brian.

Mac uí brian tuacōmumam uapmiate mac mupchar mic τοιρpδεalbac uécc oídce péile bpiáde, γ a adnacal i manuprip mupri.

Cocac móp an bhaōam pī epri gallaib do leit, γ ulaid (cennoάá uachac) γ albanac don lúā apail, γ uile iomōa do dēnamh itoppa.

Sluacēac lap an luprip go hulltac do mōpi do paáγō meic neill óicc, (.i. aod ó neill) γ na nalbanac. Do deachac cétup opoing do na Saramōib γ Mac an epabaoipig pluaγ pīmpa diaprac epac. Do palam mac neill óicc ppiu ag bēl pīppre. Do bñre puabapre poάib go po mūio poppa go po maphac Mac an epábaipig lap, γ da pīct nō a epī amaille ppi. Ap a aoi do éōtap na plōicc ele amomh, γ po γalipate acc dēnamh caplēm i mbēl pīppre. Acē éhna ní pucepat buacō, γ ní pnappiot bpaáde ná epacā, γ po maolac mōpán uá mōap don ép pin. Do éacō rapōm mac uí neill pcapōpā (.i. an bapūm) pluaγ mōpi do cāap an luprip γ na ngall, γ ní pamacc lap mocētan ma cūm m aōhac pin, γ po γac longpopt ma comōcōpac. Ro lñ a bpaάap Stan domngaleac ó neill é co pluacc ele amaille ppi, γ do bñre amup longpopt pin oídce ap pluaγ an bāqūm, γ po meacac piam poppa co

<sup>o</sup> *Teige O'Rourke*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eōgam, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

<sup>p</sup> *In a monastery*.—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: “do maphac a bpioll hi manuprip Rāā Maelām, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan.”

<sup>q</sup> *Mac an tSabhaoisigh*.—This was the Irish

name of the head of the Savadges of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

<sup>r</sup> *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, “much of their mirth was blunted.”

<sup>s</sup> *Kinsman*.—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke°, Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother°, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery<sup>p</sup>.

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh<sup>q</sup> preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped<sup>r</sup> on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman<sup>s</sup>, John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him<sup>t</sup>, and slew

self undertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

<sup>r</sup> *Routed them before him.*—*Riúin* in this phrase is the old form of *poime*, *before him*, not

*poim*, *ever*. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. I. 18, as follows:

“Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur; fratrem

τοῖς ῥατταρ ποῦαθε ἰλε λαίρ. Uilliam Bpaparún tpepínér an ríḡ i nepinn lé hachad̃ p̃oda, ḡ do baí tan ina iurtip, ḡ lár ap cum̃daic̃cead̃ cúipt i náτ luain décc por an p̃luaiḡead̃ rém̃páite. Ruccad̃ a c̃opp i ñḡtar co háτ chiat̃, ḡ a c̃poide iarp̃in ḡur an ríḡ do deap̃bad̃ a p̃oḡnaíma ḡ a p̃ipinne d̃ó.

Ua neill do b̃h̃t̃ illaím̃ deór, ḡ a mac S̃tan dom̃ḡailead̃, ḡ mac neill óicc (aod̃) do b̃h̃t̃ acc dénaím̃ coc̃c̃ad̃ ap an m̃barún, ḡ ap ḡallaib̃ ina d̃ioḡaíl.

S̃luaiḡcead̃ ele ip̃ in p̃foḡímar laí an iurtip i nulltoib̃, ḡ ní c̃appaí ñí ac̃t ḡuip̃t do m̃illead̃ d̃ó, ḡ d̃p̃ong̃ dia m̃uinitip̃ do m̃ar̃bad̃h, ḡ tanaic̃ ḡan m̃iar ḡan ríḡ.

Coc̃cad̃ m̃or etip̃ ó Raḡallaḡ, ḡ na p̃axanaḡ, ḡ c̃peac̃a iom̃da do d̃énaím̃ lá hua p̃aiḡillḡ p̃oppa.

O conc̃obar̃ p̃ailḡe do b̃h̃t̃ i Saḡoib̃, ḡ ḡan p̃úil cáic̃ lé tocht̃ ina p̃p̃it̃-ing̃ d̃ó.

baip̃ún deall̃na do d̃ol hi Saḡoib̃, ḡ a t̃eēt̃ tar aip̃ ina p̃p̃it̃ing̃ iar c̃ep̃iód̃-nucc̃ad̃ a c̃op̃cca am̃ail ap deac̃ por caem̃nac̃caip̃.

An iurtip̃ Semur c̃iap̃t̃ do d̃ol hi Saḡoib̃, ḡ an S̃oiñp̃ilér tom̃ar c̃iom̃p̃ócc .i. c̃iom̃p̃oc̃c̃ad̃ baile cúip̃in do b̃h̃t̃ na iurtip̃ ina ionat̃t̃.

ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

\* *A court.*—By the word cúipt̃ the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. l. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

\* *His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

\* *Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

<sup>1</sup> *Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony

of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. l. 18, as follows:

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhaerebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summâ omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ fædata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniâ, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, ejus facti consortem patrum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonnulli asserunt.



great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court<sup>u</sup> at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart<sup>w</sup> was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them<sup>x</sup>.

O'Connor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin<sup>y</sup>, the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

“Mac Sninius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

“Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchaui O'Brien.

“Dermotus filius O'Briani Tuomonie Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiis S. Brigidæ in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

“Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

“Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstium in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugnâ non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficebatur,

cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athloniæ castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro” [*recte*,

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1553.

Αοιρ εριορτ, mίle, cίucc céo, caocca, aτpι.

QUEENE MARY do oiponeaó ór Saḡaib, an. 6. Iuli.

Ammap oíde do éabairt lá a bpaéirib fñu (doimall ḡ τοιριδεαίβαc clann conócobair uí bpiam) ap a ndearibpaéair doimhaó mór mac conócobair (τιḡcapna tuadñuñian) ḡo cluam paínpoda, an baile do lopecáó, ḡ baiceam ḡ baóine do mairbaó leó, ḡ ó bpiam doimhaó do óol ipm topi baí ipm mbale dia míoíóñ poppa. A tóir an corḡair do pópáó mupm. Bá hé poéam na hḡaonca ipm etip píol mbpiam uair po ḡeouḡ doimhaó on píḡ cḡp oipreaéca dia mac fñu ḡo po ḡairib barñu de ap bélaib a ímupior. Ro lonnaicécaó na deairbpaéair de ipm conaó aipe do póipat an ionnpaicéó pempaite ḡ aobḡóir apóile uár bó maécaó iaττ do ḡníoñ na ndearnpaττ. Ro éipḡ caponca hi tuadñuñian deipde, ḡ mír bó clu báτcap i mupcapam pua poile uair po écc doimhaó mór na bpiam iaḡla tuadñuñian paéair na póna ipm, ḡ po ḡab doimall a ionaó.

Subán mḡññ maḡupia uí doimall bñu uí conócobair pl ceḡḡ décc an. 16. Iul.

Doimhaó mac τοιριδεαίβαḡ mnc mupchaó uí bpiam décc.

Niall mac peilim uí maóileaclann tanairi clonne colnám fñi áḡmap ionnpaḡécaó, ḡ fñi a aopá bá fñip dia mncie do mairbaó a ppuill lá hua

navigio] “delatum et eor eadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi præstitisse.

“O’Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

“Prorex in Autumno armis Ultonia illatis nihil aliud præstitit quam conculcare segetes et eadem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

“Magno bello inter O’Raughlie” [O’Reilly] “et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

“O’Conchaurus Falgia in Angliá versebaturá, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

“Baro Delvinia profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiá.

“Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Baleusin.”

<sup>z</sup> *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-three.*

Queen Mary<sup>z</sup> was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda<sup>a</sup>; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder<sup>b</sup> that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlin, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man<sup>c</sup>, and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

second edition, p. 334.

<sup>a</sup> *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumcliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *No wonder*, nap bó mačznaó. The word mačzaó, or mačznaó, is explained “*iongnaó*,” i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. I. 18, renders it loosely: “*Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia.*”

The literal translation, however, is: “*Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt.*”

<sup>c</sup> *A successful and warlike man*, fíor ačmáop ionmpačžēac. The translator, in F. I. 18, renders this, “*Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus*,” from which it is evident that he takes ačmáop to be an adjective derived from ač .i. cač, a battle, not from áč, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. *Ionmpačžēac* means “*given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions.*”

maileaclainn taócc ruad ag bél an aeta ag tóct ó éirte an muintinn éirp. Inópaó maíge coppain, 7 gaóáil a caiplém .i. cluain lonain, 7 an caiplén nua, 7 ionnarbaó í maileaclainn lá barún deáibna 7 lá gallaib aeta luain a ndio-gail marbta neill mic féilim.

Maíom do éabairt ap Mac uilliam búrc .i. Ríofríó an iarainn lá cloinó tomar bacaiḡ a búrc, 7 lá gailínḡaéanb dú in po gaóáó Ríofríó fín 7 in po marbtaó céo co líte dia fhuacé.

Slóicéacó lá hua mbriain doinnall hillaigmb ḡo ndearna comne lé gallaib hillaioḡir ipin bpoirte ḡup pccap pú amalle lé pioctáin. Rucc dna bpaigde ó ua ccáibail larp ppi comall pioða.

Inḡín ní concóbar pailḡe Maigpécc do dól hi paccpoib a huét a cair-ófra, 7 a gaol éoir, 7 a huét a bépla diappaíó a haétar ap an mbanpíogain queen maria, 7 iar ndól di po na ḡrapaib fuaip a haétar 7 tucc lé i nepinn é, 7 do paóáó bpaigde ele app don iurtip, 7 don cómaiple .i. Ruópaigḡe ó con-cóbari pinnpapi a cloinne fín ḡo mbpaigḡoib ele amalle ppi.

Clann iarla éille dapa ḡfríoct ócc, 7 éuapó do teaét ḡo hepinn iar mbúte por iondarbaó dóib ppi pí pé mbliáóan décc ip in Róim ip in ítauill, 7 ip in bpranc, 7 puapaḡḡar aipeacc a nduétce, 7 a maplaéta ón mbanpíogain. \* Taincc beóp mac iarla oppaigḡe tomáir mac Semair mic Píapap buitiléir ma iarla i monaó a aétar.

Tanaic map an ccéona oíope meic ḡiolla pattpaice, briain ócc mac briain apacon lá cloinn iarla éille dapa, 7 lá hiarla oppaigḡe. Dá móp luatḡaipe ipinóip líte moḡa dia ttoídeacé pioḡe, 7 ní po paoilpiot aóinneac ap plioct iarlaéta éille dapa má ua concóbar do ttoídeacé ḡo brát i nepinn.

Sluacéacó lá barún deaibna i ndeaibna ítra ap tappraing copbmaic caoió 7 pleaceta pfḡail mécc coelám coictip inḡiaó na paíma, 7 a búte ví

<sup>4</sup> *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.— See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note <sup>3</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

<sup>7</sup> *Newcastle*, in the parish of Kileleagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghilins. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha<sup>d</sup>, as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain<sup>e</sup> was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain<sup>f</sup> and Newcastle<sup>g</sup>, were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort<sup>h</sup> in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillpatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

<sup>h</sup> *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the

town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600. See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,



night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothair<sup>i</sup> to Tochar-cinn-mona<sup>k</sup>; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter<sup>l</sup>.

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Chuain-Nona<sup>m</sup>, namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the town<sup>n</sup>, and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beannmor<sup>o</sup>, which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

*Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delviniae et Anglis Athloniensibus.*

“Fili Thome Claudide Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum ceperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

“O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsiae locum ab Anglis conductum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandae pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

“Margareta O'Conchaui Falgiae filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Regina patri redditum impetratura, quippe linguae Anglicanae gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam fedire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, haerede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

“Fili comitis Kildariae, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hereditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam

venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriae Comitem; se comitem in redditu addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi haeres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildariae prosapia oriundus, aut O'Conchaurs Ofalgiae, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

“Delviniae Baro, suadente Cormaco Caeco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlan, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positus biduo castris, per agros inter, Balachanothar et Tocharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cade aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravat inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quo tot ærumnae per eam regionem diffuse sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexi possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidiariis adimere ce-

## AOIS CRIOST, 1554.

Aois Crioist, míle, cúice céd, caoeca, a cétair.

Cataoíri mac airt mic diarmatacca laimúisrecc meic murchaída rasoí ághmar ionnpaígeas, 7 díol laigín do éigearna munbáð gabaltar gall décc.

O cfrbail an calbaé (.i. mac donnchaí) do marbáð lá hualham oðar, 7 lá phloé macolpuanaí uí cfrbail, 7 lá conall ócc ó mórbá a ndiozail na feille do rinneiríu ar taócc caó piar an tan rin, 7 bá maíe ro haíeí an mígníom rin fauríu uair do roáir fíu 7 taócc mac donnchaí a deapbraéar a ceionnaí an mígníomá rin pia ceionn mbliadna, 7 ó ceapbail do gairm uilham ó cfrbail ma ionaí.

Sluaicéas lá domnall ua mbriann tigearna tuadómhán go caplén dúin mícíl ar conóbar grioibleas mac donnchaí í briann do gabáil an baile fair. Iarla urmúinn co na fluas do toéte do díócur uí briann ón caplén.

Sluaicéas lá hua mbriann irin treétmáin iar rin hi ceionn Riocair do ndearna creas móp ar dhreim don tír. Dó ar rin dó go dúin laérai, Shloé Riocair ócc 7 phloé maóir a burc do toéte ma éin, 7 do gabáil oifíma 7 tuarparal uad.

Maíom cinnpalac hi ceioic éimphaolad do tabairt eir cloinn truibne na tuas lá ramna do íompaí. Báttar iate báttar do éaoib don iomairícc rin Mac ruibne eocáin ócc mac eocáin, 7 a deapbraéar toirpdealbá capraí 7 mall mac maolmuire. Clann donnchaí mic Suibne don lúe ele .i. aod buíde, Émann, 7 conóbar 7 domnall. Ro marbáí ann rin mac Suibne co na deapbraéar toirpdealbá caprach 7 mall mac maolmuire, do roáir

natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solus ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardiae, Richardum, a Benmoríe [Castello] removit, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

<sup>p</sup> *Ample revenge was taken*, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

<sup>q</sup> *Dun-Michil*, now Doon, *alias* Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper

Bunratty, and county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Fosterage*, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. I. 18, renders it very well, as follows:

"Ac, nonnullorum obductá pradâ, in Dunlathacham concessit, quo quí Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk orinudi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

<sup>s</sup> *Ceann-solach*, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.*

Calir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Cacch some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken<sup>p</sup> of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain ; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil<sup>q</sup> against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him ; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard ; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach<sup>s</sup>, in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh<sup>t</sup>, was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry ; on the

bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmaerenan, and county of Donegal.

<sup>q</sup> *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Clohineely, a dis-

trict in the barony of Kilmaerenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunderdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1284, p. 440, *supra*.

δον ταοῖ ἀπαλλ διαρ το cloimh donnchaḡ .i. émann ἡ concoḡbar do porépaτταρ  
ona poḡaḡde do ḡḡḡḡaḡmḡb ftoppa aḡiú ἡ anall cenmoḡát pḡde.

Μόρpluaḡcḡcḡaḡ lá hḡapla ḡille ḡapa, lá baḡrún ḡealbḡna, ἡ lá móρ poḡ-  
pauḡe ḡaḡḡḡel i nultoiḡb ap peilim puḡaḡ mac aḡp mic aḡḡa í néill ap ḡappaḡḡ  
ḡḡḡam ḡomḡḡaḡliḡ mic í neill. ḡo pḡnaḡ cpeaḡ móρ leḡ. ἡ bá mó olḡár caḡca  
po maḡbaḡ ḡia muḡḡḡḡḡ ḡon ḡur pḡn.

Sluaḡcḡcḡaḡ lá hua neill coum mac cuḡm ḡo ḡol por cloimh aḡḡa buḡḡe, ἡ  
iaḡ nḡol ḡó ḡi m ḡír po ḡionḡil aḡḡ mac néill ḡice í neill ἡ clauḡ muḡ ḡomḡḡaḡll  
ma mbaḡí ḡo plḡcc aca por a ḡionn maḡ couḡpaḡḡe ḡóḡb co peiḡḡḡḡ por ua néill,  
ἡ ḡo po láḡ ár a muḡḡḡḡḡe uaḡḡ toḡépaτταρ ḡḡi ḡéḡ ḡia plḡḡaḡb.

ḡóḡḡḡḡe móρ .i. ḡá pḡcḡt, ἡ ḡḡi ḡéḡ bó ḡo pḡimh, ἡ ḡo ḡoḡḡáil ap ḡealbḡna  
ḡḡa ḡiaḡla ḡille ḡapa a néḡaḡe a couḡaḡta Robert nugeḡt po maḡbaḡ lá  
haḡt mac couḡḡaḡe méḡ coḡláin.

Ο concoḡbar paḡḡe .i. bḡian ḡo bḡḡ illaḡḡ aḡ ḡallaḡb.

Αḡḡ mac aḡmḡcḡḡa uí maḡaḡḡam ḡiḡeaḡḡa pḡl naḡmḡḡaḡḡa ḡécc, ἡ ḡḡan  
mac bḡḡḡaḡ uí maḡaḡcḡáin ḡo ḡaḡáil a ionaḡ.

Ταḡcc mac aḡḡa uí ḡoḡḡaḡ pḡḡomḡ oḡḡe eḡeaḡḡ, ἡ alban lé ḡán ḡécc.

Couḡḡaḡ mac pḡḡoḡḡa méḡ coḡláin ḡḡm a ḡaḡláin pḡn, ἡ aḡḡap ḡiḡ-  
eaḡḡa ḡealbḡna ḡḡa ḡécc hi ccluaḡ lonáin.

\* *For*, uaḡḡ.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: “And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain.” The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

“Et pugna sic ineluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late editā 300 desiderati sunt.” O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: “et pugna sic ineluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late editā 300 desiderati sunt.”

\* *Eric*, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

\* *Chief preceptor*, pḡḡomḡḡe.—This term is rendered “præcipuus institutor” by the translator in F. 1. 18.

\* *Clonlonan*.—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

“Calirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermitti a manu rubrá Mac Murchus, vir domi militiaeque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

“O'Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadæi cæci pænas morte dedit, operâ Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ó Carvaill et Conalli Juvenis óMordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for<sup>a</sup> three hundred of his forces were slain.

A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was apportioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric<sup>w</sup> for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Cooley, Chief Precentor<sup>x</sup> of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan<sup>y</sup>.

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Gulielmo Odhar collata est.

"Daniel O'Brien, Tuomonix Dominus, ab obsidione quâ Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, cingebat, Comite Ormonix ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomadâ proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abscessit, ac, nonnullorum abductâ prædâ, in Dunlatracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero

Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutritionis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

"Mac Suinii Tuathenses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhærebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.*

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con. son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball<sup>z</sup>.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex<sup>a</sup>, came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England<sup>b</sup>. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Connor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Connor (Brian).

<sup>z</sup> *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

<sup>a</sup> *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

<sup>b</sup> *Banished to England.* literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene Mary established in her Crowne,

committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixt his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmly (though contrary to his own Judgement) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discreete Gentleman, very

ἡρτίρ na ἡΕρεανν δο δέναν ῥλόιγῖο δο δολ δον μυναν. Ὑα βριαν δο ἑιονολ ῥλόιγ ele ma αghaiδpυm, γ δολ δό hi ccoinne an ἡρτίρ go huib pīac-  
can. Sῖo δο δέναν δόib pe poile, γαιoῖl ó βeapῥa go pīonann ap pīc  
uī bpiam, γ goill munan ap pīc an ἡρτίρ.

Mac uī doinnall .i. an calbae δο δολ go halbam go nuatao βαγδοοίne  
ma caoimēaeat, γ puai poēpaoe ῥλόιγ ó mac cailín (.i. giolla eppaig donn)  
γ maḡirtir apribel a τοιριγεaeat poipa. Tanaioc iapiam go ppeaeat mōp  
albanae lair do millead γ do mīunirt tie conuill. δά δον cup pin do bḡp  
lair γonna dia nḡoirí an γonna cam lair po bḡp-ḡ caiplén nua mḡp heoccan,  
γ caiplén eanaig. lair tpeaeat δó cetur don típ, Ro γabao lair ua doinnall  
Maḡnur a aeap hi ppoipaea, ní po lícc uada an paeat albanae pin on  
tpaiphun a ttaḡataap go féil bpénann ap ccionn. δaoi tpa ua doinnall  
illám go a écc.

studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Regan*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnalinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

<sup>d</sup> *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

<sup>e</sup> *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

<sup>f</sup> *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. I. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

<sup>g</sup> *Newcastle*.—This castle is still called *Caipteán nua*, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mercator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the

year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1305, p. 481; and note <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

<sup>h</sup> *Eanach*.—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissima O'Cathanorum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondernot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

<sup>i</sup> *Rosracha*.—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan<sup>c</sup>, to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part<sup>d</sup> of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel<sup>e</sup>. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam<sup>f</sup>, by which Newcastle<sup>g</sup> in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach<sup>h</sup>, were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosrachai<sup>i</sup>, and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. • O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. I. 18 :

“Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboia, vir soliditate, munificentia, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendae patriae praerogativam palmam aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab aliis obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in suâ ditione propugnandâ reportaverit glande a Scotis transfossus interiit.

“Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimensem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obsedibus relatis.

“Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibhriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhæ flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratae participes esse permissi sunt, et Angali Momoniae in proregis praesidium cesserunt.

“Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficebatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Domino impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconnellae quietem turbis interruptit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen inditum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisoenae et Castellum Enaghense solo adaequavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachae cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit.”

## Aois Críost, 1556.

Aois Críost, míle, cúice céd, caoCCA, aSé.

Siolla colaim o clapanach comarba Pátraice i nuairan maíge haoí, cñó áin, 7 ríabhríora comarbaó connaíct, ríicín coitcín do éruaíab. 7 do érénaib décc hi ccolaim Ríocaird iar ná ionnarbaó a luairan, 7 iar marbhaó a míc (uarinaíat ruab o clabaí) lá cloimé conmaíct.

O mórdá conall ócc do ergabáil lap an Iurair.

Caírlén lip cluaine .i. i ndealbna do críochnuicéad lá maíleaclaim ó ndálaicam hi ppéil maíta Surpéil.

Caíraoíníó lá lua mbriann domnall for éadcc mac marcéadú uí brian ag caírlén an díriat ón in po marbhaó críoíca do dáoimib nó ní ar uille.

Domnhaó mac uí conócobair fáilge (.i. brian) do ergabáil lap an Iurair i ndrínn dá maíge ar ioncaib, 7 ar eimeac iarla cille dára. Ro éur an Iurair, 7 an iarla teacáta uaíab lē ar lē gur an mbairríogán go dachab dúp crío a dépaó do dénaí lap na bpaíobib ím uair baí ó conócobair, 7 domnhaó go mbriagáib ele illam ag an Iurair an tam rin. Ro léiccead ó mórdá, 7 domnhaó ó conócobair fá dachín na comairce baí aca .i. iarla cille dára, 7 iarla urínnmhán mar náí ríocleac do denam dó.

O fáilge bán .i. taícc mac conmaíc décc iar ríndatad tocáide.

O maíleagán (.i. Sían mac bhríal) tíghina rí. nanmécáda do marbhaó lá bhríal dub ó maíleagán 7 dā, tíghearna do gairm ar ríol nanmécáda .i. bhríal dub, 7 maíleaclaim modaróda.

Uaíne mac uilliam uí cobéaicé ríaoí Éireann lé dān do inarbaó ran oícc a ríuill i mbaile an luice i maíghacla, 7 ní fear cia po marb.

Feilim (.i. ua uocairtaí) mac conócobair éarraig uí uocairtaí do écc an. 6. do december.

<sup>i</sup> *Uoran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

<sup>k</sup> *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Lisloony, a townland

in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>l</sup> *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.*

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoi<sup>l</sup>, head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine<sup>k</sup>, in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert<sup>l</sup>, where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe<sup>m</sup>, while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bauc (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luig<sup>n</sup> in Magh-bhachla<sup>o</sup>, but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

<sup>m</sup> *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-

da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

<sup>o</sup> *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

## Aois Chríost, 1557.

Aois Chríost, míle, cuicc céo, caocca, a Seaót.

Iníodas arda-maí a po dí i naon mí lar an Iurair tomar ruiris.

Mac mupéada .i. Mupéad mac muirir caománaisch do bápuccas hi lité-  
ghionn la gallaib, ar baí ríde acc triall ardaigíte, 7 áraonta ppiú co po  
peallpat fair iris 7 ticié na comairle.

Caipén an fíóam i n-óelbna eátra do gabail lá braigaitt baóí illainn  
mó, 7 a éabairt do Mháig coeláin, 7 ríhoct ríghail dionnarbaid, 7 a mbraigúe  
do cprochaó luan míte .i. an céo lá do mairta.

Caipén raepra do bripfó lá hua maileaclainn 7 lá gallabh aza luan,  
Coccaó deirge eirir mág coeláin 7 ó maileaclainn iarctan.

Iníodas na ffaile, 7 ríol cconcóbaip dionnarbaid ar an tír doiríoir 7 a  
mbraigúe do congbaip lár an Iurair. Aitiat na braigúe O concóbaip faile.  
7 mac a deapibpaetar .i. Rora mac mupchaí co rocaíob ele amalle ppiú.  
Ro bapaigíte na braigúe rin uile lá gallaib aet ó concóbaip namá.

O mópda conall do gabáil lá gallaib, 7 a bápuccas leó hi litéghinn. Ba  
truaig tra lá gaoideiláib an diaé rin do bífá for a paorclantaib poice-  
nelaib giongup cumngítear ní dóib.

Sluaicéas lar an Iurair do díóir píl concóbaip ar Miliucc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated as follows in F. 1. 18 :

" Gillacolumbins O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorbanorum Conacie opulentiá et hospitalitate Coryphæus ad cūjus domus tenuioris et opulentioris fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut quæ omnibus publio gratiutius diversorii instar erat, in Clanricardiá, ubi, suá pulsus sede post filium Dermittum a Clanchonmhoensibus interfectum, exuláre coactus est animam exhalavit.

" O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in custodiam tradi jussus est.

" Castelli Liselonensis in Delviná extruendi

finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti Mathæi.

" O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit, ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

" Donatum O'Conchauní Falgia, Briani, filium, prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente, dari jussit; sed Reginá quid de ipso ac ejus patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet consultá, ó Morus et Donatus in libertatem præter omnium expectationem educti sunt, Kildariæ et Ormonia comitibus in se accipientibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ perman-  
suros.

" O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio confectus obiit.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.*

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough<sup>p</sup> (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan<sup>q</sup> in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra<sup>r</sup> was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Ross, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

"O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmehia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

"Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poeseos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluice de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

"O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchaui Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit]."

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Murrough*.—Ware states, in his Annals

of Ireland, that "Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore," were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

<sup>q</sup> *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusknagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. —See note f, under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

<sup>r</sup> *Rachra*, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

clop̄em dō a mb̄it̄ ann, 7 gonnaōa mōpa d̄imp̄fōam 7 dō t̄ap̄p̄am̄g laip̄ go haē luam, 7 ap̄p̄de, i nap̄t̄p̄aiḡib̄ go miluucc, 7 a pluaḡ t̄p̄e bealaē an p̄otaip̄ 7 dō lup̄ccan lup̄maiḡe, 7 é p̄m̄ ma p̄p̄ap̄iā. Ro ḡabaō iap̄am̄ Miluucc 7 bp̄f̄e ēluam laip̄, Ro map̄baō d̄om̄chaō mac colla, 7 d̄p̄onḡ ele d̄on b̄ap̄da amaille p̄p̄ip̄. Ro c̄p̄oic̄f̄oh 7 po h̄on̄p̄aō an t̄ip̄ uile d̄on ēup̄ p̄m̄. Dō h̄on̄n̄ap̄baō clann̄ māoileac̄lann̄ baib̄ ap̄ an t̄ip̄ ḡup̄ na d̄ibeap̄ccaib̄ amaille p̄p̄iū. P̄acc̄b̄ap̄ an m̄p̄t̄ip̄ con̄pt̄abla Saḡanaē hi miluucc .i. Maiḡip̄t̄ip̄ p̄p̄am̄ip̄, 7 p̄ucc b̄p̄aiḡde on̄ d̄ā ó maḡaḡān̄ .i. Maōil̄c̄lann̄ moḡap̄da, 7 bp̄f̄pal, 7 b̄p̄aiḡde ele ó Maḡ coēlān̄ .i. a mac 7 ap̄aill̄ ele con̄aō am̄laō p̄m̄ po ḡabaō p̄iōl nan̄m̄c̄aōa, 7 n̄i h̄up̄upa a p̄iōm̄ naē a ap̄m̄om̄ ḡac̄ ap̄ milleaō d̄on t̄up̄up̄ p̄m̄. T̄p̄i p̄f̄c̄t̄man̄e p̄ia luḡap̄a dō p̄on̄np̄aō m̄m̄p̄m̄.

O p̄f̄ḡal̄ b̄am̄ d̄om̄nall̄ dō map̄baō l̄a p̄ac̄t̄na mac t̄an̄de uí p̄f̄ḡal̄ 7 p̄ac̄t̄na p̄eip̄p̄m̄ d̄ion̄nap̄baō t̄p̄iap̄ an n̄ḡm̄om̄ p̄m̄ l̄a ḡallan̄b̄.

D̄om̄nall̄ mac laoiḡp̄iḡ uí m̄ōp̄da t̄iḡeap̄na p̄leib̄e Maip̄ce dō c̄p̄ochaō l̄a ḡallan̄b̄ .i. l̄a maiḡip̄t̄ip̄ p̄il̄i.

Sluaic̄c̄eaō laip̄ an n̄p̄t̄ip̄ hi p̄f̄f̄p̄aib̄ c̄eall̄ dō d̄iōc̄up̄ na p̄p̄oḡlaō ep̄te ap̄ po ēualāō co m̄baḡḡap̄ p̄op̄ coill̄tib̄ p̄f̄p̄ c̄eall̄. ḡab̄ḡap̄ laip̄ t̄ep̄ōm̄ ó maol̄muac̄ co m̄b̄p̄aiḡōib̄ ele. L̄m̄d̄ ap̄p̄de ḡo h̄ele ḡo po ḡabaō l̄m̄ ui b̄án̄m̄n̄ laip̄, 7 b̄ā h̄é p̄eaḡap̄ a eic̄ p̄ucc ó c̄f̄b̄aill̄ ap̄p̄ uaḡa. Soap̄ an l̄up̄t̄ip̄ t̄ap̄ a ap̄ iap̄ t̄taḡap̄t̄ m̄f̄p̄c̄b̄uaḡōp̄eaō p̄op̄ ḡaōib̄elaib̄ na mon̄aō p̄m̄. T̄m̄d̄ iap̄am̄ hi Saḡan̄b̄, 7 p̄acc̄b̄ap̄ an t̄p̄eip̄m̄ēp̄ na ion̄aō. Sluaic̄c̄eaō ele laip̄ an t̄p̄eip̄m̄ep̄ hi p̄p̄eaip̄aib̄ c̄eall̄ d̄ia d̄ioḡal̄ ap̄ ua maol̄muac̄ .i. ap̄t̄ b̄it̄ aḡ c̄aōim̄na na c̄f̄t̄ip̄me coille, 7 na nd̄ib̄f̄p̄ccaē. Ro h̄on̄p̄aō an t̄ip̄ ó c̄oill̄

County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

<sup>s</sup> *Conveyed and carried*, d̄imp̄f̄ōam 7 dō t̄ap̄p̄am̄g.—These two verbs are nearly synonymous. “Im̄p̄eaōam̄ .i. t̄ap̄l̄āō no t̄ap̄p̄am̄g.”—*O’Clery*.

<sup>t</sup> *While he himself*.—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: “A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to

Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanoher, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them.”

<sup>u</sup> *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, near Banagher, in the King’s County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

<sup>w</sup> *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe*. This was a townland in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County; but the name is now obsolete.

<sup>x</sup> *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried<sup>s</sup> great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself<sup>t</sup> marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothain<sup>u</sup>, and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe<sup>v</sup>. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain<sup>x</sup>, and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach<sup>y</sup> O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge<sup>z</sup>, was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain<sup>a</sup>; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Connor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer<sup>b</sup> in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns<sup>c</sup> and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamchy.

<sup>y</sup> *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

<sup>z</sup> *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slew-margy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note <sup>v</sup>, under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1557.

<sup>c</sup> *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

πορ, Ro loipeccad baile iníe abann γ lanneala tigib timplaib, γ po marbad mac ní maolmuaid .i. an calbac acc bel atá glairi lap an tpepíneí co na plóg don éur ím. Taimceíde doíóirí, γ po lope an típ, γ po gírr a coillte, γ ní tapó píe nó oppad óna maolmuaid áet a atóir γ a ionnarbad, γ tpe-túir do gairm de, γ tapcead tigínnar do tíoíóí ó maolmuaid iar pfaígbáil a iníe mar bráíatet aice ma ionad ím.

Coccad adbal etir gallaib γ ma mbaoí amuiz ma naecad do gaoídelalí .i. Síol ceoncóbar, Síol móíóda, γ Síol maolmuaid γ Síol ceírbail co nae éúir apíom an líon cpeac marbda, γ poíla do pónad leó ó tá pionann do phab puad, γ ó tá blaíma do clíóda, γ ó tá éúir gup an cclíóda cceúna.

herty (*Oggia*, part iii. c. 27), in his strictures on Peter Walsh, acknowledges that the term *kethern*, which was originally a military term, was used in a bad sense, even by the Irish themselves, after the Irish soldiery were reduced by war, and forced to live in woods in a barbarous and uncivilized manner.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-mhic-Abhainn*, now pronounced by the few old people who speak Irish in this district, as it is written baile ic abann, and anglicised Ballycowan, a castle in a barony of the same name, about two miles to the west of Tullamore. It is stated in a poem composed by Ferganaim Mac Keogh, on the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, that Hugh O'Byrne plundered and burned this place, the name of which he writes baile coíann, as it is now pronounced. No part of O'Molloy's castle now remains at this place; but its site is occupied by a more modern castle, erected in 1626, by Sir Jasper Harbert, as appears from the style of it, and the following inscription over the entrance:

"This house was built by Sir Jasper Harbert and Mary Dean Finglas, in the year 1626."

<sup>e</sup> *Bel-atha-glaisi*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the streamlet, now called Bellaglash, and sometimes Glash, a ford over which there is now a bridge, on a stream which rises in the townland of Derrybeg, in the barony of Geshill, and flows into

Lord Charleville's lake.

<sup>f</sup> *Sliabh-rúadh*, i. e. the red mountain. There is a mountain of this name, now anglicised Slieverue, near Blessington, on the frontiers of the counties of Wicklow and Dublin; but the Three Rock Mountain, and the whole range of hills to the south of Dublin, were anciently called Sliabh-rúadh, and they are, doubtlessly, the range here referred to.

<sup>g</sup> *Slieve Bloom*, a range of mountains on the boundary between the King's and Queen's Counties.—See note x, under the year 1269.

<sup>h</sup> *Clíodhna*.—This is more frequently called *Tonn Chliodna*, i. e. the wave of Cleena, who is believed to be the familiar sprite of the south of Ireland, as Oeibhinn, now corruptly Aoibhill, is of North Munster; but, according to the *Féilire Aenguis*, Clíodhna of Tonn-Chliodhna was a saint venerated on 17th March. This locality is referred to in a poem addressed to Donnell O'Donovan, who became chief of his name in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison, who styles him "Dragon of Clíodhna," from which it is quite clear that he had a residence near it. This was the castle of Raheen in the parish of Myross. The name Tonn-Chliodhna is not yet forgotten, and is applied to a loud surge in the harbour of Cuan-Dor, now Glandore, in the south of the county of Cork. Mr. James

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn<sup>d</sup> and Lynally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi<sup>e</sup>, by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh<sup>f</sup>, from Slieve Bloom<sup>g</sup> to Cliodhna<sup>h</sup>, and from the Eoir<sup>i</sup> to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Cliodhna has never been pointed out:

"You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliff's facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberiae Rupes*, a very accurate,

though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear."—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Cliodhna on the coast of the townland of Reenogrena, parish of Kiltallichbeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Cliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

<sup>i</sup> *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Ossory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Euistiogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

O cñbail (i. uillean oðar) do gabail capléim an léime ar gallaib iar bpaibéil baogail papi.

Toirpðealbáic mac coicóbanu mic toirpðealbáig mic taidce an éomaid uí bñiam dēce.

Seacan ó neill i. mac cumm, mic cumm do éceclamaid, 7 do lépcionol Slóig lánmóir do dol i tírí éonanll i. na hairgialla uile, 7 ma mbaoí do gallaib 7 do gaoibelaib o tráig baite mic buan go fimm. Tangatatar pñe uile ma étionol, 7 ma éoicéartal, 7 ní po hairpíead laq na plozaib ím go po gabrat long-pope lftan laocápmac cetup acc an ccappance lfté etir dá abann i. pionn, 7 Mòdarn. Bá íómñeac po boé illongpope mic uí neill ar po baoí epñe 7 cñmaigece mñda, 7 pñona, 7 éðgað nuayal, 7 gaé naðalece apéñna ann. Rámaice pecéla go mac uí neill go po éuppñe cenél cconall a mbú 7 a mbó-éánte, i. noiañiaib 7 i noioibélaib an típe iar ná ccñlaib, attebertrom nat baoí bó díobñuñ doquide, ar cia nó toiptaoí illaigñib nó i muimam, nó biaðrom ma lupce conar tucead go piapiagte iate pó a mñamur bádeñ, corá biað acé aon pið poi ultaib do gñép. Cenél cconall ðna ar amñlað báttar pñm 7 ua doimñall Mañnur i neaplánte 7 i nenñpñe, 7 é illáñ accá mac an calbaic pñi pé dá bliaðan paime pñ, 7 an calbaic hi ccñuap na típe. Baoí ðeór a ðñibpaatar aod co na luét lñamñna hi pñuébñp pñp, 7 baoí pñe hi pñaprað Shñan, a bpaatar an tan pñ. O po éualað an calbaic Sñan

flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Cheek point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comur na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

<sup>k</sup> *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

<sup>l</sup> *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as

the Latin translator, in F. l. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

<sup>m</sup> *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

<sup>n</sup> *His muster and army*.—The Irish words *tionol* and *toicéartal* are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

<sup>o</sup> *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carricklea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>p</sup> *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-



O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim<sup>k</sup>, after having found it unprotected<sup>l</sup>.

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-an-Chomaid<sup>m</sup> O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tircconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and army<sup>n</sup>, and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and hero-thronged camp at Carraig Liath<sup>o</sup>, between the two rivers, Finn and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessities. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority<sup>p</sup>, so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manns) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman<sup>q</sup>. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it

much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconnallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconnalliæ recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

<sup>q</sup> *His kinsman*.—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates "σεαυθραταρ α μάταρ, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.



his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him ; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was, as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] pèople<sup>r</sup>, until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this<sup>s</sup> [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan<sup>t</sup>; and they halted, and encampèd alongside of Baile-aighidh-chaoi<sup>n</sup>, near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach<sup>u</sup>, where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin<sup>x</sup> with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces ; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret."

<sup>t</sup> *Lagan*.—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-aighidh-chaoi*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

<sup>x</sup> *The well of Cobhartach*.—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or

at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aighidh-chaoi, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

<sup>x</sup> *Beinnin*.—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.



for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch<sup>y</sup>, thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a *ceinn-bheart*<sup>z</sup> filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm<sup>a</sup> directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell<sup>b</sup>, having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy."

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and

Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

<sup>a</sup> *To arm*, *a níosfó*, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.

<sup>b</sup> *Walter and Donnell*.—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

míthóncoib báttar acc forcéimhéd meic í néill. Do bhréaratt uarúrpcaó náimac for luét an longporit, 7 po gabratt for commaribad, 7 for commuóuccaó, acc aipleac, 7 acc atéuma, ag ciorribad, 7 ag comleatpáó a cele dia mbianib blánib bítpaobpacaib, 7 dia celoidínib cypaógeapa cupata go porppritet firi, 7 co po leonait laóic lár an prianlac do deacáó anopin. Od éualáó ríam topann an epomplóicé, 7 bporccap na mbuidín bá deapib lair báttar náimac tángatattar don longporit, 7 at láiride epé iapétar a puple gan páuccaó. Ro baí an adhaó ag fbréam a ppor pporppluic, 7 a capapinach ciúnbpasón co po éuilpíot aibné, 7 mbíra an típe. Ro ppaóineáó por an pluag rin éenél neocáam fó deóió epé nfpé iomgona 7 iombualta co po láó a nobpccár. Sfan imopra ní po lín ció aóínneaó dia muntip é, acéamáó aon diar do múntip aóáa núc maánpura í doímaill im donnacháó mac peilim pinn uí galléubair, 7 luíó epé atéopritet, 7 epé diaimair gaáa conapre go paimce tapí uaoíl, tapí pinn, 7 tapí úbpce, 7 bá por pnaím na tteópa naíam rin do deacháó co na diar caomíteacaó, appíde go tfrimonn uí moam go po éfnuaig eac ó na moam in adhaó rin, 7 páimce pádeóió lá nobap póillpí na maíone go happccál dáciapóce. Ro apir an calbac co na beacc pluag (ma mbaoí poimé don oíóce) ipm longporit mfbpác móipmínmaac baí lá Sfan ua neill a ttypí oíóce, 7 batattar acc comol pmpfíó na poipne rin por po ppaóineáó leó co maóam ap a bapac. Do pavaó eóala iomóa a ttaipbenaó leó ipm ló ap ceimn etip apm, epapáó, eóeaó, 7 eócaib conaó cfpé pícit eac

<sup>c</sup> *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. I. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

“Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepente prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effuse circumfe-

rentes, omnia prosternunt.”

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

<sup>d</sup> *Was rainy*, literally, “the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops.” But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. I. 18, renders it simply, “magna imbrium copia eá nocte demittebatur.”

<sup>e</sup> *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy<sup>c</sup>, slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy<sup>d</sup>, very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg<sup>e</sup>; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearnom-Ui-Moain<sup>f</sup>, where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog<sup>g</sup>. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

passed from Balleeghan to Tearnom-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirlugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castle-

derg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

<sup>f</sup> *Tearnom-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

<sup>g</sup> *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroge, a

baoi do chompann eolaia ag com mac an cálbairé cenmóta ead oirpóiric me  
í neill dia ngoirpí mac an iolair. Ar mhá po ppit hi maíom énuic buíob  
deirce po bpippfó lá hua ndoinnall (Aod ócc mac aoda puat) ap ua neill  
pamail a ppuarpiot cenel cconall détalab don éup pm.

well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

<sup>b</sup> *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg*.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. I. 18 :

“A prorege Thomá Sussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratá vastatione infesta.

“Mac Murehus, Murachus, filius Mauritií Coemhanachi, in ípsis Concilli ædibus, in aliqujus concitationis novæ molientiæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

“Fedanae Castellum, in Delviniá Ethrá, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghilano traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergallium generis originem referunt proscribuntur, et eorum obsides recte strangulati die Lunæ ípsis Martií Calendis.

“Castellum Ratherae ab ó Moelachilino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

“Offalgíá devastatá ó Conchauroorum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ó Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote ; de quibus omnibus, uno ó Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptua est.

“O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur ; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantá se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

“Prorex ó Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturá Milikam adductis, copiae per Belachanohair et Lurgan Lusmaghae viam, ipso præeunte, capessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio

cum aliis e præsidiariis cæso, et Brachuana in ejus potentiam devenère. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [do époitead] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcantur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ó Maddinis, Malachiá Moddardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghilani obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hác ratione Silannmechia mense Julii expugnaretur, damnorum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

“O'Ferghallum Album Daniele Fachtnaus filius Tadei O'Ferghail trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai ultí sunt.

“Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

“Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercalliae nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit ; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvallum equi præstantia discrimini subduxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram contrahens, in Angliam transmisit. Quæstоре jusso vice suá proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ó Moelmuaidho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventionem ullá prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Balemacabaniam, Laneliam, et Titamplian” [*rectè* æquè tecta et ecclesias] “incendiis prodidit, filium ó Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitá spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum



spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Con, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Choc-Buidhbh-Derg<sup>b</sup>, which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vñâ deflagratione universam proligaret et everteret, silvis penitus excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, inô avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronuncieavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

“Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurorum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt. quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rnfum, inter Montem Blamiam Cloniam et Feoriam positus conflagravit, ut cædium, incendiolorum et depredationum ultrâ citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

“O'Carvallus, Castelli Leimie capessendi opportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit.

“Terdalachus filius Conchauri filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

“Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconallie ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghellie omnes, et quicunque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleitham inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positus, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulata instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem com-

paratis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconellie recessus abegisse, ‘hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Mononiam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthæc ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.’ Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effectam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio eum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ similitudine alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbhacus, qui Tirconallie dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, percussus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ salutis ad tam aretas angustias reductæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne Marte aperto Joannem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbhacus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Bein nin eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit, 30

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1558.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, είνεε céò, εαοεα. α hoc

ΙΑπλα υήμνιαν Semur, mac Slean, mic tomair, mic Semuir mic γήοιτ  
iapla décc. Δά τοιη δια δούεηαγ διέ αν υήγερ pin óp ní píccéí α lř eallac  
διονηαεηε, nó uopur do óunaò pé α hnn ó dún εαóín hi εciappaige co cum-  
mar τρι nuirece nimeλγlar hi ccoicepíé óoíceεαò εαέδαé mic luéτα, γ laγgn.  
γ α mac γήοιτ óóiponeαò ma ionαò.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e  
Mac Suiniis Fanatae comitantibus, quorum qui  
Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio,  
qui ac Daniele, Danieli Caruleo Mac Suinio pa-  
rebant: qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropin-  
quasse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos  
Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier,  
et Mauricium Mac Caillinum in hostilem exerci-  
tum exploratores summisit; qui, confertae hos-  
tium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus  
immisti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe  
nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam  
singulis penè ignibus tantillum astarent, ad  
majorem ignem in mediis castris prae foribus  
tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesse-  
runt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis  
a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intexam  
ut densitate medii hominis molem adaequaret,  
et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Cus-  
todia, quae ad tentorii praetorii aditum foco  
subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentis-  
simis hominibus bipennes quam acutissimas ges-  
tantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense  
accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibarium  
apponendum tempus advenit, et portitor de-  
mensum suum singulis viritim attribueret,  
dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum  
efformata ac farinà referta, bytiri massulà in  
obsonium adjectà, sorte obvenit, quà escà idèò  
non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi  
locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena

narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum se-  
riem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Cal-  
bachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjectà  
morà, in hostem alacriter irruere protinus de-  
creverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum  
contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in  
hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ig-  
nem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis  
eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes per-  
turbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et  
per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circum-  
ferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem  
O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultan-  
tium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili  
audacià hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare  
per aversam tabernaculi portam fugà se periculo  
præipuit, 2 tantum ex Hugonis ó Donelli filii  
famulitio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felinei  
ó Galchaur militabant, fugà se comites ei præ-  
bentibus. Magna inbrium copia eà nocte de-  
mittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubi-  
que consecraretur, tria flumina, Dælium, Fin-  
num et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus  
comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimoun perve-  
niens equum pretio ab ó Muano comparavit,  
quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud  
Hargailldacliariog tantisper subsistit. Calba-  
chus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis  
partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino  
et lautiis fugorum esculentis suos largiús uti  
permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.*

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoin<sup>1</sup>, in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters<sup>k</sup>, on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta<sup>l</sup>, and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

rum magna copia Tironallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortitione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugo Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse."

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

<sup>k</sup> *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

<sup>l</sup> *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta*.—According to Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king's skull, at the year 1157:

"A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful

bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter."

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

"But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Conrey, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and tyranny, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

Ο βριαν τυαδμυμian δομνall mac concóbar, mic τοιρρδεαλβαḡ, mic τανόcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαḡ, mic βριαν έατα an aonaiḡ υιονnarbaḡ ar a aτapóa lá λurτιr na hepeann, 7 an laplaét vo buain de lap an λurτιr ceḡna .i. tomap Pιtzuaτερ, 7 lá mac a ḡsrḡpaτap concóbar mac doinnchaḡ, mic concóbar uí βριαν. Cluan paḡpoda, bunpaτε, 7 an clár mór puipτ oipea-έap na τίpe, 7 ní hiaττ amían aέτ an τίp uile etip paρach 7 áιtuccchaḡ ḡpáḡbál ar ḡupn míc doinnchaḡ uí βριαν lá ḡallaḡ 7 a oipḡneacḡ map iapla op cionn na epícc pín, 7 pob é pín céḡ iapla clomne cap iap naínn ḡion ḡup bé iap nóipḡneacḡ. Ro páp aḡuaτh 7 upccaτ, ḡránn, 7 ḡábaḡ i ḡḡaoidelaḡ ḡlanbaḡba ḡon ḡníom pín .i. tpe oibipτ doinnall uí βριαν, vo epioḡnaḡḡioτ beór clanna cuinn 7 caτaoíp Shioct epimóin 7 emíp, ír 7 iτe ḡon claocluo pín.

Αν βαpυn ó neill, pḡpḡpéa mac cuinn ḡacaḡḡ, mic cuinn, mic enpí mic eocéain vo mapbaḡ ḡo mioḡaolmip lá muinτip a ḡeaḡpaτap Sían 7 ḡob é

petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

“No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been between these two families, in which, tho’ the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, *anno* 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbry a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl’s Beeves, which tho’, as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

“However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to soe low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronyes, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbry, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that upon his attainder

there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land.”

<sup>m</sup> *Earldom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O’Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

<sup>n</sup> *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

<sup>o</sup> *In title*.—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O’Briens who was popularly called “Earl;” for it may have happened that, though Murrough O’Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: “Qui Comitis nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit.” Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: “He accepted the title of Earl,” say their annalists, ‘but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.’” This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom<sup>m</sup> by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-mor<sup>n</sup>, the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title<sup>o</sup>, but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba<sup>p</sup> were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con<sup>q</sup>, and of Cathaoir<sup>r</sup>, the descendants of Heremon and Heber<sup>s</sup>, of Ir<sup>t</sup> and Ith<sup>u</sup>, were alarmed at this change<sup>w</sup>.

• The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

<sup>p</sup> *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

<sup>q</sup> *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlin, Mageoghegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

<sup>r</sup> *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillpatrick of Ossory.

<sup>s</sup> *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. I. 18,

omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

<sup>t</sup> *Ir*.—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Coumaiene, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

<sup>u</sup> *Ith*.—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Claney of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

<sup>w</sup> *Change*, claochtuó.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with caomtuó. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

aóðar a oíðbá uair po rannlaigib airéur a aóðba nír uamao taorcca do éccrao a aóar mór.

Mac uí conéobair faigis .i. donnachad mac brian núc caíaoír núc cuinn núc an éalbairé do mairbaó lá hua ndíomaraig .i. uairne mac aóba do facc-aib an báir rin bíbba fá bión, 7 faigis co fann, 7 laigim hi lén, 7 fá féil patraice do ronnrao do rónaó an gmoim rin.

Maíom moir la huapla cloinne ríocairé ar albancuib, 7 po bé an tiapla rin Ríocairé mac uillecc na cefnn, núc Ríocairé, núc uillecc enue tuag, núc an uillecc míðonaicé núc uillecc an ríona, 7 po biaó na halbanairé for a tuuccaó an maíom rin doinnall mac dubgall núc giollaerpuice núc ailm, 7 dubgall mac donnachada núc giollaerpuice núc ailm, dá ócc conrapal upraíanta báttar acc peic a naimpane aithaó faða lé hultuib, 7 lé cenél conaill ríé cáic. Do ionpraóíttar íorpra fíin lé boirpraó beódaéta 7 lé hionaperaó arpaéttar na hoirpr rin óragbáil, 7 dol doirpípuicéaó a naimnaó ar fuó

<sup>x</sup> *Was appointed.*—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon. —See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1542, p. 1476. *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place :

“Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale incroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane” [*recte*, Con] “O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earledome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to

be held of the King, of English form and tenure : Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate : but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbeloved, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Donganon, and the remáinder of his Earledome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren” [the O'Donnellys] “grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answeere the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained ; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed\* to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Connor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owney, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh<sup>y</sup>, son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service<sup>z</sup> of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts<sup>a</sup>, and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, took it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued Oreyly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Island in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of 1809*, p. 187-189.

Ware says in his *Annals of Ireland*, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his fa-

ther had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life; that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

<sup>y</sup> *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1504, p. 1277. *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Hired into the service*, acc. *perc a nampaire*, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. l. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultonia aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconnalia stipendia faciebant."

<sup>a</sup> *To leave those districts*, na hoipim pui opóg-báil, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word *oipim* is translated *finis* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

έοίκετο κομμαέτ, γ αρσο πο γάβρατ εετυρ εο ερχη εαυρρε mic neill επε  
ιοέταρ ua noilella, εο εριέ γαίλινγ (βαλ in πο εόβραιγ εορβμαε γαίλινγ mac  
ταίεε, mic είν, mic οίεαλλα ολουm ιαρ lot emγ α αέταρ) γ εο έίρ αμάλγαδ  
mic πιαέραε. Τάναεε mac uilliam ina εεοινne ανηριν .i. Ριρδεαρι αν ιαριανη  
mac δαυιθ, mic εμαιν, mic uilliec, γ πο γεαλλ α εεοτυεεάθ αρ εάγ έρεαέ  
lomετα α εομάρραν γ πολμαιγέε α εαρρεαπαετ. Οο εualaεθ ιαπλα ελοinne  
μιοεαριθ αν εοιμήτιονολ εοιεεριέε pin εο έεαέτ lé α ταεθ εο έιονοιλ αν lion  
αρ lia πο πέδ θαρινάι έίθεαθ, γ ορδαναιρ, γ ní πο αιριγ γυρ αν μαίγιν αμβα-  
θαρ na halbanaiγ αγ μυαθ, γ ποβ πήρδε εό α μιοηηαιεέιθ uαιρ εο ήριρ πορ  
αν πφθααν αλλμαρδα, γ πορ na πόριουθ πραιοέουιγε pin, γ ní πο ευιμήγριοε  
α παθ ό ναταρδα, γ ό μνβραιέριθ bunεθ uαιρ πο φυλαινγριοε εά nήρεαριουθ α  
naipleaε αρ έν λαέταρ. Οο μαρβαθ ανηριν εομνall γ ευεγall, γ βί πήρ buaθ  
α nanacal ολδαρ buaθ α ηγονα uαιρ εο γεέεταοι α εεοιμήριom εά γαέ ήιναιλ  
ιονημαρα επτιθ, γ εοθ έετπειμιεεε αλβαναιγ εο είνε αεθαθ εά naampir hi  
εεοιεεεαθ εομμαέτ αν ιοηηαιεέιθ pin.

Σραονηιαθm εο έαβαριε lá Saxonεοιθ αρ uilliam οθαρ (.i. ό εήρβαλλ)  
mac πηγανανηm mic μαοιρμαναθ mic Sfan uί εήρβαλλ αρ inaγ είνη εορκαίγε  
εο ήήρβαίγθ όεε, γ εο μυθαίγθ mίλθ αρ αν inaγ pin, γ εο πάεεβαθ ανη  
Mupchaθ γήγεαέ mac εμαιν, mic mupchaθ, mic εμαιν, mic Suibne εο  
εορπαρλαθ εάεεαρι, γ εο έίρ βογανε ιαρ nδύέταρ, γ τέρνα ό εεαήβαλλ πήν  
αρ αν πφοιέιεεθ pin.

lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus :  
" Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vaca-  
tione militiæ juvenus torperet, in Conaciam  
profecti sunt, &c."

<sup>b</sup> *The territory of Carbury, the son of Niall*, now  
the barony of Carbury, in the north of the  
county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *Settled*, εόβραιγ. Cormac fled from Mun-  
ster, after having incensed his father by kill-  
ing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eoch-  
aidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to  
have been transformed into badgers by Grian  
Gruadhshohuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress.  
The legend is given at full length in a manu-  
script in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,  
H. 3. 18, p. 42: but it is so wrapped up in

fable that it is of very little historical value.  
Up to this period the country of the Gailenga,  
which was far more extensive than the present  
barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was  
inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were  
tribes of the Fírbolgs; but King Cormac, the son  
of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gai-  
leang, his near relative, who, in course of time,  
either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Fír-  
bolgs. The most distinguished families of his  
race in this territory, after the establishment of  
surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See  
O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

<sup>d</sup> *Violated the guarantee*.—The legend recites  
that Cormac Gailiang had offered the sons of  
Conall his father's protection, on condition that



their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry, the son of Niall<sup>b</sup>, through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilíoll Olum, settled<sup>c</sup> after having violated the guarantee<sup>d</sup> of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn<sup>e</sup>, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign<sup>f</sup> host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory<sup>g</sup> would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainn, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe<sup>h</sup>, where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangeach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaine<sup>i</sup>. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

<sup>e</sup> *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

<sup>f</sup> *Foreign host*, *coméitionol coicepice*.—Here the Four Masters use the word *coicepice*, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

<sup>g</sup> *The victory*, literally, “better would have been the victory of protecting them than the

victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feeblers of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time.”\*

<sup>h</sup> *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the carcass, or marshy land; not identified.

<sup>i</sup> *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, “of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country,” i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Airéideócan cille dálua décc .i. donnacháð ócc mac donnacháð, mic miosóil  
ní gráda, tigearna hi cail 7 hi ttauat an tí títta annrín.

Queen Elizabeth do oirínead ór Saxeá an. 17. Nouember.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1559.

Áoir Crioστ, míle, cúice cēd, caocca, anaoí.

O Neill con bacac, mac cumm, mic enri, mic eoccan décc iar ccanáin a  
aoiri 7 annrpe gan oilbim gan imóircead, 7 po ba doilg do énel eóccan a  
éccrpe munbad a ífnadac 7 a ífnóiradac, 7 a díol doirpe dpacebál ma  
iorad .i. Sían.

<sup>k</sup> *In church and state*, i. e. he was head of his  
tribe, and a dignitary in the church.

<sup>l</sup> *On the 17th of November*.—Elizabeth as-  
cended the throne on the day of the death of her  
half sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th,  
1558; from which date her regnal years were  
accordingly reckoned.—See *Chronology of His-  
tory*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition,  
p. 338. The entries under this year are trans-  
lated into Latin as follows, in F. I. 18 :

“ Comes Desmonia Jacobus, filius Joannis,  
filii Thomae, filii Jacobi, filii Geraldí, fatís conce-  
dens, magnum sui desiderium apud clientes  
reliquit; nam, eo florente, nec fortunís asser-  
vandis custodiam apponere, nec latronibus ex-  
cludendis januas ocludere necesse fuit, in toto  
illo terrarum tractu qui Kerriae Dunkinae ad  
Trium Aquarum Confluentem in Lagenia et  
Momoniae confinio expansus est.

“ O’Brienus Tuomoniae, Daniel, filius Con-  
chauri, filii Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Briani  
de Cathanaonaigh, possessionibus et dignitate  
a prorege Thomá Fizwalter exutus est, qui eas  
Conchaurum, Danielis ex fratre Donato nepo-  
tem, et Tuomoniae comitem jam renunciatum  
contulit; imo Cluanraihoda, Bunraitta et Clara  
Magna, insigniora ditionis oppida, necnon etiam

alia quævis loca, seu hominum frequentia cele-  
brata, seu avia fuerunt aut humano cultu ad-  
huc vacua, eidem Conchauró concesserunt, qui  
comitis nomen quidem, sed non dignitatem  
Dalgassiorum, primus retulit. Cujus rei no-  
vitas maximam admirationem et indignationem  
primipilis Hibernis, et qui generi originem ad  
Heberum, Erymonem, Irium et Ithium refe-  
runt, movit.

“ Ferdorcho Baroni, Comitis Tironiae filio,  
vitam nefarie Joannis fratris clientes eripuerunt,  
quod in avita hereditate obeunda patri successor  
designaretur.

“ Donatum, O’Conchauri Falgiae Briani filium,  
Uathnicus ó Dimosaigh interemit circa fes-  
tum Sancti Patricii, quod facinus Bearvam do-  
lore, Offalgiam luctu, Lageniam sollicitudine  
affecit.

“ Magna Scotorum manus, tum in Ultonia  
aliquamdiu plerumque in Tironallia, Daniele  
Dubhgalli filio Gillaspec Mac Callin nepote, et  
Dubhgallo Donati filio ejus de Gillaspec Mac  
Callini filii, ducibus, stipendia faciebant; qui, vel  
propaganda fama gratia, vel ne vacatione mili-  
tiae juvenus torperet, in Conaciam profecti  
sunt, bella gesturis operam locaturi, suscepto  
tenere per Carberiam inferiores Tironalliae

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State<sup>k</sup>.

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th of November<sup>l</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST. 1559.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.*

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John<sup>m</sup>.

oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardie Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatie viscera jam penetrasse acceperat, ne a propriis accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprimè instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moan annum consedentium pervenerit, quam eum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eo descendit, nec diu in incipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternerentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati interneceione delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent,

vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatie fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallis, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemie, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancoreagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ clapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghaniae oriundo, sub Dalgaissiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentie, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal. in F. I. 18, ends here.

<sup>m</sup> John.—Charles O'Conor interpolates *Don-  
galeac*, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donelly.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called *Seacan an óiomair*, i. e. Shane, or John. of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buirilép, mac tomáir, mic emann, mic tomair décc, tighrína trína cluana meala γ εάτρας dúine iapccaiḡ for rínur, buaball bláit bionufoḡraς· maiḡre taoibḡeal tlaēt éorera do éimḡibe a tair a aoire γ a amuipre, γ deapbraḡair a aḡair do ḡabail a ionaḡ .i. Piarur mac emann.

Iapla tuadmunian, conéobair mac domnehaḡ mic conéobair uí brian ar ruḡe pé hacchaḡ mui i éunn a mí lín do ronnraḡ ar cloinn Mupchaḡ uí brian, γ baói mac do cloinn Mupchaḡ ip m mbaile .i. domnehaḡ γ do baí taḡcc mac mupchaḡ í brian i mbioḡḡair γ a mbuancoimiteaēt iapla ḡrmunian ó dibire ḡoinnall uí brian ḡo nucee rin γ do eccaoín taḡcc a anbroplann rir an iapla, γ a tuḡairt ḡur baḡal lair a bñt ḡan baile ḡan braḡair muna ppaḡbaḡ rirtaēt abpoccur. Do ḡab an iapla an ionéopaoio rin taḡcc, γ do éur ḡairin ar a ḡlanpuaḡaib, γ tionol ar a éuaḡaib, ḡideaḡ nḡ an lé cruinnuccaḡ mair ba cóir aēt do éimḡiḡ ar a éiritaḡaḡ ḡo déola ḡápaḡtaḡ tré rruḡraḡaib rionna rruibḡlone. Do éualaḡ iapla tuadmunian an tionol rin acc trall fo na éuairin do éirig ó mui i éunn, γ do páccaiḡ an forlongpore polain, γ do aḡaiḡ a ríor éara imá róirḡin .i. iapla cloinne Riocairḡ, doḡ rḡrḡe do an taḡaḡ rin óir nḡ an le a aḡiarraiḡ aēt do ḡluar ró ééḡoir, γ ní ro airir ḡur an maiḡm hi mbaói iapla tuadmunian. Oala iapla ḡrmunian ní ro hanaḡ lair ḡo nḡeachaḡ ar paḡḡe mui uí éunn, γ ro pill tar a air ḡo baile í alle an oide ééḡna. Nḡ bo paḡa ó paile forlongpurre na mairlaḡ an oide rin. Ró éirig iapla ḡrmunian a moḡḡḡail na maiḡne ar na bairac, γ tue copuccaḡ caḡa, γ inneall iombualta ar a óccbaḡ, óir bá ḡóig lair naḡ tḡḡmairḡ ḡan tḡoio on ḡá tḡḡairnaḡ iapla

<sup>n</sup> *Edmond Butler*.—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

<sup>o</sup> *Trián-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>p</sup> *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Calur, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Caher, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

<sup>q</sup> *Took his place*.—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler<sup>a</sup>, the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala<sup>o</sup>, and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh<sup>p</sup> on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place<sup>q</sup>.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille<sup>s</sup>. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

<sup>r</sup> *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard."

<sup>s</sup> *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of

Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

αγά ἑοραῖζεαέτ. Ὡά φίοι ὅν ιηηρη ὀρι το ἡάβρατ acc caiteín ἡ acc com-  
puabairt apóile ó átið α λουγορε το ποραδ mullaíς énuic puaróilli. Αρ  
ann rin το εἰοιζ ἂν τοιце, ἡ το εἰοαῖζ ἂν énnóinan α ceup apí aon maízin, ἡ  
το αἵτραῖς pén caéta cloinne caup an lá rin ὀρι το βέ α ηἡαἵuccáð co nuicee  
rin maíoin το ἡουηῖβ ap ἡἡαἵταέαιβ pínpa m ἡαé. tulaiḡ α ταερατταοίρ,  
ἡ ἡémað é an lá rin pín baóí ταðce mac mupchað í ἡriann aḡ ταἵαιρτ na  
εποδα maílle lé ἡἡoiro. Ὡο ἡἡ ἡεapóιττ mac Seimar, ἡ ταðce ó ἡriann ταἵἡἡ  
na εἵcemala, ἡ comieipḡe an énuic ap na ἡiaplaðáib uaipte ainnḡia το pán-  
tauḡ α pínuccáð, ἡ το pobaip α poptainuccáð ḡo po pácecbatτapí α nócebaíð  
po apmaib α nḡccapíat ἡ pó ἡriúτ α mbíooðbað. Ὡο pácecbáð ainnrin donn-  
chað ḡoða mac ἡriann mic τοἱppðealḡaiḡ mic ταðce mic maéḡaínnia, ἡ po  
maḡbað ann ὀponḡ το ὀḡḡoaoímb píl aóða, ἡ po maḡbað aúð apðconḡapal  
cloinne puocapíð .i. emann mac Ruaiðri míoip, mic puibne, ἡ colla mac mup-  
chað mic puaiðri míoip, Ro maḡbað óna epup mac mupchað, mic donnchað  
mic donncaíll na maðmann mḡic puibne .i. concéobap (conḡapal tuaðmunian)  
eoḡan, ἡ donnchað, Ro pácecbáð ann clann emann mic mupchað mic emann,  
meic puibne .i. Maolmupe buíde, ἡ donnchað. Ní ἡiú dá naḡpín ní buḡ rin  
aéτ τέpnó iapla ὀḡpman iap mbuað ceoḡccapí, ἡ ceoímmaoíðme τapí α aip.

Sluaiceáð éñoap pḡoia lá hua ceḡpcaíll ulliam oðapí mac pḡḡanann  
mic maolpuanað, mic pḡan ap mac ní ἡriann apí .i. τοἱppðealḡaé mac mup-  
cḡiτaiḡ, mic donncaíll, mic ταðce, mic τοἱppðealḡaiḡ, mic mupchað na  
paitníḡe. Ὡο lomað, ἡ το léppcḡioḡað an ép ḡo tinnḡnaé lá hua ceḡpcaíll  
ó bél an áta ḡo muíeann ní óccáin. Ὡο maḡbað lḡp pa ló céoia deapḡia-

<sup>†</sup> *Cnoc-Fuarchoilli*, i. e. the hill of the cold wood, now corruptly called in Irish Cnoc up-  
coill, and incorrectly translated Spanceel Hill. It is the name of a small village noted for its horse fairs, situated in the townland of Muckin-  
ish, parish of Clooney, and about six miles east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

<sup>u</sup> *The will of destiny*, literally, "it was there that destiny willed and fate permitted to put them on one place." The word *maízin* always denotes place or locality, and is explained *ionas* by O'Clery.

<sup>w</sup> *Even on that day*.—This is an insinuation

that it was the fact of Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, being on the side of the Earl of Desmond, that prevented the Geraldines from being scared with dismay when they came to a battle with the Dal-Cais on a hill.

<sup>x</sup> *To oppress him, recte*, "them," or "Teige O'Brien." The style of the original is here exceedingly faulty, on account of the careless use made of the pronouns.

<sup>y</sup> *Their foes*.—The words *eaḡcupat* and *bíooðbað* are synonymous, and introduced into the text merely for the sake of sound.

<sup>z</sup> *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. Donnell, or Da-

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilí, where it was the will of destiny<sup>a</sup> and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day<sup>w</sup> Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him<sup>x</sup> [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes<sup>y</sup>. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Domell-na-madhmann<sup>z</sup> Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Muhmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition<sup>a</sup> was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha<sup>b</sup> to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain<sup>c</sup>. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

niel, of the defeats.

<sup>a</sup> *A captain's expedition*.—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his “*pluagcáo ceann-riag*.”

<sup>b</sup> *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, oppo-

site Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

<sup>c</sup> *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Arderony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.





the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin<sup>d</sup> on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll<sup>e</sup> approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain<sup>f</sup>, the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends<sup>g</sup>, for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach<sup>h</sup>; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrait<sup>i</sup> with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

But conceivably originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

<sup>h</sup> *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See

note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

<sup>i</sup> *Cill-O'dTomhrait*.—This monastery is now called in Irish *cill na n-óimpart*, *anglice* Killo-donnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro mairpíte d'ionn do éneil eonall uia neill an calbac do bñt pón ionnar pin gan fopóimédo gan ioncóruam. Ní po paillicéad lá hua neill an ní pin go maéte gur an lion plúg po ba uata lair gan paádo gan paúccéad go po iadóratte imon teádoar i mbaói an calbac ip m mairpíte co po epáárat é péin 7 a bñi .i. mǵín mec gilleann, 7 puccerat leó iatte co típ eóccann. Do paádo eimídeat doópaio dióimipíel iapañ lá hua neill don calbac 7 po aonatuig pñde leóp la hmgín mec gilleann co pucc cloinn núb, 7 mairbaó an uam pñte ap éneil eonall don éip pin ní ba poóamg do áaoídealaib bñt a pplaáta uatá an tuót pin.

### AOIS CRÍOST, 1560.

Aoir Crioite, míle, cúico céo, Seapceca.

Inghín meg capéais .i. alblín mǵín doimnall, mic eorbmáic laópaig bñi iapla d'ghmíam ap a haioído .i. Sémuir mac Sfam, mic tomaip, 7 bñi iapla tuádmíam iapm .i. conódoar mac doimchaio mic conódoar, bñi déipeac doimmaatá conail éráibdeat an conpaioir pin décc 7 a haónacal i noáphige o pñmpeap .i. i noipbelat.

Máig maégañma .i. Aite maol mac Remann, mic glapne do maíbad ap pluaig í neill d'ghbaó a ioncomhéda lá halbanchaib eipir dá pfoam hi púta meic móbim. Céio pñm gaáa caáa, 7 comédaio a éoia don éóicead i nacchaio pñi móbíge, 7 mñde an tí topeap ann pin, 7 mac a d'ghbraáap doirpneao ma ionaó .i. Aoó mac bñam na moiceipge mic Remann mic glapne.

Tadóe 7 eoccan da mñac uí puapic .i. bñam (.i. bñam ballat) mac eoccan uí puapic uimíteat doo.áeadaib anabée. Eocchan cedamur ap amne puap aoiódo, bñt i mbraígílmur agá braáap ag tadóc, 7 apé baile ma paibe hi lañi hi haáepm, 7 iapla do go bpuap pail pa fopóiméte baói paip, 7

of Kilmaerenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Kilymard in note <sup>n</sup>, p. 1449.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Gilleain*.—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

<sup>l</sup> *Advantage*, uam.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

<sup>m</sup> *Easy*.—The word poóamg is the opposite of doóamg, difficult.

<sup>n</sup> *For the Gaels*.—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting “Kinel-Owen” for “Gaels.” This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

<sup>o</sup> *In her youth*, ap a haioído.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain<sup>b</sup>, and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage<sup>l</sup> taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy<sup>m</sup> matter for the Gaels<sup>n</sup> to carry off their chief from them at the time.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.*

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth<sup>o</sup>, namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach<sup>p</sup>.

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

<sup>p</sup> *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of

Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, in the county of Kerry.—See notes <sup>r</sup>, <sup>s</sup>, <sup>t</sup>, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

πο μαρβ αν φβι βαοί αζα ιομέοιμέο ό ταςοο, οο έοίω αρ βαρρ αν βαίλε, γ πο  
 πυαοοοαρ ζο παβε αν ααρλέν αρ α έμαρ, γ νάρ έορα οον τίρ ταςοο οο  
 ταςοαδ ινα ειρριοι. Οο έυαλαδ ζίομαναέ βαοί αμυιζ οο μυντιρ ταςοο ιν  
 νί ριν οο λεαοο α ζρυαδ αρ α ζοννα, γ οο αμαρ εοοέαν ζο ηινδελλοίρεέ οο  
 νδεοηαδ αν πελέρ επέ να ιμλιν ζυρ φάοοαν ζαν ανμαν. Ταοοο ονα οο  
 βάταδ ιι προζιναρ να βιαδνα πο αζ οολ οο οοδλαδ αρ έραμνίοοο ίριλ ιαρρεά-  
 λαζ ιι μυντιρ εολαρ. Οο βαδ coll νιτ νατράο, γ οοβ αρεοοαν έν ηζυβε, γ  
 οο βαδ παεείδ ίλρεα αρ λεοίμαν α μονηπαεείδ οάμαδ οήνλρε νό ιμερτοαρ.

Ταςοοο ουνδε mac είν, mic οίελλα υί ζζρα οο μαρβαδ lé ααταλ όοο mac  
 ταςοοο mic ααταλ όίοο υί οονέοοαρ, γ νίρ έιν ό έίν μαρ ιι εοονναέταβ  
 οιαρρμα οορβμαοο ζαίλνζ, φβι βαδ φβιρ αρ φβραέ ειέ γ αρ αοιδέοαρε  
 μάρ.

Οοιφθαοαρτ αατα γ ιμζεαλλαδ ιορζαίλε επιρ ιαίλα νδεαρμυιαν .ι. ζφρόιδ  
 mac Σεμαρ, mic Σζαν, γ ιαίλα υρμυιαν .ι. τομάρ mac Σέμαρ mic παραρ  
 πυαδ mic Σεμαρ, mic εμαιν, γ οο βέ αδβαρ α νιμρίρνα φβιανν έοαρ δύιρε,  
 γ εόζαναέτ ααριλ (ύύτχαζ φλεάτα εοζαν μίορ, γ έλαιννε οορβμαοο ααρ)  
 ζά ροιμν πέ ροίλε αζ να ιιαρλαδαν ανδυτέαπαά ριν, γ ό νάρ πέδαδ ρίοδ-  
 υέαδ οο να ραορλανδαν οο αονταζζεταρ οολ ι ναμρρ αρνιδε ι ναρρί αατα  
 πέ ροίλε γ αρί τυλαδ τζιμάλα οο έοζατταρ αν βόταρ μίρ α εοοιζαρ ενάνι-  
 έοίλλε. γ οιορρατ αρανν. Οο έρυνμυιζεταρ α εοοιρφοεερ ζαλλ, γ ζαοιδεαλ  
 ίε αρ ίε ό βεαλαδ οονγλαρ mic ουνννδέρα αν πέινδδνα ι μαρταρ οά έυιςοοαδ  
 μίναίλλε μυναν ζυρ αν μβφβα μβάρρεοοτχαζ, γ ό λοέ ζαρμαν ζλαρ mic  
 οομα ίεο οο εuan λυνμυιζ ίεζαν έυβραζ ιι εοοιςερνέ υα φρδζίντε, γ να

<sup>9</sup> *The castle*.—The word *baile* is certainly here used to denote castle.

<sup>†</sup> *Navel*, *imlinn*.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

<sup>§</sup> *Bereft him of life*, literally, "left him without a soul."

<sup>†</sup> *Crannog*, a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

<sup>u</sup> *Griffin*, a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

<sup>w</sup> *His den*, literally, "his bed or lair."

<sup>x</sup> *Bothar-mor*, i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

<sup>z</sup> *Cnamheoill*, now incorrectly *cneam-éoil*, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the *Cnam-éoil*, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill.

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle<sup>a</sup>, cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel<sup>r</sup>, and bereft him of life<sup>s</sup>. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog<sup>t</sup>, in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin<sup>u</sup>, or to attack a lion in his den<sup>w</sup>.

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Bothar-mor<sup>x</sup>, adjacent to Cnamhchoill<sup>y</sup> and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas<sup>z</sup>, the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas<sup>a</sup>, the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach<sup>b</sup>.

a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Coppóca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnámchoill.

<sup>z</sup> *The road of Conglas*.—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was ag Copcaigh, “at Cork,” and is followed by O’Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii.

c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

<sup>a</sup> *The lake of Gorman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

<sup>b</sup> *Luimneach*.—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, and various

δέρι bicce pé caoille an córnaína. Ar tteáct do na tpiompluacéacáib tal i tcul, 7 aghaó i nacchaó do éur an taon ndia anngel na pioctáma dá paigíó ionnar sup ríódaigíó etip na poéaóibh 7 sup gabraat céill imon ceatúccáan sup peccarpat gan deaóáó don dul rin.

Tomar, 7 Semur dá mac murip dail mic Sfan mic tomar mic an iapla do dol ar puóal pluacch hi ceapppreachaib, Mac mece capéacé puóacch déirge po na hñgimib .i. donnchaó mac doinnail mic fínghim mic doinnail, 7 tapla ma poéar an tan rin toirpdealbá mac maolmurpe, mic donnchaó mic toirpdealbáig meic puibne do plioct donnchaó móip a tuatáib topaige go ceundeáctam nglan togtá ngallocclac, 7 do línatpar na laocóundne co bpuac na bannóan, 7 do bup don pfoan ecéapiceneóil pé huét na habann pó upcoimari mupri heoóanann don taob araili gaé noípeac. Do marbaó, 7 do báóó dá céo nó a tri do glanpluaig gíraltaé 7 géri biaó capppriú pá corcepaé po ba móp a ndíé ón deaóáó rin óri do bñac a éor, 7 a lam do toirpdealbá mac puibne co nac puibe acé cor épmom agá rompulanz ón uap rin go a écc.

Iapla tuatómmian do dol i marpar connaé ar muréac na tpuag mac taócc mic murchaó mic puatóri uí plaitébrtaig. Do cuap leip po epic

other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bolländists, 3rd May, p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

<sup>c</sup> *Hg-Fidhgente*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the *Life of St. Molua*. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luachra, on the east by the River Maigne, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note <sup>m</sup>, A. D. 1178.

<sup>d</sup> *Deis Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Lime-

rick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a, b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh :

“Arar, a ppa 7aig, in peapru cá epich ma puilem? Naó peap pon aín. Da peapra aín, ar Cuchullann: Ceand abpat Slebi Caín peo éeap; Sleibi Eólmn peo éuaó; lno 7ummg in lno polopmop úe az chí; Opum colicallu peo i puilem, píp i naparAm Clach, i cepic na Deir bic; puio a nder aca an pluaig i Clu Mail mic Uóame, i pepunó Conpui nac Opui.”

“Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte<sup>c</sup> and Deis-Beag<sup>d</sup> with Caoill-an-Chosnamha<sup>e</sup>. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected<sup>f</sup> concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Domnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Muhmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe<sup>g</sup>, with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan<sup>h</sup>, where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanain<sup>i</sup>, they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned<sup>k</sup>; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath<sup>l</sup>, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

then, said Cuchullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collchoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg, to the south of us is the army in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugainne, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

<sup>c</sup> *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not yet been determined.

<sup>f</sup> *For having reflected*.—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for,

having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

<sup>g</sup> *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

<sup>h</sup> *Bannan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

<sup>i</sup> *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or hold of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

<sup>k</sup> *Slain and drowned*.—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

<sup>l</sup> *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384-400.

Sheóac, ἡ πάν φυαχαῖς, ἡ φα hūn an bhonnáin. Do éuaṁar muimṣr baile na gaillíne do éorṁaṁ áta típe hoilén ar. ἡ do chuaid cearrṁb do éoil, ἡ ar eiccin, ἡ tré oirlár cloinne moeairṁ ag toét, ἡ acc iméaét ar an eorṁ ccéona.

Matḡamam mac toirpṁdealbais, mic taircc, mic donnchaí, mic domnall mic toirpṁdealbais mṁt do ḡol i nḡrṁmṁam luét luinge, ἡ arṑraḡ a har-ann. ḡraḡḡe do ḡabail do ipṁ tír éir, ἡ atbṣrat arṁile nár bó maíe a ppaḡbál ἡ ḡur ab ar cearrṁpéet tangatṑar, ἡ acc fillṁ do tar a ar lé a eḡalabh do páp ḡairḡe ran nḡaóit, ἡ φυairṁad ran pṁorṁmament, ἡ do ḡḡlaḡ pṁe moile an lonḡ, ἡ an tarṑraíe, ἡ acc dénaṁ don luinge co na luét i nupṑoraíe oṁḡe ar áramṁ do φυαḡaicéaḡ a reól a ḡlacabṁ pṁr ἡ pṁṁḡḡḡ dionnaḡb téḡ ἡ tṑclaḡ ma éotḡannaḡb coṁmbloḡḡa hi pṁraḡḡṁb na pṁorṁmament, ἡ do buaileḡ an loncc dá éirṁ pin pá éarṁnacc i mbeol cuan an pṁr mṁrṁ i mar-ṑar cṁmaét, ἡ po báíḡḡ í co na pṁirṁn cénṁotá matḡamam, ἡ aóin epiaṁ oile. ἡ do báíḡḡ tuilleḡ ar éḡḡ ran éalaḡ pin oib im tuatṑa ua maille pṁurṁpṁamṁ éoblaḡ pṁḡa bá pṁrṁ ma amṁrṁ.

Taḡḡe mac mupchaí uí ḡrṁan do ḡabáil ar pṁpárlṁ an upṑar hi luingeḡ ἡ a éup ar pin ḡo haṑ eliaṑ dá coṁnéḡ, ἡ ad bṣreaḡ cáe co mbaóí cuḡḡ diaṁla tuatḡmṁam ip in nḡabáil pin.

Ο ḡallcṡar, eocḡan mac emamṁ, mic éóin, én mac duime oipeḡḡa ar luḡa do bole in ullṑoib ḡécc.

<sup>m</sup> *The country of the Jowes* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

<sup>n</sup> *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriff, in the parish of Kilmumin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

<sup>o</sup> *Bon-an-Bhonnain*.—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

<sup>p</sup> *Tir-Oilein*.—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

<sup>q</sup> *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Lar of Tanistry* by Dr. O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*.



passed into the country of the Joyces<sup>m</sup>, by Fuathach<sup>a</sup>, by Bon-an-Bhonnain. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein<sup>f</sup> against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith<sup>a</sup> [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough<sup>f</sup>, and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir<sup>f</sup>, in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

pp. 52, 207, 319.

<sup>f</sup> *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

<sup>a</sup> *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably *Cuan mBip móip*, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like *Cuan mBip móip*, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that

the mouth of the river which falls into it is called *Inbeap móip*. It should be also observed that *Cuan mBip móip*, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and *Cuan an fhir móip*, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

## ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1561.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, cúig céd, Sfécca, ahaon.

Αρτ mac peilim pinò uí galleubair eppcop Ratha both décc i cénò magair, 13. Αύγουστ. Scéél móρ i ττίρ conaill ειρθε.

Μαιρε ινγίν an éalbagh, mic Μαγνυρα, mic Αόδα uair uí doimnaill bñ i neill Shlain úragail báir baouac, 7 τυρζραν, do έρυσαιγε, 7 do επρομνειελε na baopéimñécha dochpaué do paò ua néll don éalbach dia haéair ma piauairi.

Ο bñpn ταιcc. mac cairppe, mic maoleachlann, pñi hñna, ioluanac illaion, 7 ιηγαοιειcc, 7 ip an dá dñgñh .i. ciul 7 cínón, do écc, 7 a mac ócc doipñeacò ma ionacò.

Uatne, mac pizganann, mic maolpuanacò mic Sñan uí éspñail do mapacò i mbale uí éupic i nupmanann. Nip bo piú a ττάπλα na timéall a gum nó a gabail, 7 do ba díleéca ducharg éle dia éip an uair pin óip do bñpat ceill da ccabair 7 da ccopnann ó do ιπιγ uatne.

Néctann, mac an Calbag, mic μαγνυρα uí doimnaill do mapacò go úónaigéte τυρέop do gae do caic pe pñn, 7 an gae aga éelccacò éuice a pñtñi.

Αρδιουτιρ na hEpeann .i. tomár Pizuatep do ðol i ττίρ eoγann a noioγail gabala an éalbagh uí doimnaill, 7 ap a poltanar pñn pñp an tip 7 poplonccopop pñuag lionnar do pñiñuccacò dó i napñmaca, 7 páca pñoimne, 7 uñncñanó díotocchlagi do éoccbail dó a τtimcell τñmpaill móip Αρdamacha po dáig co pñuicpñó bápua acca buancoimhet. Iap na pñop pin dua neill (Sñan) po éup úpñg dia pñannuip, 7 dia aopa gpaða Iap an ccabac ua noimnaill dia iomgabail 7 dia iomcñmñet pop an Iupτίρ ó gac iup 7 ó gac oilen go apñile i nñanpñabh, 7 i nñpñbelacò típe heoγann go po pácc-

<sup>z</sup> *Ceann-Maghair*, now *Ceann a mhaghair*, *anglice* Kinnaweir, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Neill*.—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his

cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

<sup>w</sup> *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.*

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair<sup>t</sup> (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill<sup>u</sup>, in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died ; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuirc<sup>w</sup>, in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter<sup>x</sup>, proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh ; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island<sup>y</sup> and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

the year 1599.

<sup>x</sup> *Fitz-Walter*.—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

*From one island*.—These were islands in

fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farnley*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent*.

buað an luptir an tír. Ro fáoið tra an luptir on ceampa rin Apta maça cuideáta do ápartimib go mile fíri etir troigíteac̃ 7 marcaá do denaín cpeac̃ 7 oirccene i noirgialloibh, 7 fuair ó neill bpat̃ 7 taircélað ar na tromplogaib rin do ðol i noirgiallaib, 7 do áppianee co taoí toptaðac̃ dia paigib, 7 fuair iat̃ iap̃ ceuinnucchað a cepeach. Ro picchíð iomairícc ftoirpa go po marbbað dpeáta diaimie dib lfeh ar lfe. Ro fáccbað na epícha po ðfóid aza ndaoimib fín don éur rin.

O Nell do bñt̃ acc comlot, 7 acc cpeachað epíche bñfgh 7 mibe an tan po. Tir conaill ar na énnpucchað 7 ar na timceallað laip iap̃ ngabail an éalbaig noimhe rin, 7 iap̃ mbñt̃ dua doimnaill hi pfoáide, 7 hi pfíempire, cona baóí aóinneach acc pollamhucchað plait̃fra i ceenel econaill don éur po. Ro gáb ua neill (Sfán) nñit coiccoð Ulað uile o dpoicé̃ afa go heime, conap bo maétnað coiccíach op ulltoib do gairm ðe an tan po munbaðh pñt̃bñt̃ gall fñp̃.

An Calbach ua doimnaill do léccað a gemel la hua neill iap̃ na fuar-laccaðh la ceenel econaill.

An luptir cedna do éionol tromploicé̃ð doriðiri do ðol i tír eoğan i pfoğanar na bhiaðna po ar tarrpang an éalbaig uí doimnaill. Tanccattar ma éoichírtal na cuice iapla bat̃tar i neimn in ionbaðh rin .i. gñíotte mac gñíotte, mic gñíotte, mic Sémar, mic Sfán, mic tomáir iapla cille dariae. Tomáir, mac Sémar, mic Diairap̃ puat̃ iapla upmuman, Gerníotte, mac Sémar, mic Sfán, mic tomáir iapla dñmuman, Concubap̃, mac donnchað, mic concobap̃, mic toirpdealbhaig uí bñian iapla tuasdmuman, 7 Riocapo mac uillice na ecfñ, mic puocap̃, mic uillice enuic tuag̃ iapla cloimne puocap̃. Ro imtigh tra an luptir 7 na hiaplaðae rin co na rochraitte tír eoğan gan pñfabaia, gan pñtoirccam pñú go pangatari go loch febail. Acc róat̃ tar̃ a air don luptir ar í comairle po chinn, pñh do denaín le hua neill 7 a pāpñm do éabairt̃ dó, 7 a bap̃a do bñit̃ a hApt̃ macha. Aptað do éoið an luptir co na rochraitte iapain i tír conaill gñlban go po

<sup>1</sup> O'Donnell, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Provincial King of Ulster*, coiccíach op ulltoib.—The word coiccíach is always used in old Irish writings to denote “a provincial

king.”—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Lódan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell<sup>2</sup> being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster<sup>zz</sup>, were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-geeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cuoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail, without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonaill-Gulban<sup>b</sup>, and left the command of the fortresses

colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

<sup>b</sup> *Tir-Chonaill-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-



and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen<sup>e</sup>; and he re-

known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] "concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], "and which articles the Queen

had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wynd-sor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords and captains, called Urraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

ἡ ψαυρὸν οὐοῖρ, ἡ ἀρμυρτῖν μορ υαῖτε, ἡ ταναῖς τὰρ α ἀρ ἰ μβεῖτενε να  
βλαῖδα ἀρ σεῖοιμ.

Éocchan mac aóda buide mic aóda duib i doinnuill ffr patorclannua  
 poiceneoil eapocna ilcfruaic décc.

Ταῦτε μὰς τοῦρρθεαλβαῖς, μὲ νεῖλλ, μὲ τοῦρρθεαλβαῖς υἱ βασιγῖλλ τοῦ  
μαρβαῖ : ττσημονν μέεε εἰαῖτ ἡ μὰς ἀλατρηανν ἡλλοα.

DOIS CRIOST, 1562.

Αὐτοῦ Ἐμοῦ, mile, cuicc céd, Sfrccat, αὐό.

Ο Ρουπε βριαν βαλλὰς μακ εοεχαιν ρινυρεαρ ριλ ρρϋιεννα γ κατὰ αοδὰ ρινν, ρρϋ θαρ λυέτ ιοιέαρ γ οιλνινα εφθαίγ γ κοιμάθ α ιμβαοί όν εελαθ ή επριέ υα ιαινε εο θροβαοίρ ετοριέαρταίγ ετονηνιαιγριγ κοιεεριοέ έοιέειθ ολλβλαθιαχ υλαθ, γ ό θριαναρθ ετθεβα θο τραγ έοευιλε αν τραοίρ ι ετίρ υα ρριαέρας ιευαιθε, αγ ριν αν τί ρά τοέέαιθε θυαναιρε γ θυαρα αόιολτα βαοί υια θυναθ ρρενιι θο έεε θο θιτιν θαρρτυριε θο ραλα θό, γ α ιιας αοθ γαλλθα θο οιρυνεαθ ινα ιοναθ.

Լաբլա շաճմունիան ձօնով արժանապատիւ ճիշդութեամբ և քաջաբանօք չի ընկեր-  
 անար, Դ՛ի նշանով օրհնարայցե:

Մաքսիմ Լաբլան ձօնով արժանապատիւ ճիշդութեամբ և քաջաբանօք չի ընկեր-  
 անար, Դ՛ի նշանով օրհնարայցե:

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Ur-raughts, who should

evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Ur-raughts, or any others adherents to him or them,



ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.<sup>c</sup>

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.*

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen<sup>d</sup>), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn<sup>e</sup>, a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh<sup>f</sup>, in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile<sup>g</sup>, salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teflia to the strand of Eothuile<sup>h</sup>, the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conor<sup>i</sup>, and into Gleann-Corbraighe<sup>j</sup>, on which occasion there was slain

upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Nov. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6<sup>o</sup>. D. R. I.)”

<sup>d</sup> *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

<sup>e</sup> *The race of Aedh Finn*.—These were the

O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

<sup>f</sup> *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Fertile*, *topcáirceag*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound *pon-topcáirceach* is used to express “abounding in seals.”

<sup>h</sup> *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>i</sup> *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

<sup>j</sup> *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

α ελοῖς ἡλῖθα δον ἔνρ πῖν .ι. Μαιολεῖλαινν μαι ναιῖνε, μαι μαιολεῖλαινν, μαι Ρυῖπραῖγε, μαι ἀνα, μαι δοννχαιῖ αν ἔνῖλ, μαι ἀνα βαιαιῖ.

Αν τιαπῖα εεῖθνα δο δολ κορπῖλναῖς εῖνῖθαρ πῖθνα πα ἑαῖνραῖγε ἱρῖν αμῖρῖπ εεῖθνα ἡ δυβῖγῖλ μαι αν ἡῖολλα δυνῖ μαι κονῖοβαῖρ μαι Shuibne δο μαῖρβαῖ ναιῖθα δον δυῖ πῖν.

Μαι ἡῖολλα μαιβαιῖ δῖεε .ι. Ριοκαῖρῖ μαι δυνῖν, μαι κονῖοβαῖρ, μαι τομαῖρ, μαι δονῖναιῖλ, ἡ αὖβῖρῖτῖ ἡρῖν βο ἡῖ πῖν αοῖν πῖρ ἡραῖθα βά πῖρῖ αῖ ἱαῖρῖα τυαδῖμῖνῖαν ἡα αμῖρῖπ. Κονῖοβαῖρ μαι κονῖοβαῖρ μαι Ριοκαῖρῖ δο ἡαῖβαῖλ α ἱοναῖδ.

Δονῖναιῖλ μαι κονῖοβαῖρ, μαι το-πῖρδεαῖλβαῖς, μαι ταιῖεε υῖ ἑῖρῖαν αν τῖ βαοῖ ἡα ἱαῖρῖα τυαδῖμῖνῖαν ἡα κονῖοβαῖρ μαι δοννχαιῖδ, ἡ δια ἡγοῖρῖνῖ ἡαῖοῖδῖλ ὁ ἑῖρῖαν δο τοῖετ δια ἱονῖαῖρβαῖδ δια ἑοραῖγεαῖετ ἡ δια ἑῖοῖρῖε α ἡυῖ-τοῖβῖε ταρ α αῖρ δια αῖταῖρῖα πῖρῖν, ἡ βά ἡ αοῖν τῖρεαῖετῖμῖν ταιμῖεεῖρῖνῖ ἡ ταιῖεε μαι μῖρῖχαιῖδ μαι τοῖρῖρδεαῖλβαῖς ἱαῖρ νελῖν α ἡαῖεῖχαιῖε, ἡ ἱαῖρ τοῖετ δῖοῖδῖ ἡ ναιῖνῖεῖετ δια τῖρῖ, τυεερατ α ναιῖγετῖ α ναιῖνῖεετῖ αρ ἱαῖρῖα τυαδῖμῖνῖαν. Ρο ἔνρῖ αν τιαπῖα ποῖρῖονῖγορῖε ἱονῖθα πῖε α ναιεχαιῖς. Δο βῖ εῖδῖ πῖαῖταῖρ ἡα εεῖνῖνῖβῖραιῖρεαῖε ρο αρ αῖοῖε, ἱονῖραῖεεῖνῖ δῖοῖε δο πῖαῖραῖ δῖα μαι Μῖρῖχαιῖδ υῖ ἑῖρῖαν αρ ποῖρῖονῖγορῖε βαῖε μεῖ πῖαῖῖαν, δο μαῖρβαῖδ ναιῖνῖε λεῖ, ἡ ρο εῖρῖνῖνῖῖγορῖε εῖρεαῖα, ἡ ταιμῖε αν τῖρ ἡα τῖοραῖγεαῖετ. ΙS ανῖ δο ἡῖαν ἡα αρ ἡα ἡαῖεῖνῖνῖ λῖε αρ λῖε αῖε εαῖταῖρ μεῖ ἡοῖρῖαν ἡ μῖδῖον υα πῖρῖμῖαιε, ἡ ἡ ναιεταῖρ δῖαῖεαῖρ. Δῖαῖταῖρ αν εῖλῖν πῖν Μῖρῖχαιῖδ υῖ ἑῖρῖαν (ταιῖεε, ἡ

side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleann Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: “*Gleann Copbraighe óp hammu-ḡeas Ríope an ḡleanna.*”

<sup>k</sup> *Cloch-Gleanna*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O’Sullivan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: “*Óaile píḡl póp ḡpuac na Stonna.*”

<sup>l</sup> *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note <sup>n</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> *Lost*, literally, “there was slain from him.”

<sup>n</sup> *Mac-Gilla-Riabhaigh*.—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreevy. According to Philip O’Sullivan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, *Rípeapo Cpao-ḡac*, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as *Mac ḡilla píḡbaḡ*. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O’Neill,

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna<sup>k</sup>, the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe<sup>l</sup>, about the same time, and on that occasion lost<sup>m</sup> Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duy, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaigh<sup>n</sup> died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest<sup>p</sup> between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain<sup>q</sup>, on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain<sup>r</sup>, in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic<sup>s</sup>, in the upper part of Dal-Cais<sup>t</sup>. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

and they obtained the cognomen Cpaobaic, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

<sup>p</sup> *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough

O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

<sup>s</sup> *Hy-Fearmaic*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

<sup>t</sup> *The upper part of Dal-Cais*.—Hy-Fearmaic

δοννχαδ) αἰς ἰοῦκαρι α νανφφορλαμν ἡο ἡαδναρεαδ ἡο εἰος αν ρεαῖαἰλ  
ορ εἴνδ πατα βλαῖμαε. Ρο ριλλῖε αρ αν τῶραιδ, ἡ ρο ἡῡνδ δο ἡῡμτιρ  
αν ιαῖλα. Δο μαρβαδ ὑρέετα δά νυῖδασοιμβ, ἡ δά νῡασορρεαῖρλυαε. Ρο  
ἡαβαδ ταδδε ὅεε μαε ταδδε, μιε αν ἡιolla ὅνδ, μιε τοιρρῶεαλβαιῡ υῖ βριαμ.  
Δο ἡαβαδ ανν ὡνα βριαμ ὡνδ μαε δοννχαδ μιε κονόδαιρ να ρρῡνα  
υῖ βριαμ, ἡ ἡῖρ ἡμῖς ἡαν αν εῖελεα ὡραεβαῖλ αεε ταδδε μαε μυρχαδ  
υῖ βριαμ ἡα ραῖελαδ.

Δοννχαδ μαε κονονναετ, μιε κονονναετ, μιε βριαμ, μιε ριῖρ μιε  
τομαρ μεἡῡδῖρ δο εεε, ρῖρ α αοιρ αρ λυεα ροβ οε εῖρε δο ἡαῖδεαλνδ  
αν τυαιρπειρ, ρῖρ ἡά ρο ραῖλδ δο εεε ρε ἡαδαιρ εο ρο εεε αν ταν ρο.

Αῡδ μαε νεῖλ ὡεε μιε ρυῖνε α εῖρ βοḡαινε δο εεε δον ἡαλαρ βρεαε.

Μαḡ εῖραιε εῖρμαμν δά βεοεε δο εεε.

Μαḡ ματḡḡαμḡα, Αῡδḡ μαε βριαμ να μοιχεῖρḡε μιε Ρεμαμν μιε  
ḡλαῖρνε δο μαρβαδ λα ρῖραῖν ρῖρḡμαḡε.

#### ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1563.

[Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, εῡεε εεδ, ρεαρεα α εῖρ.]

Ο δονḡαῖλ Μαḡḡαρ μαε Αῡδα ὡνδ, μιε Αῡδα ρυαδ, μιε νεῖλ ἡαῖνδ,  
μιε τοιρρῶεαλβαιῡ αν ρῡνα, τιεεῖρνα εεḡεῖλ εεοναῖλ, ἡηρῖ ἡεοεḡαμ, εεḡεῖλ  
μοαμ, ρῖρμαḡαεḡ, ἡ ἡεεταρ κονναετ, ρῖρ να ρο λῖεε α ραιρβῖḡ να α ἡομαρ-  
εῖραιε λαρ να τιḡεαῖρναδαιβ βατταρ ἡα εοḡαῖρραμ, ἡ ἡα εοḡρῶεῖραιβ εο ἡαμ-  
ρῖρ α ροεḡαιδε, ἡ α εḡεῖρτε, ρῖρ αḡḡαῖνδ, αḡḡḡḡ, αḡḡḡḡḡ αḡḡαῖρ ρῖρ ναḡḡḡḡ,  
ἡ βῖḡδβαδαιβḡ ἡο τταδῖραδ ἡο ρομαḡαḡḡετε ὡα ρῖρ, ρῖρ ḡḡḡ, μῡḡḡεῖρδα,  
εḡḡḡαῖρ, εαῖρḡḡḡαῖλ, ὡῖρλαεεεε, ὡḡḡεḡḡ δο ὡḡḡḡḡ, ὡο ὡḡραδαιβ, ὡḡεεῖρνδ,

was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

<sup>u</sup> *Donough*.—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemeneh, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

<sup>v</sup> *Cnoc-an-scamhail*, now pronounced as if written Cnoc an ρεῡḡḡḡḡ, and anglicised Scol-

hill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caitheirim Thoirdehalbhaigh*, at the year 1318, where this hill is called Sḡḡḡḡḡ na Raεa, exactly as it is now pronounced.

<sup>x</sup> *Rath-Blathmaic*, i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough<sup>u</sup>, shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamhail\*, over Rath-Blathmaic<sup>x</sup>, where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga<sup>y</sup> had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-breac<sup>z</sup>.

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog<sup>a</sup>, died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-three.*

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv. son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feilcere Aenguis*, in which it is placed 1 nuacáap **Darl Coup**, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

<sup>y</sup> *Selga*, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.  
<sup>z</sup> *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

<sup>a</sup> *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal.

γ υλλανηαβ, ουρθαβ, γ δεccαλνιβ ανηαλ αρ πελ acc ρφναβ γ acc ρφνέαδιβ, ρφρ ρρghα, ιλεφθαε co mbuaδ nonnecta, γ ηαιεne αρ ghαc nealaδaυ αρ εφna το ecc, γ. ρεbruaρρ ma lonρρorρ ρφρρρ ιλλνέβφρ ρρρ mbaile το ρonaδ λαρ-ρρρ cετρρ θαμνδφρν ι neill, γ εneel eoρan, γ α αωνacal ι noταρnρge α ρφn γ α ρρρρρρρ ι noύn na ηgall ι μαμρτρρ .S. ρρρρρρρ co ρρρρρ, γ co ηαρρρ-τρρρ ρόρρ ραρ mbrnε buaδa ó doήan, γ o δήan.

Ο Σάλλεβάν δέρρε δοήnall, mac διαρματα, mic δοήnall, mic δοήnall, mic διαρματα baλλb το ευντρρ le vρochuppaδ .ι. mac ghollaευa, γ gερ baobclopaε διαρματ α αταρ baοι α διοl τοιδρ ρα δοήnall ρρ, γ α brαταρρ eoρan ó ρuillebaυ το ghαbál α ιonaδ.

Μαρρρεcc ηghι τδεμαρ, mic Sfam, mic τομαρ, mic an ιαρla bήι Mήc μρρρρ εαρρραγε το ecc, γ ba haδbaρ eccaome ρρδhe.

Τομαρ mac μρρρρ ουιβ, mic Sfaυ, mic an ιαρla δέcc.

Τυαδμυηα na τυμν coccaδ, γ na cleε εfnαρce ón callaυν go α εele an bliaδaρρ.

baile uί ghalaρ το ghαbal γ το brρpaδ αρ εloυn Mupchaδ uί brpaυ lap an ιαρla ιαρ τταbaρτ opδaυαρ γ ρόρpaττε ó luυneaε λαρ ευνce.

baile uί cáρταρ μαρ an ecέττα το ghαbal lap an ιαρla.

Mac bruaδδa ollaυ o mbracaυ γ o brφρmaic δέcc .ι. διαρματ, mac concoδaρ mic διαρματα, mic Sfaυ, γ α brαταρρ Maοiln το ghαbal α ιonaδ.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1564.

Αοιρ Cρρρρ, mλε, ευνce céυ, Sφρcca, α εfταρ.

Ο Ruαρρ Αοδ gαλλδa, mac brpaυ ballaρ mic eoρan το ηαρbaδ co mρccnech mρpυnac la α μμντρρ ρφn hι laδopμm μμντρρ heoλaρ,

<sup>b</sup> *From the one Calends*, i.e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maedoc and other tracts.

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh*.—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library

of Trinity College, already often referred to (E. 2. 14), so that it is probable that Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh is a corruption of Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under 1559, p. 1571, *sup*.

<sup>d</sup> *Baile-Ui-Charthaigh*, i.e. the townland of O'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballyearhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends<sup>b</sup> to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh<sup>c</sup>, the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh<sup>d</sup> was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic<sup>e</sup>, died, i. e. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoilin, took his place.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.*

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen<sup>f</sup>) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

<sup>e</sup> *Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or

Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

<sup>f</sup> *Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haite rin do iadao fa brian mac brian u puarc 7 atbhríte gur ab do do mórad an mígnom mebla rin gion go raibhe cuo dóraim ma dénaí. Aoð buide mac brian, mic eoḡann uí puarc a mbraatar ele, rópap aoda galla, 7 rinreap brian do ḡarpm uí puarc de fín a huét uí neill.

Ua Donnall an Calbach, 7 Ua bairgill toirpdealbác do dul co haé chiat do roighid an luptir do denaí a éorcca púp, 7 puap o donnall onoir 7 airmittin uada, 7 roap Ua donnall do éoét dia éig go raime go fíraib manac, 7 airmidh ann, 7 ticc Ua bairgill dia baile fírrin. Baí conn mac an éalbas go a éiom hiruidé. Nír bo cian baí ua bairgill ir in mbaile an tan po éumidg conn fair toét lair go dun na ngall dup an ccaírapaó a ḡabail pop Aoð, mac Aoða óicc, mic Aoða puad baí ann an tan rin. Ba hann baí oirpion an Aoða hírin irin tor nua, 7 po cuir eicneéan 7 conn dá mac Aoða buide mic Aoða duib clann a dhríbraatar irin trínáplén, 7 báatar iadpíde baí acc tairccelaó an baile do Chonn. Tánac tra conn 7 Ua bairgill do raigid an baile, 7 ba haohad ann an tan rin. Ro líccpfe clann Aoða buide conn dia roigid po éétoir 7 do paídpíot na líccpittir Ua bairgill co na muntir éuca munn. Atbhrírat muntir u bairgill na líccpittir a ttiécíma uata a aénap. Do coíó iapttain Ua bairgill go mairpí na mbraatar do denaí cuapra aca. Zeibid conn ua donnall, 7 clann Aoða buide pop toḡail an tuir i mbaí Aoð mac Aoða duib. Ní po pátharḡpíot naé ní go po doirp ppiutlégen plóig lionnair lanmóir ap puo an baile, 7 ma iométacmonḡ in ḡac aipó. Ba haó báatar annrin Ua néll Sfan, 7 Aoð mac maḡnupa uí donnall co na poéraitte, go líp plóig lionnair lanmoir ma pparpaó iap cclunpin Uí donnall do bñt pop pligíó Aéta chiat 7 na ccommbraatar naile do bñt i naḡaíó aipóile. Ro ḡabao annpíde Conn mac an éalbas an 14 Maí, 7 do ófáatar rípthe plóig uí néll ap puo típe bóḡame, 7 po marbaó leo mac mec

in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

<sup>2</sup> *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

<sup>3</sup> *At home*.—Ir in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

<sup>4</sup> <sup>1</sup> *Requested*.—Ro éumidg, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

<sup>5</sup> *To see*.—"Dup .i. dá fíor," to know.—*O'Clery*.

<sup>6</sup> *Who were betraying*.—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iadpíde baí, and writing báatar puíde



after which the whole country closed round Brian<sup>s</sup>, the son of Brian O'Rourke : and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home<sup>b</sup> when Con requested<sup>d</sup> him to go with him to Donegal, to see<sup>k</sup> if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower; and he had sent Egueghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle; and these were the two who were betraying<sup>l</sup> the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; and they took no notice, of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there: O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin<sup>m</sup>, and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

acc ταιρρελαθ; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

<sup>m</sup> *On his way from Dublin.* πορ πλῆθὺς Ἀἰῶν literal, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

ρυνήνε ἅ. Μολμουρε μνίρρεαδ, μαε μαολμουρε, μνι νελλ ἰ νγλιονν εἰδιόγχε, ἡ Ἀοδ μνίρρεεχ, μαε εομ μοδαρδα μνec ρυνήνε ὅο ροέανδῖς οἰλε αμαλλε ρρῡ.

Σιολ μβριαν co himpínac pe apóile an bliadain pī. Clann concobair mic τοιρρδεαδβας ἡ βριαν δοιμνall ἡ ταδεcc, ἡ clann Murchad ἡ βριαν ταδεcc, ἡ δοιμchaδ do ḡol ap cpeich cōir abann o cefpnaiz ἰ cclōnn emlem. Ap ann ταpτα an ταpτα an ται ριν ρα Rop ρυαδ. Ὁο λοιρρεαδ ἡ do lomairce-eaδ leo an baile ριν ρεαδ ḡac mbaile do ρomnpaδ. Ruccpaτ an τῑρ oppa ap ḡac aen ταeb o p̄leib oḡḡḡa an ριḡ ὅο luchac, ἡ o ρῡnn ḡnaiz co ρeapib. Puaiaτaprom etim ap ḡlaptaτh an iapta co ρo mapbaδ a ḡap do cēo dḡib doḡn dḡul ρῡn, ἡ nῑ ρo laḡpaτ a moḡnpaicechḡo iaρ ρῡn co hoḡḡe. Tephátap an τῑρḡol μβριαν ρῡn uacτap τyaδmḡmian ḡan ρuḡluccāδ ḡan ρoḡpḡḡpccaδ τap ρῡnḡḡpccaḡb ρoḡccaρ co na cefp̄cāḡb. ἡ co na ḡabalaḡb leo. Ὁο τap-ρauḡḡpḡoτ epa buannaδa d̄sp̄maρa ἡ luēt τyaρḡḡpτατ τap dḡonaḡn do cclōnn τῑρḡḡne ἡ do cclōnn τῑρḡḡḡh ἡ baḡ ρḡḡbaḡ na τῑpe, a cpeaḡa, ἡ a coḡḡḡa ap a cēḡḡḡap co τῑapḡḡcc aḡḡḡḡp a mbaḡḡḡaδ. Acτ cḡna nῑ ρo an dḡa naρḡḡḡp acc auτῑpeaδtaḡcāḡb an τῑpe luac ap lḡccḡḡ epτe laρ na haḡḡḡaḡb ρῡn τap cḡn a naḡḡḡame.

Coḡcḡḡḡḡḡaδ co na cḡop, ἡ co na buannaḡcḡ ḡona, a ḡolaτap p̄p̄aḡn ἰ τῑρḡḡb τyaδmḡmian, ἡ a bḡaḡḡḡτe eccḡapḡ amalle ρῡp ρῡn do τabaḡp do

<sup>n</sup> *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Iuver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note \*, under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

<sup>o</sup> *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Uí-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

<sup>p</sup> *Clann-Coilen*.—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1311, p. 498, *supra*.

<sup>q</sup> *Ros-rualh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe,

near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimltham Mor Mac Fidhaigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoín, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81: *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hq-Fiach-rach*, pp. 343, 344.

<sup>s</sup> *Luchat*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhmighe<sup>a</sup>, and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh<sup>o</sup>, in Clann-Coilen<sup>p</sup>. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh<sup>q</sup>; and they burned and plundered that town more than they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ<sup>r</sup> to Luchat<sup>s</sup>, and from Rinn-Eanaigh<sup>t</sup> to Scairbh<sup>u</sup>, overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forgas<sup>w</sup> with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle<sup>x</sup> with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

ford over which this bridge stands is called *uē luēuō*, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called *ōeataē nā luēuōe* by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

<sup>r</sup> *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunnratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

<sup>u</sup> *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriiff

a small town in the parish of Tomgrancy, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdhere which contains Inisealltra.

<sup>w</sup> *Forgas*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

<sup>x</sup> *Of cattle*.—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.



O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond<sup>y</sup>, and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry<sup>z</sup>. The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.*

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain<sup>a</sup>, where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated<sup>b</sup> and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

*Catholics*, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium*, &c. *Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond?' He

had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

<sup>b</sup> *Elated*, báttar puac póimínnac. The older writers would say, báttar puac póimínnac. —See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

hé epíoc ná gabala rin an dá iarla do dól co rachob fódógaírm na bain-  
píogán, 7 a mbíct áthaó hi lonðann, 7 teaéct dóib tarí anair fódógné ríodá  
7 cairðine.

Maéghann, mac toirpdealbais mianntais mic donnchaib, mic doinnall,  
mic toirpdealbais mict do marbhaó hi ppuill dia luét connteaécta, 7 coingaoil  
ma baile fíhí rian arpein in áraim. Oo éualatтар maíte na gaillíne in ní rin  
do éuatтар daíte a míghmóí for luét na feille go po pupailíot forpa  
teicheaó ó a teigib co ndeaéctar i naépíac for muir 7 ba hann po gabírat  
calaó hi ceuan puir hi cepté corca baíreínt íarépíaraisge. Iar na clumrin rin  
do doinnall mac concóbaí uí brian, do cóidríde dia raióíó aínail ar déime  
conpíamacc, 7 po gabáó lair a nuipmóí, 7 do bírt lair i ndaoíréngal íad co  
maí gíae i nuáctar corcunóruaó po daí gomaó móide a maíóí, 7 a teipíri  
paóaric an íonaó ma ndeapírat an míghmóí rin dfaírin. Ro epocheaó dpong  
uib lair, 7 po loipeceáó apuill feib po éuill a mibépa dóib.

Maíom móí lá hua neill (Sían, mac cuinn mic cuinn mic enpi) ar clomn  
mec doinnall na halban .i. Semur, Aongur, 7 Somaple. Ro marbaó ann  
aongur, Ro gabáó 7 po gomaó Semur, 7 tamie a báí a ceíonn bliadna do  
gaib epo na gona hípín. Ro baóbal an téct oídehaó an uapail do érí don  
éur rin paóarí emeaó 7 ar íngnamh fíhí caémeaó, congaíreaó, oíoblaícteaó,  
toirpííptaó. Ní baóí do clomn ndoinnall i neipinn náé i nalban a íonnapíail  
an tan rin, 7 ní bá pó lá a daoínab fíhí a comérom dóí do éabairt ar dá

<sup>c</sup> *Under the appearance.*—The phrase po gne literally means “*sub specie.*”

<sup>d</sup> *Aircin, in Aran.*—The chiefs of the O'Briens of Aran, the head of whom was commonly called Mac Teige O'Brien, held their residence at Aircin, *anglice* Arkin, on the great island of Aran. They were soon after expelled by the O'Flahertys, who, in their turn, were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's residence.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 78, 82. This castle was pulled down in Cromwell's time, and a strong fort erected in its place, of which some ruins are still visible on the edge of a low cliff at the

village of Killeany. The outer wall facing the sea is nearly perfect, but the other walls have disappeared, with the exception of a small tower and some fragments of walls, against which some fishermen's cabins now stand. This sept of the O'Briens had also a castle of considerable strength on Inis Oirthir, now Inisheer, or south island of Aran, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation.

<sup>e</sup> *Chief men of Galway.*—These were the merchants of Galway, who paid the head of this sept of the O'Briens a certain tribute in consideration of their protection and expenses in guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against pirates and coast plunderers.—See Hardiman's

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance<sup>c</sup> of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Airein, in Aran<sup>d</sup>. by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway<sup>e</sup> heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross<sup>f</sup>, in West Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>g</sup>. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glac<sup>h</sup>, in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorley<sup>i</sup>. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

*History of Galway*, p. 52. note <sup>d</sup>.

<sup>e</sup> *Harbour of Ross*, cum Ruip, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>h</sup> *Magh Glac*, now commonly called Tuath-Clac, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Cor-

comroe. From this district Tadhg Glac O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

<sup>i</sup> *Aengus and Sorley*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander. the son of John Cahanagh."

μαθ̃ ρυαρρελαθ̃ δό. Τορέρατταρ τρια ροάιθε ele náε άρημντεαρ ραν μαθ̃m ριν γλιννε ταρι.

Murchead mac doinnall mic Ruaidhri uí plaitbhríταιγ̃ do baθ̃ad.

Ο cleirigh̃ ταδεcc cam mac τναταλ ollaiñ uí doinnall̃ lé Sthéur̃ ραοί̃ hi ρφιλιδεαέτ, γ̃ hi ceoimic, ρορτ̃ congmalã τigẽ παοιδ̃s do δάμιαβ̃, γ̃ do δεο-  
ραδ̃αιβ̃, γ̃ do ρεαlmacaib̃ ρογlamã na ceimic̃ βάτταρ̃ coih̃poccur̃ δό do écc̃  
(.i. an 20. la doctoberi) iap̃ ρh̃oatad̃ τογαιθε̃ iap̃ mb̃r̃is̃t̃ buaθ̃a o th̃miañ γ̃  
ó doimiañ, γ̃ a aθnacal̃ i maññr̃tur̃ .S. P̃poñr̃eur̃ i nd̃ũn na ñgall̃ co uair̃m̃iut̃in,  
γ̃ co nonoip̃ náδ̃bal.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1566.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc̃ ceo, S̃h̃p̃cca, aθε.

Ο doinnall̃ an calbaé̃ mac Maγ̃ññra, mic aοδ̃a duib̃, mic aοδ̃a ρuaθ̃,  
mic neill̃ γ̃aip̃b̃ Mic̃ τορρ̃p̃dealb̃aig̃ an ρίonã do t̃ũit̃im̃ dia eoeh̃ .i. hi ττυρ̃  
an γ̃h̃m̃p̃eac̃ .i. 26. Nouember, ap̃ an cconap̃ ccoit̃c̃im̃i et̃ip̃ baile aγ̃aθ̃-  
c̃aoiñ, γ̃ t̃h̃mp̃all̃ ράτα̃ i ñh̃oip̃m̃f̃oañ a map̃c̃p̃luaγ̃ γ̃an aip̃oc̃p̃aέτ̃ γ̃an oib̃b̃h̃m̃  
γ̃an ργ̃h̃m̃m̃ γ̃an Sccat̃ iap̃ ττοέτ̃ δό ó Shac̃p̃oib̃ an bliad̃aiñ ρiñ ρéim̃. Τigeap̃nã  
ap̃ céill̃ γ̃ ap̃ c̃p̃ũt̃ an calbaé̃ ρiñ γ̃épp̃at̃ ap̃ γ̃aib̃, γ̃ ap̃ γ̃aip̃ceac̃ad̃ ñh̃t̃aip̃  
matã ρp̃i ñaib̃ũib̃ connalbaé̃ cap̃p̃deañh̃al̃ ρp̃i cap̃p̃oib̃h̃, γ̃an maέt̃naθ̃, γ̃an  
m̃oip̃m̃ong̃naθ̃ hi maίτ̃ d̃á h̃aθ̃b̃le d̃a ñd̃m̃g̃énaθ̃, neac̃ ná̃ p̃o ρaοileac̃ad̃ écc̃ an  
ioññap̃p̃ ρiñ aέτ̃ co ρoip̃ceac̃ad̃ laip̃ uioγ̃aib̃ γ̃p̃eip̃i a c̃eneóib̃. Α̃ deap̃h̃p̃aέτ̃aip̃,  
aοδ̃ mac maγ̃ña-γ̃a uí doinnall̃ do oip̃p̃neac̃ad̃ ma ioñaθ̃.

Maip̃e m̃g̃h̃ñ M̃haγ̃ña-γ̃a mic aοδ̃a duib̃ mic aοδ̃a ρuaθ̃ uí doinnall̃ h̃ñ  
Mécc̃ aeñγ̃apa d̃écc̃ an 8. doctoberi.

<sup>k</sup> *Gleann-taisi*.—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glenflesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dunluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: "Maθ̃m̃ m̃óp̃ do c̃aθ̃ap̃r̃

m̃g̃h̃iouñ ταρι̃ la huã neill̃," &c.

<sup>l</sup> *Baile-oghaidh-chaoim*, now Ballecaghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra*.

<sup>m</sup> *The church of Rath*.—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoghly, now corruptly Rye-moghly, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

<sup>n</sup> *That same year*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, 'that



to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisik.

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history.—a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.*

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoin<sup>1</sup> and the church of Rath<sup>m</sup>, in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same year<sup>n</sup>. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are:

“Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Nam-

que deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater.” &c. fol. 84.

Ρόιρ ινγίη νιέζυδιρ ευκοιναέτ .ι. αν κομαρβα βήν Αοθα βυιδε μες Αεδα ουιδ δέεε αν 22. Ιήλ.

Μαζυδιρ Σίαν μαε κοιόκοιναέτ, μες κοιόκοιναέτ, μες βριαν, μες πιλιβ μες τομαρ μεζυδιρ δέεε .ι. 29 September, αρ πλουαζ αν ινπτίρ ιαρ νά ιονηαρβαδ ουα νέιλλ αρ α τίρ. Τιζεαρνα τιμωρεαδ επιδωεαδ τιωδλαιεαδ ειριδε. Νί βα πυραιλ δό πλαιτίρ δά μέδ δά βρυίζβεαδ αρ ιοματ α δαν, γ α δωριαδ, αρ τρομα α δυαρ, γ α δεαζτοιρβεαρτ, γ α βραταρ δορπθνεαδ ινα ιοναδ .ι. εύκοιναέτ.

Ο Ρυαριε αοδ βυιδε μαε βριαν βαιλαιζ δο μαρβαδ ι μπαιλε αν τόόαιρ λά conalléoiβ φο δάιζ γο μαδ λα μαε ινγίη Μαζυρα υι δοιιναλλ (.ι. βριαν μαε βριαν μες εοόαν) τιζεαρναρ να βρειρνε.

Μαζ εαριεαζ μιαβας δέεε .ι. πινγιν, μαε δοιιναλλ, μες πινγιν, μες δοιιναλλ ουιηε νάρ ευρ πυρι ιριν παοζαλ, γ λα να βασί εολαρ αρ α έρυνιμυεαδ νό αρ α εοιεαλλ.

Ο μαθαζάιν .ι. Μαοιλεαέλαινι μοθαριδα μαε μαοιλεαέλαινι μες βρεαριλ δέεε, λέζτόιρ λαυθνε, γ γαιοδιεεε αρ λυζα βά holc δυαιρλιβ ερεανν ινα πέ, εορναμαδ α βριαν, γ α εριεε αρ κομαρραναιβ, υαετνε ιομαεαρι βαν γ βοεε γ αορα ανρρανι αναρραετα, γ δοιιναλλ μαε Σίαν υί ματαζάιν δο γαβαλ α ιοναδ.

Πιαρπυρ βυιτιλερ μαε εμαινι τιζεαρνα επινα ελυαηα μεαλα δέεε νεαδ πυαρ ιμμε γ αιδρεαετ α δυιτεε ζαν εατ ζαν κοκαδ ουιηε νάρ ιεαλβαδ γ νάρ πολαταρ έν πινγυνι δο ευιδ εγλαρι δέ λε εήιτ παρα νο πριονηρα, γ α μαε τερόιδ ινα ιοναδ.

Οιοτ ειρεε αρ να βήρταν ιι τιτίρ εοναλλ αν βιαδαν πι.

<sup>ο</sup> *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

<sup>ρ</sup> *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>α</sup> *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>ι</sup> *Theobald*.—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Limerick, 27th February, 1577, as follows :

“ There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies ; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of them ever did ; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation.”

<sup>ς</sup> *A shower of fish*.—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness<sup>o</sup> of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair<sup>p</sup>, in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala<sup>a</sup>, died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald<sup>r</sup>, [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish<sup>r</sup> in Tirconnell this year.

when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western

coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Σλόιττσεαδ λά हुआ नदोमनाल्ल अओ मास माङ्गुपा लु त्तिर एओँआम पुन  
नङ्गुमिन्डो दो पोरुपाद, ७ दो पोंनाद चेपाँआ लोमडा लार, ७ तामिङ प्लान् द्या ँङ्.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1567.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc céo, Sípcca, aSeaét.

Σλουιττσεαδ λά हुआ नदोमनाल्ल अओ पुन एारपाँ दो पोरुपाद. Ιρεαδ दो  
θεαχαδ तार लोँ पेाँआल ७ो पाणिसे ७ुर अण प्लिअँ सेारपाताँ ७ो पो लोमार-  
ऐँओ ७ को पो लेरुनोपाद लार मा म्बाओँ मा कोम्पोँआलँ, ७ पोार प्लान् द्या ँङ्.

Σλόιττσεαδ लामिओँ लेरुँओनोल्ते लॉ हुआ नेल्ल (Sfan mac cuinn, mic cuinn  
mic enri, mic eocáam) दो डोल लु सेनेल सेओनाल्ल पोण्णु हा नदोमनाल्ल (Αοδ मास  
माङ्गुपा, mic अओडा ओँसे, mic अओडा पुआद) दो लोन्पाद ७ दो ओपेओम ना त्रिपे  
पेडँ दो पोंनाद लार पेाँआ पुआमँ ओँ अण तान नाँ सेओमनासेओण्णु हा दोमनाल्ल  
(माङ्गुपा) पोल्लामुसेाँ नाँ पण्णु म्मोआँआल अ प्लेटा नाँ अ त्रिपे अण अ एमिण्णते,  
७ अ एार्लान्ते, ७ त्रिपा प्पुत्तेओरत् ७ कोम्पुआँताम अ ओँओमने हुओँएम प्पुआ पोले.  
डॉ हाम्ण दो पाला दुआ दोमनाल्ल (अओ) अ बँलत् ७ो नुआथाँ पोँओपाते म्ण अओ  
मास अओडा ओँसे mic अओडा पुआद को ना ओँओम्पुलिओँडँ अङ् अण्णु अण ७ाँपे अल्ला तुआद  
दोन म्भँण्णु द्यामिँ अण्णु डुँलेआँ, ७ लार नाँ ओँओपेआँआँ ओँ ७ो पो डुँल ओँ नेल्ल को ना  
प्लोँआलँ दोन त्रिण्णु पो प्पाओँडँ तेआँआ दो ओँओम्पेआँ म्ण पो ओँओ कोम्पोँओपु ओँ द्या  
आपेआँआलँ ७ बाँ प्पुण्णु अङ्गा नेण्णुओडे अण्णु डुँ पुण्णु, अण्णु अ ओँओ नुँ तान्गाततार पोम  
मेअल्लिआ पओँ अ ओँओण्णु. Α म्बाततार अण्णु लारान्णु ७ नुण्णुओपाँ लओँओ नुँ पो प्पाँआल-  
पुओ नुँ कोण्णु पाओततार लँ अ प्पाँओपे उआँ दोन तओँओ अण्णुल्ल ओपेओण्णुए प्पुण्णुओ  
बाले प्लान् दो प्लोँओलँ असे द्याण्णुओओण्णु मा नुओओम मा नुओण्णुओलँ ७ मा  
नुओओमालँ, नुँ पो अण्णुए द्या प्पुण्णुम को पान्गाततार ७ान्णु अण्णु ७ान्णु अण्णुओम तार  
अण्णु प्पुण्णुए अण्णु बाँ हाँओडे अण्णु अण तान पुण्णु. Αण्णु ना अण्णुओँओ पुण्णु दुआ दोमनाल्ल  
पो ओण्णु अ ओण्णुओम बँसे प्लोँओल्ल ७ म्ण्णुओल्ल, ७ ७ नुओण्णुओँओ पओँ ओँओण्णु, ७ पो ला

<sup>†</sup> *Sliabh gCurbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>u</sup> *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

<sup>w</sup> *O'Donnell*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *mac a óearb íeapra*, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

<sup>x</sup> *Hugh Oge*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates

that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called *Αοδ ουβ*, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

<sup>y</sup> *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aghinunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.*

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach<sup>t</sup>, and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous<sup>u</sup> army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell<sup>w</sup> (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge<sup>x</sup>, the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire<sup>y</sup>, on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing<sup>z</sup>, until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe<sup>a</sup>, a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying<sup>b</sup>, they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

<sup>t</sup> *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

<sup>u</sup> *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to

the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

<sup>b</sup> *Without halting or delaying*.—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

diorma marplóicēh in mac uí doimnall .i. aēd mac aēda do deaðaō ppi  
 toraē an tplóig ar dāig co ttoirpēd a tpoigēachia iomlān laip tair na pēd  
 maigib i tairpapair é go hionad inill ná caoirapair a bioēbaō a tim-  
 ēallaō, nāc a tairmancc. Inia compairacc eip marpluacē uí doimnall 7  
 upēoraē marplóig uí néill do poēair mall mac donnchaō cairbriū mic aōda  
 óicc, mic aōda puaiō, 7 doimnall ulltaē mac an doctuir a ollam uí doimnall  
 lé lūgē, 7 Maighabartaig aēā mbaoi iomcomēō caēaige colaim cille, lá  
 pluag uí neill. Aēt cēna aōbeapad ariale sup ab lá a muirip buēōm do  
 ēēp mall ó doimnall. Do poēair beōp ó cēnēl neocēam Mac mécc matēamna  
 co nōpoinē oile cenno tā iom. O Ro pēip mac uí doimnall (.i. aēd mac  
 aōda) an poplōn baoi ina acchaō, 7 a ēigēapna do poētair ar dainēh, Ro  
 lēpam hē conup tairpāō acc aipriamh ppi pōipōm a muiripe do bpiē pāp.  
 Ní cian tēa bōipriamh in uōmalle moip mēman conup paca dēēēta dia  
 pāimmuirip ina dōcūm bá po lē laipm a poētair ēince. Tānais ann  
 cetup mac puibne na tēuāt, Muirēāō mall mac eocēam óicc mic eocēam,  
 clann mec puibne pānacc, tōirpēalbac ócc 7 aōd buōe, 7 mac puibne  
 bōgāmeac, Maolmuirip mac aōda, mic neill, 7 iap poētair go haon maigē  
 uōib iap bō haōbal a poēpāde ar ní pābaōar cennoēā cēipī cēd nama. Ro  
 acaōin ua doimnall a inmō 7 a etualang ppi na maēib iom, 7 aēbēp ppiū  
 sup bō lainne 7 sup bō mairi laip a ēcc, 7 a oitēāō do maigē, pāpū no  
 pōdāipēōh an do pāpāc cēnēl eocēam do ēāp 7 do tairpapal pāp buōm,  
 pōp a dēpēpne, 7 pōp a cōmpuiliōib aīnail ná po pulang 7 ná po pōdāim a  
 būnāō cēnēl pān pōime, 7 go pōnnapāō an uōmāō 7 an uōmuccin po mairpē  
 pāp don ēup iom .i. a aēēup 7 a iomnapāō co pōipēicneac ar a lōngpōpē. Ro  
 aonēuigēpōt na maēte iom uile ppi haēēpēc an aipōlāēa, 7 aēbeapēpāc sup bō  
 pōp na pōpēamta 7 na pūigle po ēan conāō pāp uōipō oca ua néill co na  
 plōcc uōmnapēcēō. Bā uāna doēōpēc, aīnōmō, ecceilliū an cōmāpē do  
 pōnāō ann iom .i. pācēō an mōp gābaō 7 an mōp gūapāēta po bāōi pōp cionn

<sup>c</sup> *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

<sup>d</sup> *Ulagh*, now Donlevy.

<sup>e</sup> *The Cathach*.—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport,

by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

<sup>f</sup> *To fall and to die*.—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy<sup>e</sup>, in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh<sup>d</sup>, son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach<sup>e</sup> of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die<sup>f</sup> in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational:

is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field,

sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

δοίβ. Αρ α σοί βά νό πο πορταμλνιζ, ζραδ α νεμιζ, γ α ναταρδα ινα εερινδε οδάρ ζραδ α εεοριρ, γ α εεαομμανν. Ρο αρκενάτταρ ιαριμν εο ηαοίν μνιμναε πορ εεηλα ινα μιννεαλλ ερόββεε βοδβα, γ ινα ναονλβρόν ναταρδα πορ αμυρ longpoirre υί νέλλ. Αμιαλ αδ εονναρε ό νελλ ινα δοέομ ζαε νδίρεαε ιατ, πο εήρ α μεανμα εο μίορ ορρα εο νεβιρτ, Αδ μαέτναδ, γ αρ ιονηναδ αδβαλ λήμ αρ ρέ νάρ βυρα δον λνέτ υδ αρ νοιζριαρ γ αρ μβρβτα δφυλανγ, ιμάρ τοέτ δια ναρλεαε γ δια μινδουεαδ πο εέδοιρ διαρ ραγιδ. Δια μβαοί πορρ να ηιομρβνιβ ριν πο δόριεριοτ θαμρναδ εeneel εεοναλλ ζο διοζάρι δάραεταε ηι εεην ρλόιζ υί νέλλ, μρ βό ρειε ορτα λά ηανρδαοιβ ί νέλλ αν νί ριν υαρι βάτταρ αγά νήοδ αμιαλ αρ δέιμε κομπαηζατταρ ό δο μναέταταρ ροιμ εαδ α ρραρρεορiona δοιβ. Βά ρίοδα πορζρanna αν ρέεαδ πορμιατα πορζρμιαμδα δο βήρτ εαε πορ αροιλε διβ διομναδ α πορτ μινηρδαρεαε, δο βήρτατ α ηζάρε εατα ορ αρνδ ζυρ βό λορ δρυραλ τιμε γ τειέιμε πορ ριαλλαε ανβραμν αμαρραετα αν κοιηζάριμυεαδ δο ρόηρατ αγ ροέταν ηι εεην αροιλε δοίβ. Ρο ζαβρατ πορ τυαρζαν γ πορ τρένατέευμα πορ μαέταδ γ πορ μυδνεεαδ αροιλε ρρι ρέ ροδα εο πο ραρκεβαδ ρρι ηι ραοιηζγε γ ευραδ ερεέτ- ηαζτε, γ όιεε αέζαοίτε, γ λαοιε λήδμεαδα αρ να ρραρλφοραδ ραν αρμιαε αρ τερπολλ. Αέτ εήα πο μεαδαδ πορ εeneel νεοζαν τρέ ηήρτ ιοηζona γ ιοι- buατα ζυρ βό ηήεεην δοίβ α λαταρ εατα δρολμυεαδ, γ ραγιδ ζυρ αν εεοναρ πορρ α τυυδάτταρ ζιον ζυρ βό ροδαηγ δοίβ α ροέταν αν ταν ριν αρ πο λιον αν μνυρ ιρην ρρβήρατ ταρρ α τταηζατταρ α τέρρ λαοί, εο νάρ βό ροδνλα ταρρρ ιορ, μννβαδ τινηερναζι να τοζρanna, δεολαχετ γ δνίρε να ορμυηγε βάτταρ ινα νδωνδ αεε ατε α νδίμιαδα, α ναηρραδα, γ α ναηερινδε αγ πορκοηρα πορρα α ηιομηραεείδ. Νήρ βό ηαηρβδαε πο εηηριοτ ζυρ αν μανμνυρ αρ ηι αρνρβδ νεαε διβ ρρια κομμβραέταρ, νά ρρια κοιηρβνιδε ζιον ζυρ βό τέρμνυδ α ζάβαδ νό α ζυαραέτ δοίβ Ροέταν ζυρ αν μνβεαρ οεεεε ονδ δομιαμ βαοί πορ α εειονη. Νήρ βό ραγιδ τήρα ιαρ ρρναέτ, να αηααλ ιαρ ηήεεην αν ιοηηραεείδ ριν, αρ πο βάδεαδ λιον δήρμνε πορ αν ηιομμνυρ λαν νδομιαμ διβ ζέρ βό λαμν λά εάε υαδαιβ (αηδαρλεό) α λεζαδ δια ραγιδ. Ρο

<sup>s</sup> *The love of their proteges*, ζραδ α νεμιζ, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

<sup>h</sup> *Venomous*, αζαρδα, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath*

uses τοπαζαρδα to express "terrific," from τοπαζαρ, a monster.

<sup>i</sup> *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb οβαδ, which is sometimes



but the love of their protegees<sup>g</sup> and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomous<sup>h</sup> phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onset<sup>i</sup>, for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight<sup>k</sup> of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

written *opaó*, means "to shun, or refuse,"  
*obaó caíra*, the refusal of battle.

<sup>k</sup> *Within sight*, *ó do ruacázaraim poim eaó a*

*ppaúppaúona*, i. *peaó a paóáippe*, i. e. distance  
of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of  
saying "within view." In the modern lan-



thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother: Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach<sup>1</sup> O'Donnelly, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne<sup>m</sup> and Muintir-Again<sup>n</sup>. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards<sup>o</sup> along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi<sup>p</sup>, a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais<sup>q</sup>, under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways<sup>r</sup> until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn<sup>s</sup> to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine<sup>t</sup>, in Ulster, where they pitched their

the solitary shelter of each passage."

<sup>1</sup> *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

<sup>t</sup> *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth,

preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunodune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nulltaib. Ro ruibigfó longporc raibib ppaiblionniar leó annpín. Oo éualaid ó neill an epom dáin pín do éóct pó a éuairim in po péc dia ípccair-  
óir ppiu gan dol ar ionchaib na dáime doppiða dioḡaltaige ípín gan éor gan  
éomairce ar dáig a aincíobé 7 a am inne do dioḡail 7 daite pop cenél ccon-  
aill, 7 bá he píaóuccáó puair uaéta iar mbíic áthaid ina pfoéair (iar étuibáó  
dóibpium a neccairair 7 a nanppolaid ppiu) a lópaó ḡo lánatlain 7 a éloró-  
míó gan coicill ḡo pparccairiot maib gan annam.

*"His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: "Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee."

*"The reception.*—The word píaóuccáó is used in these Annals in the sense of "salutation or reception."—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

*\* Bereave him of life,* literally, "so that they left him dead without a soul." Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

"Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O'Donelli" [mortui] "conjugæ" [nunc conciliatâ].

"Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderat, ex ardentibus, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter pocula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosis Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machæris aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc eruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Junio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vitæ spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteris contaminatissimus, belluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aqua vitæ immodice hausta inflatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenus terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O'Donelli uxore et concu-

binis plures. Possessione et bonis Parliamentaria regni Hiberniæ autoritate in fiscum reductis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O-Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O'Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imo pestis, Regine in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs oppoueret, si forte ab officio recederet."—*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart's *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

"But the Lords of Ulster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redresse thereof: O'Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mac Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because" [*recte*, in order that] "no English army might lodge therein, for which sacriledge the Primate accursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them<sup>u</sup>; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception<sup>w</sup> he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life<sup>x</sup>. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupied all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

"While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to preserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke),

let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of Iames Mac Conill" [Mac Donnell], "yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

"Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned" [as a prisoner] "after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncle's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy" [Sorley Boy], "and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conill's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shane O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

ὅα δοιλιξ το cenel εοσέαιν mic neill οιοῖδ αν τι τοπέαρ ανν ριν, αρ βά  
 hé α cconcóδαρ αρ cóicefóδαρ, α luξ laimpatá αρ laoéδάετ, γ α ngríδo gáδ  
 γ gaircead an tua neill ριν ι. Sían conad ópoptáemíε α οιοῖδα το ραιδῖο.

Seét mbliadna Sífceatε cúice céo.

míle bliadann ip ní bpecc,

co báρ τρfánn mic cumm

ó τοιδεέτ epiope hi ccóánn.

of Scotland, it might besecme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave care, upheld his man, advanced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene theire souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers,

Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar<sup>y</sup> in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded<sup>z</sup> in heroism, and their champion<sup>a</sup> in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate<sup>b</sup> his death :

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,  
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,  
To the death of John, grandson of Con,  
From the coming of Christ into a body.

armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shaneries; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569,

by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

<sup>y</sup> *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogggia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

<sup>z</sup> *Lugh Longhanded*.—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogggia*, part iii. c. 13.

<sup>a</sup> *Champion*.—The word *gpeir* is also written *gpeir*, which is explained *gairgeaoibh* by Michael O'Clery: "*gpeir* .i. *gairgeaoibh*, ba *gpeir* *gáid* .i. ba *gairgeaoibh* a *ngáid*, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

<sup>b</sup> *To commemorate*.—"Fópaizmeas .i. cummuigháid."—O'Clery.

Ο νελλ υο γαρμ υο τοιρρθεαλβὰς λυνεὰς μακ νελλ κοναλλαῖς ιαρ μαρ-  
βὰς Σησαν.

Ιαπλα υήμυμῆαν υο γαβὰλ λαρ αν ιμρτιρ ηι κελλ μοθεαλλόκε ἡ α ηρσιέ  
λαρ γο λυννεαέ, αρρθε γο γαλλῆι γο χάτ λυαν ἡ κο χατ εχατ ιαραν ιαρ  
φερλ πατεραικε υο ρόναδ ιν γαβὰλ ριν, ἡ υο εuaυ α βραταρ Σσαν μακ  
Σεμαρ πο ιαμῆαν αρκειοντε ηι κελλν γαλλ οριορρυεαδ αν ιαπλα, ἡ πο γαβὰδ  
έ ρό εέδωρ. Ρο κυρεαδ αραιον γο ραχαδ ιαυ ιαραν.

Μαγ Ριαραρ δέκε .ι. εμανν μακ Σεμαρ μιε εμανν, ρεαρ εμῖς κοιτέκινν,  
ἡ εῖγε ναοιδῶ, ρήι ρογλαμετα ηι τετῆγστοῖς ἡ ι μβεαριανς ειριδε, ἡ α ἡιας  
Σεμυρ υοιρρνεαδ μα ιοναδ.

Σσαν αβύρε, μακ Σσαν, μιε Σσαν να βριααλ, μιε ιιλλεε ρυαδ υο ἡαρβαδ  
λά ἡανδαοιμῶ, ἡ λά μογαδανς μιρκενεαδα υο ἡμυμτιρ ιαπλα ελιννε ριόκαρπο.

Μακ υί βριαν τυαδμῆαν .ι. ταδκε, μακ υοννεχαδ, μιε κονέοδαρ, μιε  
τοιρρθεαλβαιῖ. Μακ ιαπλα υρμυμῆαν .ι. Σεμαρ όκε μακ Σεμαρ, μιε Ριαραρ

\* *Turlough Luineach.*—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

<sup>d</sup> *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock.*—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Connor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Connor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Connor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Connor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

“*Rot. Pat. anno 10<sup>o</sup> Eliz. Dorso.*

“*Eliz. R.*

By the Queene.

“Trustie &c. Whereas Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cummyng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney,

Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dutie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntarily submytted himselfe to our grace, and freelie surrendered to us all his possessions: whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritaunce, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents, which he will shewe youe: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youe, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a faythfull subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to here souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghe's sons, & that you cause the s<sup>d</sup> parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselves or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Connor



After the murder of John, Turlough Luíneach<sup>c</sup>, the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond<sup>d</sup> was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce<sup>e</sup> died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages ; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal<sup>f</sup>, son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough ; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Connor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyle made of any his goods during his absence, in comyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre : Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outhr reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Connor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as

shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be ; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue : And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxv<sup>th</sup> daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

“ To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland.”

<sup>c</sup> *Mac Pierce*.—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

<sup>f</sup> *John-na-bhfiacal*, i. e. John of the teeth.

πυαυθ, ἡ Mac μέγ κατῆαῖ, εὐῖαν mac κορβμαε ὀεε, mic κορβμαε, mic ταυδεε δο ἔεε αν βλιαῶαν ἦ.

Μαῖνυρ mac εμαιν, mic μαῖνυρα mic ῖτιῖς το ἡαρβᾶθ λά mac μυριρ ciappaḡe .i. le tomaρ mac εμαιν mic tomaρ, ἡ ní βαοί fear a aopa dia éinead bá fḡr ḡḡuain ἡ éinead mār.

Όποιέστ αῖτα lucan το ἡέναν λά iurṑir na hepeann .i. Sir henry ῖῖoney.

### ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1568.

Αοιρ. Cριοστ, mīe, cuicc céo, Sḡcca, a hoct.

Conṑair cloinne pioṑair .i. Μαῖργρεεε ιῖḡḡḡ donneṑāo mic conéobair mic τοῖρρῑεalḡaḡ, aon lán beoíl fḡr nepeann, bḡḡ coṑaḡṑe a caṑat, ἡ a coim-ḡaioil déεε.

Mac maṑḡaḡma tiḡearna éopea baipeim ciṑṑearaḡe .i. bṑian ὀεε mac bṑian mic τοῖρρῑεalḡaḡ mic ταυδεε déεε, ἡ ταυδεε mac μυρḡaṑāo mic ταυδεε πυαṑ mic τοῖρρῑεalḡaḡ mic ταυδεε δο ḡaḡail a ionaṑ.

Mac pṑbne paṑat doimnall ḡorim mac doimnall ὀεε το ἡαρβᾶθ hi pṑull lá ṑṑim dia muimṑir pḡḡ .i. muimṑir pṑuṑéim.

Caṑilín ιῖḡḡḡ mḡḡuṑir (cúconnaét) bḡḡ uí baioḡill (τοῖρρῑεalḡāc mac neill mic τοῖρρῑεalḡaḡ) an aom bḡḡ toṑṑḡḡ bá fḡr ṑ nullṑaib déεε an. 5. lanuapí.

Sluacéaṑ la Samur mac μυριρ mic Sḡan mic an iapla (im luḡṑaṑāo το ῖῖonṑāo) ap mac μυριρ ciappaḡe .i. tomaρ mac εμαιν. Bá hé an Samur ῖḡḡ po ba coṑṑāc ap ḡeapalṑaṑaib a monaṑ cloinne Semaρ mic Sḡan báoi hillaṑ hillaṑṑaann le bḡaṑain poimḡ ῖḡḡ. Το ḡionṑaṑāo ἡ το ḡaṑṑeεaṑ, το loṑṑeεaṑ ἡ το loimépeachaṑ an tíṑ ḡo tiṑṑḡṑāc le pḡmur co na ṑlócáib. Ro éeíéṑioṑ upṑóṑ an tíṑe, ἡ pṑeṑat an po pḡṑṑaṑṑe dia muimḡib leó ḡo lic ṑṑāma. Baoi ṑiomatṑ ἡ το líonmaṑe ṑlóiḡ Semaρ ḡo po pṑuṑḡeεaṑ dá long-

<sup>s</sup> *Sir Henry Sidney*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates .i. henri mop na beoṑāc, “i. e. Big Henry of the Beer.”

<sup>b</sup> *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*.—This territory is included in the present barony of Moyferta, or Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of

Clare.

<sup>i</sup> *This James*.—O'Daly states, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond and his brother privately intimated to this James their anxious desire that he would take upon himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe ; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney<sup>s</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.*

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>h</sup>, i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died ; and Teige, the son of Murrongh, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This James<sup>i</sup> was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha<sup>j</sup> as much

they should be detained in captivity.

<sup>j</sup> *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony

of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

πορτ λόνμαπα λάναιδβλε λαίρ αρ γαδ ταοδ δον βαλε. Ro cúip ó concóbar  
 ciarraige, 7 clann építhig co na ccóirigéib, 7 uppamh dhuarphib 7 dhuiracáib  
 an éploíg amaille ppiú don taoδ éoiri don baile. Do chuaid pín gup an luét  
 bá mñmairc laip do bñé ma pócaip don taoδ tiar don baile, 7 baóí mac  
 muirip co na muirip hi tññeta nóip ítoppa. Ro baóí beór po bpué aeóip  
 tñ, 7 tiopmac adbal aínail po ba dñ ip m amirip pin gup bó héigñ dñ  
 ndaóinib, 7 dñ nairnñir mñpáile na habann dól lé tpuime an tapra 7 lá  
 pobapra a po iotan. Ar é bá conrapal do mac muirip an tan pin emann  
 mac an gñolla dñib, mic concóbar, mic donncharó mic domnaill na maðmann  
 mec puibne, 7 ní éapla ma pócaip aét bñcc buidñ gallócclac dñ luét lñamha  
 co nár bó puall go mbaoí ma pappiáð gñmnoéa aon éaoccat pñr namá ar  
 ccacññ amiripe a nairpaine. Ar a aoi nír bó mað leó mñteaét ó mac  
 muirip iar mbññe don poirñccñ pin papp, do baóí beór ipm mbale pin Sñam  
 na Seoltað mac domnaill uí mñille luét luinge paide do éairuib coblaig  
 Mheic muirip tamc do taðall euapra ma cññ gñ cop gñ cññac, 7 nír bó  
 mairi a pñgáil don éip pin. Do éuað mac muirip dñ comairhuccað pñp  
 na mairib pin dia pñp epéð do gñnað. Pñpcaiprae dñ, 7 aepceiprae pñp  
 daéññcc aóñpñp gup bó tamairi dia mbár a mbñca aínail po batapra, 7 noéa  
 cabap do gñbam do deóm an loét a táid map nacchad pññe i nompuide  
 pñpñ, 7 ó nác mñmairc laipra gñallad do mac muirip mic an iapla apñ ar  
 dénta dñnt do pññ 7 do pobaprae don cop i nuét an toice 7 an conáig ipm ló  
 po amú, 7 gñb éugate map éuað dñpññ go hoidee ma mbia po bonnaib do  
 biððbað, 7 ionnpagññ clann építhig uair ip ppiú ar mó ar pññcc 7 ar pñola.  
 Iap ccuññd ar an ccomairle pin dñib do pññpae epñge aélamh aóin pñp, 7  
 tucc mac muirip mñeall 7 opñuccað caéa ar an moçall do épuñnpuaig  
 éairpñññail tapla ma pappiáð, 7 tuccaðh topaé lé hiombuaiað do clomn  
 tpuibne. Ní baóí mñne nó apñpñacññ (an dñp leó) pob pññp lé clomn

<sup>k</sup> *Cattle*.—"hmlc, n. aipnéip."—*O'Clery*.

<sup>l</sup> *James*.—O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, does not describe the particular acts of this James while he was leader of the Geraldines; but he remarks, in general terms, that during the five years that he held this office, and carried on the war by permission of the Pope, he won many a glorious victory, and car-

ried innumerable trophies; and that Queen Elizabeth, dreading his growing power, sent him an embassy to bring about a peace.

<sup>m</sup> *John-na-Seoltadh*, i. e. *Joannes velorum*, John of the sails. He was so called from the number of sails which he had manufactured, and perhaps from his skill in sailing. The O'Malleys are celebrated by the Irish poets, as the most ex-

of their cattle<sup>k</sup> as they were able. James<sup>l</sup> had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Connor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallow-glasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadh<sup>n</sup>, son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune<sup>m</sup> this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

pert mariners in all Ireland.

<sup>m</sup> *To fate and fortune.*—The word *ceice* certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year

1559, note <sup>p</sup>, where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Cp ann pm do ceiliġ an ceice 7 do cfoaiġ an cinnmian a ceup ap aon maġin,



the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue them<sup>a</sup> on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength<sup>o</sup> of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Connor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury<sup>p</sup> at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin<sup>q</sup>; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhiomn<sup>r</sup>. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Connor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-

fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

<sup>r</sup> *Lec-Beibhiomn*, now Liekebevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Trillickconor, and county of Kerry.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1569

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuncc ceo, Sίρρεca, αναοί.

Ερποcc cille δά lua .i. τοιρρδεαλβαc mac macζγαιнна mic τοιρρδεαλβαζ uί bριam δέcc.

Ο Sfchnapaicch .i. an ziolla dub mac διαριματτα, mic uilliam, mic Sfan buide tulac τοιρλνγα do gallanb γ do ζαιοιδελαib doneoc τίccfδ δια ραιγιδ δίβ, ρφι ζan bñt eólae hi laudin nó hi mbérla poba mó cion γ cáil hi ρφιαδ-  
nairi gall an ρφι í rin, γ α écc. Α mac Sfan do ζabáil α ionaioh.

Sláme mζñ Mupchaio mic τοιρρδεαλβαζ, mic ταιδcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαζ uί bριam δέcc.

Móp pécae mζñ bριam, mic ταιδcc, mic τοιρρδεαλβαζ, mic bριam caτα an aonaiz uί bριam bñ uί ρeaenapaicc .i. διαρμαio mac uilliam mic Sfan buide bñ deapρcaizte ap deilb γ ap deaplaaccaδ ipide do écc.

Semur mac muirip mic an iarla do bñt na ðinne cocctaé conζairfc an bñadain ρi go po éfngailpoc ζoill γ ζαιοiðil na muñian ó beapba co capn uί nñto ðaon pann γ ðaon nðainmζñ ρup i naζaið coñcaple an píz. Iarla upñumian do bñt i Saxoib .i. tomap mac Semar mic Piarar mic Semar, mic emann, γ α ðiar deaplibaetaρ .i. emann an éalað γ éðuapo do ðol in én pann lé Semur mac muirip, do éottaρ an ðiar mac rin an iarla lá peile muire móρ pa aonac mup i copp, γ bá ðípuñ ðoapρnéip ap ζlacpαt deachanb, γ ζpouizib, ðóp, γ ðairccfct, γ deapρaðaib allmapða ap an aonac rin. An tapla ðna do tcaet in epinn an bñadain ceðna γ pioducciað dia bpaitepñb ρup an Sτάτα.

<sup>s</sup> *Bishop of Killaloe*.—Harris states, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, that this Tur-lough, or, as he calls him, Terence, obtained the bishopric of Killaloe in the reign of Queen Mary, and governed it until the end of the year 1566; but adds, that he had not been able to discover how long after. This entry settles this point.

<sup>t</sup> *Gilla-Dub*, i. e. *juvenis niger*. His real name was Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roger, and usually called Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy. He was the son of

Sir Dermot, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. in 1533.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 376.

<sup>u</sup> *More Phcagh*, i. e. More, or Martha, the gaudy, or showy.

<sup>v</sup> *Son of the Earl*, i. e. of the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>w</sup> *Was a worlike*, &c.—An English writer would say, “broke out into open rebellion this year.” O'Daly says that when this James was elevated to the place vacated by the imprisonment of the Earl, he sent a herald to Pope Gre-



## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1569.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-nine*

The Bishop of Killaloe<sup>s</sup>, i. e. Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

O'Shaughnessy (Gilla-Duv'), the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy, the alighting hill to all the English and Irish who came to him; a man who, though not skilled in Latin or English, was held in much respect and esteem by the English, died. His son, John, took his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Murrough, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, died.

More Phecagh<sup>u</sup>, daughter of Brian, the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh O'Brien, and wife of O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot, the son of William, son of John Boy, a woman distinguished for her beauty and munificence, died.

James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl<sup>v</sup>, was a warlike<sup>w</sup> man of many troops this year; and the English and Irish of Munster, from the Barrow to Carn-Ui-Neid<sup>x</sup>, entered into a unanimous and firm confederacy with him against the Queen's Parliament. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce, son of James, son of Edmond, being [at this time] in England, his two brothers, Edmond of Caladh and Edward, had confederated with James, the son of Maurice. These two sons of the Earl went to the fair of Inis-corr<sup>y</sup> on Great Lady-Day; and it would be difficult to enumerate or describe all the steeds, horses, gold, silver, and foreign wares, they seized upon at that fair. The Earl returned to Ireland the same year, and his brothers were reconciled to the State<sup>z</sup>.

gory XIII. to pray his blessing on the success of the war, and that his Holiness animated this chieftain to the glorious work.—c. xvii.

<sup>x</sup> *Carn-Ui-Neid*, i. e. the carn of the grandson of Neid, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. This carn was near Mizen-head, in the south-west of the county of Cork.—See this place again referred to at the year 1580, where it is described as in the south-west of the province

of Clann-Deirgthine.

<sup>y</sup> *Inis-corr*.—Cox makes this Iniscortly (now Enniscortly), on the River Slaney, in the county of Wexford, *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1568, which is probably correct; and if so, the Four Masters should have written this name *inip cópēasó*, as they have it at the year 1460.—See note <sup>z</sup>, under that year, p. 1009, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Reconciled to the State*.—Cox says that they

Sluaiceasá mór lá iurair na hÉireann sír hanrigh Síonh hi pfoigimair na bliadhna ro do dol ar muinnearáib a noisá na rioða 7 an daingniúgte do rón-rac, 7 arís do gabá tpe laigibí riardear, 7 ní ro aipir go rannice go huið maccaille ra muimian, 7 ro riúigibí longporc roérad pluaighlóda lair hi ttimiceall baile na martra, 7 baí fíctman lé hacchaó an baile, 7 báttar muimniú ag bagair gac laoi don tpeacéimian rin iomairceacc do tabairt don iurair co na pluaig, 7 ní ro éomallriort in ní rin. Ro gabá an baile ra deóid lár an iurair, 7 ro raccabí barua a huét na banríogha inn. Do éuaí ar rin tpe duthaig an bairraig, 7 tpe glinn maígar do dol go corcaig. Báttar eirge amac muinneará ann rin ar a éiom in oipéill iommbuailte prip. Ar a aoí do léiceas an éonair don iurair. Baí an iurair lé hacchaó hi corcaig, 7 a rannra coccabí ag deiluccá lé Sémar an aipé rin acc teacé ar ppoitec 7 ar papóin. Tanais an iurair ar rin go lunneará, 7 ro bpiú blaó do baileib na muimian lair eir corcaig 7 lunneará. Ro gabá cluan dubáin 7 baile í bléá n hi tpeadmuimian don corc rin lair an iurair, 7 do éoid iaraib go galluib. Baí p.óe ppi hís ip in mbaile rin ag éimpuccá uálccar 7 élonne hullham, 7 iapéar éonnaé, 7 iap paccabáil na galline uó ro gabá lair uín mór mec peopar, 7 Roécoman, Ro páccabí ppeirdeir i mbaile aia luam op éim éoicé éonnaé uile ó robaóir go lunneará agá ppollaimuccá 7 agá ppiéimpuccá. Bá heirde ced ppeirdeir na típe rin puim, Sír éduaró pítan a ann. Ro pui an iurair tar a aip hi ppe

were pardoned for the sake of the Earl, and perhaps by special orders from the Queen, who by the mother was related to this noble family, and used to boast of the untainted loyalty of the house of Ormond.—See also Camden's *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*, A. D. 1569, edition of 1639, p. 173.

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Maccaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

<sup>b</sup> *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

<sup>c</sup> *This threat*, literally, “this thing.”

<sup>d</sup> *Barry's country*, now the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.

<sup>e</sup> *Gleann-Maghair*, now Glanmire, a beau-

tiful glen with a small village, about four miles to the north of the city of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 167.

<sup>f</sup> *Cluain-Dubhain*, i. e. Duane's lawn, meadow, or bog island, now Cloonoan, a castle in ruins, near Roekvale, the residence of James Darcy, Esq., in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

<sup>g</sup> *Baile-Ui-Bheachain*, i. e. the town of O'Beaghan. This name is now anglicised Ballyvaughan, and applied to a small village in the parish of Drumreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. The castle of this place stood on the brink of the bay close to the village, but

A great hosting was made by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, in the autumn of this year, to proceed against the Munstermen, after the peace and league which they had made; and the route he took was south-west, through Leinster; and he did not halt until he arrived in Ui-Mac Caille<sup>a</sup>, in Munster, and there he pitched a commodious camp of vigorous hosts around Baile-na-martra<sup>b</sup>, and he remained for a week besieging the town, the Munstermen threatening every day of that week to give battle to the Lord Justice and his army, but they did not put this threat<sup>c</sup> into execution. The town was finally taken by the Lord Justice, and he left warders in it to guard it for the Queen. He passed from thence through Barry's country<sup>d</sup>, and through Gleann-Maghair<sup>e</sup>, to proceed to Cork. Here there was a rising out of Munstermen in readiness to give him battle; but the pass was nevertheless ceded to the Lord Justice. The Lord Justice abode some time in Cork, during which time his military confederates were separating from James, and coming in under protection and pardon. From thence the Lord Justice went on to Limerick, and he demolished some of the towns of Munster between Cork and Limerick. On this expedition Cluain-Dubhain<sup>f</sup> and Baile-Ui-Bheachain<sup>g</sup> in Thomond, were taken by the Lord Justice, and he afterwards proceeded to Galway. In that town he remained some time, reducing the Dal-Cais, the Clann-William, and [the inhabitants of] West Connaught, to subjection. On his departure from Galway he took Dunmore-Mic-Feorais<sup>h</sup> and Roscommon, (and) he left a president in Athlone to govern and reduce to obedience all the province of Connaught from Drobhaois to Limerick<sup>i</sup>. This was the first president ever [appointed] in that country: his name was Sir Edward Phitun<sup>k</sup>. The Lord Justice returned at the close of that autumn into Fine-Ghall<sup>l</sup> and

only a few scattered fragments of the walls are now to be seen.

<sup>b</sup> *Dunmore-Mic-Feorais*, i. e. Mac Feorais's or Bermingham's great fort, now Dunmore, a small town in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>i</sup> *From Drobhaois to Limerick*, i. e. from the River Drowes, which forms the boundary between the barony of Carbury, in the county of

Sligo and the county of Leitrim, to the city of Limerick. The county of Clare was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

<sup>k</sup> *Sir Edward Phitun*.—Leland calls him Sir Edward Fitton.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

<sup>l</sup> *Fine-Ghall*.—This is the Irish name for what English and Anglo-Irish writers call the "English Pale." On the fifth of the Calends of March this year the Pope excommunicated Queen Eli-



to Dublin, after victory and triumph; and no deputy of the King of Ireland had ever before made a more successful expedition, with a like number of forces, than that journey performed by him.

“Item. Our Pleasure is, in Consideration that all manner of obedyence is by the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, for hym & his, offred to us, that is due for a good and faythfull subjecte, that ther be added in the said Letters Patents a speciall Proviso & Condition, that the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, & his said Heires males of his body, their issues, offspringe, Posteritie, Sequele, Servants, Tenants, & Folowers, shall, to the uttermost of their Powers, contynue for ever true & faythfull & loyall subjectes to us, our Heires, and Successours, as outhur our Subjectes of that Realme are bound by their Allegyance to doe, and in lyke manner shall accepte, obey, and effectually accomplyshe & fulfyll the Lawes, Statutes, Writtes, Processes, & ordinances of us, our Heires & Successours. And yf yone, our said Deputie and Counsaill there, thinke necessarie to deale with the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Araa, more particularlie, wee are pleased that youe shall & may adde to the said Letters Patentes, so to hym to be made, souche further Articles & Covenants, on his parte, to be observed by hym, his said Heires, Sequele, & Folowers for theirr better Instruction howe to behave theym-selves towards us, our Heires, & Successors, & to all outhur our loving Subjectes, & to free & exempt from the Exactions, Servitude, & oppression of all outhur, contrary to our Lawes, demanding eny thinge of hym or theym, yeoven under our Signett at our Pallais of Westminster the last day of February 1567 and in the tenth yere of our Reigne.”

“To our trustie & welbeloved our Deputie & Chauncellor of our Realme of Ireland, for the tyme being, or to the Justices of our said Realme.”

“Order of Council for M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra.

“By the Ld. Deputie and Counsaill.

“H. Sydney.

“Wheare Tirelagh M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra, Chief of his nation, in the Contrie of Arra, and Lord of the said Countrie, have made his humble submyssion unto the Quene’s moost excellent Majestie, requiring her Highnes to accepte of hym the surrender of his Name of M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra, & of the said Contrie of Arra, and all outhur his Castells, Lands, Tenements, & Heredit<sup>s</sup>. with all & singular their Appurtenances; and further that it might please her Majestie to graunt the same to him & the Heires males of his body lawfully begotten & to be begotten, to hold of her Highnes: Whearunto she moost graciouslie have condescended, as more amply by her Majestie’s said Letters, dated the last daie of February, 1567, in the tenth yere of her Raigne, & signed with her Majestie’s most gracious Hande, enrolled in the Rolles of her Majestie’s Court of Chauncery, doth appere. Forasmuch as souch Circumstances & Ceremonies as necessarilie doth appertaine to be executed for the Perfection of the Premises cannot, for many occasions, be presentlie accomplyshed in due forme as becometh. We, the Lord Deputy & Counsaill, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, consideringe neverthesse the gracious and princelie meaninge of her most excellent Majestie towards the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra, expressed in the said Letters, which for our parts we will see inviolably observed to the said M<sup>c</sup> I Brene Arra & his said Heires males of his body. Therefore we will and require all her Majestie’s officers, Mynisters and other her faithfull subjects, to permitt and suffir the said

## ΑΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1570.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, mile, cuicc ceo, Sécemoḡat.

Mac ruibne pánaτ .i. τοιρρδεαλβαé ócc, mac τοιρρδεαλβαιḡ, mic maol-muirpe, γ α βραταρ αοθ buíde ruad, γ Mac ruibne na ττυαé, Murchaó mall mac eocéan óicc do maρβaó i noúu na long hi ppuill hi ppuáonairi í ueill (τοιρρδεαλβαé luineaé) lá cloinn noomnaill ḡallócclaé γ pob oibém aóbal úfineaé γ úfignaiu, do épreóir, γ do éairpτιḡé do éopnaíu, γ do éótyccáó τυαρceipτ epeann τυιτιm an τπίρ ípín, γ pob ecτ móρ pér uib pín ḡér úó maé an diaρ naile .i. Murchaó mall enú ór epóbaing, ḡripbeó ḡan báóaó, epp ḡaircció ḡaoidel, pinn iomaρbaḡa pεap nulaó i nacchaó pεap nepeann, uairne bripτe beρne baosail, poóailτeaé péo γ paop maóíneaó píl ruibne an muirchaó pín. Α βραταρ eocéan ócc do ḡaóal α ionaó, γ α βραταρ doimnaill úóρponeaó i monaóh Mheic ruibne pánaτ.

Eicneacéan mac aóda buíde uí doimnaill do maρβaó hi ppuill aḡ τιονnτúó ó puaḡ uí doimnaill lá pφúopéa mac uí ḡallcúbaρ eó na muir γ lá úpung ele do pφioéτ doimchaó uí ḡallcúbaρ.

Mac conmapa, Sfan, mac píoða, mic meiccon, mic Síóða, mic ταιúcc mic loclann τiḡeapna an τaóibe τóip do cloinn éoiléín do écc duine maóaé móρ-

Tirrelagh M<sup>c</sup>. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally done & executed by Letters Patentes under the great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to hym past by Letters Patentes with all conveyent spede. Hereof we eftsones will & commaunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie of November 1569.

Robert Weston, Canc.	P. Carewe.
T. Armachan.	H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin.	Frances Agard.
John Chaloner."	

[Rot. Pat. de Anno 12<sup>o</sup> Eliz. d.]

<sup>m</sup> *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now Dunnaalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and about five miles to the south of Londonderry.

<sup>n</sup> *Without extinction*.—The Four Masters should have written: "A champion who was a glowing furnace in military ardour, till he was extinguished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion."

<sup>o</sup> *Champion*.—"Eapp no epp .i. ḡairḡeaóh-ac."—*O'Clery*.

<sup>p</sup> *The star of conflict*.—The Irish word *pinn* signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon. Either meaning could be figuratively applied to a distinguished warrior.

<sup>q</sup> *Pass of danger*, literally, "the pillar of breaking the gap of danger." The word *tu-*

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.*

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Milmurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long<sup>m</sup> in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinction<sup>n</sup>, the champion of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict<sup>p</sup> of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger<sup>q</sup>, the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman<sup>r</sup>, Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egneghan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida<sup>s</sup>, son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen<sup>t</sup>, died. He

cupgne would be better here than ucagne. The beapna buogul, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*, vol. i. c. 15.

<sup>r</sup> *His kinsman*.—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

<sup>s</sup> *Sida*.—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

<sup>t</sup> *Clann-Coilen*.—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilroony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokennedy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Killinaghty, and Insheltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradys, who were

δαλας leanthan ban, 7 inſin ar iuaire, 7 ar iuibneadh, 7 doinnall maſad mac conmhada, mic donnchaio do gabail a ionaid.

Ρόγρα éurte hi mainprip inri hi tyaomunian do éop lá pperidenp éoicció connaét go ríol mbrian, 7 go huáctar connaét, taócc mac mupchaio uí brian aré bá rippiam ip in típ an tan rin, 7 rob epide céo rippiam tyaomunian. Do rónaó lairide uphnam bíó, 7 biotaille pó éomair an pperidenp hi mainprip inri. Ticc iaramh an pperidenp don baile a ttimcéll na péle briúde do ponnapá. Bá hann baó iapla tyaomunian concobair mac donchaio mic concobair uí brian ip in clár in tan rin. Ro éur an pperidenp ipin trís lá garin fair, 7 do loðar upong do gárho an pperidenp do maíuib a munprip 7 a maipíluaiſ do éócuireao an iapla. Bá in aon uair do ló do éóðar píde go dorup an baile 7 doinnall mac concobair uí brian acc toét éuice mar an ecéona. Bá hí comairle po cinneao lap an iapla, doinnall 7 a paibe ó plaípaó na comlaó arteaó do gabáil, 7 upong dá paibe amuiſ oib do maíuib. Ro iméiſ an éuro ele oib do éopaó píta 7 muonluair a neao hi ecfin an pperidenp go himp. Ro iméiſ an pperidenp ar ná maiaó, 7 clann mupchaio mic toirpdealbaiſ .i. taócc 7 donnchaio dá éreópuccao ar in típ, 7 acc dénamh eolair do tre capcraib cuinſaib, 7 tré droibélaib diahra doieolair. Baó an tlapla agá ttopaiſéet, 7 ag tabairt amair poipra go pangatcap goip inri guaire in aóhaiſ rin. Iap poétain na pccél rin gur an iurprip po gab pícc 7 lonnur é, 7 aifó po éinn pínn, 7 an éomairle a poréongria ar iapla upinuman, Tomar mac Semar mic Piarair puao a huét na banpíogha toét do éinupuccao iapla tyaomunian ip in ngnomh anuabpreat do rinne uair bá gar a nſaol 7 a mbraíairpí dia poile. Tainic iapla upmunian co na plóſ hi tyaomunian pó céóip, do piaét an tlapla concobair in áit iomacallina prip, 7 do gcall go noionſaó a éoil piumh 7 éoil na com-

seated at Tomgraney, Scarriſ, and Moynoe, were tributary to this chief of the Mac Namaras.

<sup>u</sup> *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

<sup>w</sup> *Donnell, the son of Conor*.—He was the Earl's uncle, i. e. his father's brother.

<sup>x</sup> *The rest of them*.—The style here is remarkably imperfect, as appears from the words enclosed in brackets.

<sup>y</sup> *Narrow passes*.—The word capcraib, which makes capcraib in the dative or ablative case plural, is still understood in the county of Clare as denoting a steep, narrow pass.—See Carcainna-gcleireach at the years 1599 and 1600.

<sup>z</sup> *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the field of the island or holm of Guaire, now the town of Gort, in the south-west of the county of Galway. Some will have it that this place took its



was a noble and majestic man, the favourite of women and damsels, on account of his mirthfulness and pleasantry. And Donnell Reagh, the son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, took his place.

A proclamation for holding a court in the monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, to the O'Briens and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught<sup>u</sup>. Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff in the territory (and he was the first sheriff of Thomond), placed a quantity of food and liquors in the monastery of Ennis for the use of the President. The President arrived in the town about the festival of St. Bridget. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) was at this time at Clare, [and] the President on the third day dispatched a party of his guards, [consisting] of the chiefs of his people and his cavalry, to summon the Earl. It was at the same hour of the day that these and Donnell, the son of Conor<sup>w</sup> O'Brien, who was also coming to the Earl, arrived at the gate of the town. The Earl came to the resolution of making prisoners of Donnell and all those who were within the chain of the gate, and killing some of those who were outside. [This he did]. The rest of them<sup>x</sup> [perceiving his intention] escaped, by swiftness of foot and the fleetness of their horses, to the President, to Ennis. On the following day the President departed, and the sons of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], i. e. Teige and Donough, conducted him out of the country, and guided him through the narrow passes<sup>y</sup> and the wild and intricate ways. The Earl followed in pursuit of them, and continued skirmishing with them until they arrived at Gort-innsi-Guaire<sup>z</sup> on that night. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he was filled with wrath and indignation; and he and the Council agreed to order the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe), in the Queen's name, to go to chastise the Earl of Thomond for that very arrogant deed which he had committed, for there was a close relationship and friendship between them. The Earl of Ormond [accordingly] immediately proceeded into Thomond with his forces; [and] the Earl, Conor [O'Brien], came to a conference with him, and promised that he would do his bidding

name from a Guaire O'Shaughnessy, but the general opinion is, that it was called after the celebrated Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught,

who flourished in the seventh century.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 35, 61, 376.

αίρλε. Οο παο α βαιτε φορ λάιν ιαπλα υρινιμάν .i. cluain paípaða an clár mór, γ βυρκατε, γ πο λέιςσεαδ δοίμναλλ ό βριαιν, γ ματε βραιξοδó τυαδμου-  
 νίαν βάτταρ hlláin ag an iapla amac, γ βραιξοε an ppepídeir mapí ccedna.  
 Ρο ξαβ ιαραν αιτρεαδύρ, γ αετυρρι an τιαπλα pá na bailtib, γ pá na βραιξ-  
 οιβ δο έαδαρτ παδα, uair ní paíbe dá longpoptaib aice acé maξ ó mbrac-  
 cáin anáin, γ πο páccuib βαρδαδα buantairiri ann, γ apí comáirle do rinne  
 gan dol pó dlíξfó ná pó ξpápaib comáirle na hepeann coíðce, γ pucc do  
 poξann ξup bó pñpí laip bíc ap paomídeal γ ap φοξpα, γ cúl do éur pé α  
 dútíαιξ γ pí α δξγατάρδα máp dol dia paíξið. βαοί ιαραν lé hacíαιð go  
 hincííτε hi celoinn Mhuirip, γ do éuað ar rin α τιμíceall na pele Éoin don  
 ppaime, γ bá pí hñó ann rin, γ ticc ιαραν go Saxoibh, γ puair ξpapa, παρδύν,  
 γ onóip ó βαμιοξαν τραχαν, γ do παδ hιτρεαδα laip διομηραξið comáirle  
 na hÉpeann dia aítne uoð an τιαπλα διοpυccáð γ τανucc ι ηξhíμpeαð na  
 bliaðna céðna tapí α ar go hépinn.

Αν ppepídeir céðna, γ ιαπλα clonne ppoairð .i. Riocairt mac uillice na  
 cclinn mic ppoairð mic uillice énuic túaξ do íuide lé hacíαιð Spuéra hi  
 paípað na bliaðna po. βάτταρ φορ an pluaiξeαð rin hi ppoáir an ppepídeir  
 φοpíεla τοίρεα, γ επένimíleað láτgaile γ ξairccíð uαέταip éomnacé ό μαξ  
 aoi go heéτge, γ ο ξaillín go hacíuain. βάτταρ πόρ hi ppoρlongpopt an  
 ppepídeir opoηξ mór do caipimib co na paíξoiuipib amaille pñú, γ uá éóp-  
 uccáð nó α επí do ξiománcoib ξaoídealcuib. βαοί ann βeóp an calbaé mac  
 τοippóealbáíξ, mic éoin éappaiξ, mic mec uoímnail co na diaρ mac, γ co na

<sup>a</sup> *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

<sup>b</sup> *Magh O-mBracáin*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kiltarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

<sup>c</sup> *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

<sup>d</sup> *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

<sup>e</sup> *Clannaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of

the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

<sup>f</sup> *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

<sup>g</sup> *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

<sup>h</sup> *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

<sup>i</sup> *Echtge*, now Shíabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor<sup>a</sup>, and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain<sup>b</sup>; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the merey of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer<sup>c</sup> and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them<sup>d</sup>. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clannaurice<sup>e</sup>, from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair<sup>f</sup> in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught<sup>g</sup>, from Magh-Aoi<sup>h</sup> to Eclitge<sup>i</sup>, and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell<sup>j</sup>, and his two sons, with their forces; also

on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

<sup>j</sup> *Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.*—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation.

The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Donnall Cairgean, *phlocc Tuirdealbairg óig*, i.e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

roépaíde, 7 úrínm do phloéct domhnall, mic éóin, mic eocáan na laetaíge, mic  
ruibhne .i. aod mac eocáan mic domhnall oice, 7 domhnall mac murchaíó mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnall, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firlisse state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captain of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions,

stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's countrie," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever. —(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is enrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell,

a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe<sup>h</sup> Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge ;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises ;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra*. Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Re-

bells."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the galloglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 138-140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorrnan, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd.

Ruaidrí móir go coóirgíuibh glan toísta gallocláic amaille friu, 7 córuíad galloglaic ele do cloinn noubgaill, ordoanár 7 eirge amac on ngaillín. Basí ann beor garrao do marcepluaigh mírda tri céo a líon pén go líneachuibh, 7 go núbhaibh plát.

Oo énalao mac mliam búrc sfan mac oilneair, mic sfan, an toicéitail plóig lán móir rin do bñe acc an ppeirvent 7 ag an iapla a taimicell rruépa bá epao epoidé, 7 bá mñccaó mñman lair an ní rin, 7 po éionoil éuice pó céoóir búrcuigh ioctaraíca, 7 phioct maóir a búrc, clann ndoimnaill galloclach 7 Murchad na ttauagh mac tanöcc mic murchad, mic ruaidrí uí plaitéibhruagh. Tangatatar riöe öna gur an líon ar lia po féorac öpaöbaill leó dalbanóuibh, 7 deirfñmóuibh damraibh 7 döccelaíuibh, 7 ní po hanad leó go ruacátatatar ar enoc basí a pfoccar do longróiric an ppeirvent 7 an iapla, 7 batatar accá éomairluccáó ftoppa buóem éionnuir do beiraoíir öluíge nó dianpccaoileao ar na döfpluacáuibh döcoirpce batatar ag fopráan foppra ima tairi 7 imá ndúthair. Ro éinöeao leó cétur toirgíuibh do dénañ dá marcepluaigh, 7 do éoóiric iapain i minneall 7 i noiruccáó, 7 po éingeallrat dia poile gan pccaoileao no pccainöreao ar an minell rin dia maó foppra nó rñmpa ba raen. Ro heppuaghrao leo beór dia marbtea mac nó bpaatar neic döb ar a beluibh gan anmñm öcca acé döc tairiir pó céoóir amail ba nañna anairéñ, 7 po éinccpíot fón töicim rin do raighö na plóig naile. Öála an ppeirvent 7 an iapla po rinöigpíot a noirömair, a raighömuir, 7 a luét halabao, 7 a luét éinöeao plata dia cooir ar na bñmaöuibh béléuñghuibh in po ba döig leó an luét ele dia raighö, 7 po éuipíot lá a ttauibh riöe clann tpuibne, clann ndoimnaill, clann noubgaill, 7 coirgíte an tplóig aréina. Öo éödar fñn 7 an mñr gárrao marceplóig tairla ma pparrao hi lfeuprain na tpuöa öon

John O'Hanlon Mac Donnell; 3rd, Alexander James O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, an officer of the fifth (Lichtenstein) Chevaux Legers, in the Imperial Service, and several other children. The Rev. J. Mac Daniel, of the Queen's County, is thought to be descended from the house of Rahine; but the Editor is not aware whether there is any proof of this further than his having been born in the neighbourhood of Rahine. There are various persons of the name Mac Don-

nell, or Mae Daniel, in the Queen's County, and other parts of Leinster, many of whom are, no doubt, of the race of Turlough Oge; but the Editor has not been able to discover any others who have not fallen into obscurity, and the Wicklow family above mentioned appear to be the chief representatives of that warlike race.

ii *Owen-na-Lathaighe*, i. e. Owen. or Eugene, of the slough or quagmire.

\* *Clann-Dowell*, called by the Scotch Clann-

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell<sup>k</sup>; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart<sup>l</sup> and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes<sup>m</sup> and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choice and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemy<sup>n</sup> or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers<sup>o</sup>. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers<sup>p</sup> [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

Dugald.

<sup>l</sup> *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

<sup>m</sup> *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

<sup>n</sup> *Route the enemy*, literally, "whether the

routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

<sup>o</sup> *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

<sup>p</sup> *Soldiers*, or sagittarii, archers.

taoibh ele. Ro ba d'áil lé uocair, 7 uob aghaidh ar éituaing·uoccbaidh iarrair 7 ióctair éonnaicé cop uócum na conaire congháirige rin. Aia aoi po arceaparac pop a naghaidh, 7 ní b'ó cian do éodar an tan fuarattar a ttaoibh do éollaí, 7 a ceirp do éréctnuccáí lair an céu fpar do léicceat róta a gonnaduibh grian aóibléaca 7 a boóaduibh blaí nígne, ní rghnm nó peccat, ní meirín nó miodlaíur po gabrat fomh piar na éréctuibhriacéibh rin acé uol gan éoicill pop a ceirpacchaidh go po péirac rípuilang a paíntac éruar a celoídh, 7 trioma a tpuagh ar éloigmb, 7 ar énnmullaigib a ccelean comlamu. Ní b'ó fada po fuilngis na fómanna rin lair an fporum tarla pop a ccaom an tan po b'púctbhir dianníadom dáraéacá uib pop ceulaibh go po b'ín an trénbuidh tannicé dia raiğid iomlaoid ionaid 7 malairt áite díob. Ro gabrat ríde iaraíh ag díóclatíruccáí na bpuinge tarla rímpo ag líníam an luatímadma ag tñidá na toraigeadá, ag bpuat 7 ag bunge i nódghaidh na n'pungbuidh ar fídh dá míle an fporlongpope. Ro pleacáí, 7 po rpaígléac rócaíde díob leó an airídh rin. Iar ndol do inuirtir meic uilham búre tar an mapepluag baí dia l'íttad, tuccrat na uíormanna mapepluag amur pop deiréad na nóccad piar a mbaoí an boirbbpíreac co po dítaigir d'réca dia n'pungbuidh leó, 7 po muđaiğpe ní ba mó munbáí d'ínté 7 uauighe a n'innill 7 a n'opuagíte tuccrat popra a t'p' an laoi. Do deacáatar iaraíh pop ceulaibh iar mbuad ccorccar 7 coimmaoióme 7 iar rpaínead pop a mbiođbadhaidh, acé amáin bá fídh a n'earpírat do deapímat congant (o po polmíagídh an éatlatar leó, iar mbpíreac pop a mbiođbadhaidh) gan amíam i'p' fporlongpope in oídce rin, uar dá nandoir ní biaí f'p'abpa p'p' in ainn 7 in oirdearceur an ináoma do b'ídh popra. Dála an p'p'írent, 7 iapla cloinne p'ocair do anrat ríde, 7 p'íóct uóinnail meic p'ubne (ná p'ó págaíad a mbonn dá mbiođbadhaidh an lá rin) 7 b'p'ng dia r'agíuínib in fporlongpope in oídce rin. Báttar iaraíh ag aítne, 7 ag ađnacal a ccaom 7 a ccarac, 7 ag fadad na p'p'í n'gonta p'eaídh an árimaig. Do rónad éct móp ann rin ó gallaibh .i. p'attpaicein ciuipócc, Ro marbadh ann beóir an calbac mac toirpdealbaidh mic éón éarraig, 7 rócaíde

<sup>1</sup> *Volley*, fpar.—This is a very old Irish word denoting “a shower,” and fparac, an adjective formed from it, denotes “showery.”

<sup>2</sup> *They cut down*, literally, “great numbers

of them were cut down and scourged by them.” The verb pleacáí is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods



[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley<sup>a</sup> of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. <sup>1</sup> Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down<sup>r</sup> and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

or forests. The noun *ppaoigil* signifies “a noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, scourge,” and *ppaoigleab*, which is a verbal or beat severely.

ele náe airmítir. Ro pácebad ann don lúe ele uátep mac Sían mic maoilip a búpe dia ngoipéi cluar le doinnn, 7 Raġhnall mac meic doinnall gallóccelaiġ, 7 dá mac eóin Eipeannaiġ dá cónrapal do cloinn ndoimnaill na halban. Do pácebad ann líon dípíne amaille miú rin deperennchaib dailbancoib, do cloinn ndoimnaill, do cloim truibne, 7 do luét lñamína búpeac. An darp lár an plóg ríor lár po rraoínead ma mbaoí rímpa, 7 rpir nár coṫaicead an caṫlaṫair ar aca rfin baoí buaṫ na tfeemíala, 7 darp lár na tiġearnaṫaib po an ip in rporlonġporit in oide rin ar rorpa réin po ba darp clú an ináṫma do beir.

Slóicead lá hiarla upmíman hi rroġmár na bliadna po. i. lá tomár mac Semair mic piarair puacṫ tap ríur riar do éliú máil mic ucchġaine i nuib conaill ġaḫpa, 7 do ciarrpaiġe luaépa, ní po arrip ġur ġaḫ 7 ġur ġrip dún lóic óp lñam i ndírcearpe éoicciṫ cónpai mic dáipe. Ruar braiġoe 7 éṫala ionḫa don turur rin, 7 do pill hi rpuṫiġ na conaie céṫna ġan rpiot ġan taṫar, 7 bá ríó ró deara dópoim rin, clann iarla dearmíman do bñé hillám hillonnḫan, 7 Semur mac mupir ma aon dṫine i nacchaṫ ġall 7 ġearaṫaṫ, 7 an típ uile aġ cup ma aġhaṫ, 7 páṫ ele ar naṫ rpuar an tiarla tfeemíal ar baoí congnaí plóġ na banríoġna aice ar an turur rin.

<sup>s</sup> *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

<sup>t</sup> *Clia-Mail-mhic-Ugainé*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

<sup>u</sup> *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

<sup>v</sup> *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire*.—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from

Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Hallyday's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

" In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

" This Indenture, made the 15<sup>th</sup> day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Chuas-le-doininn<sup>s</sup>, and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Erecanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugainé<sup>t</sup>, into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dnn-Loich<sup>u</sup>, on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire<sup>v</sup>. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition<sup>w</sup>.

of thone parte, and Bryane M<sup>c</sup> Cahir M<sup>c</sup> Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S<sup>c</sup> Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M<sup>c</sup> Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable

Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June,

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1571.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε, cúicc céo, Seéτμοξατ, αηαon.

MacConmapa ταδεε mac conneaδα, mic conmapa, mic Sfam, pód a painn  
γ α έαπαο do έοτuccάo, γ α παηιαo oφoλmuccάo γ oπάpuccάo oέcc, γ α mac  
(Sfam) do ξαbáιλ α ιonαíð.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, of thone parte; and Theobald M<sup>e</sup> Morish M<sup>e</sup> Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M<sup>e</sup> Theobald M<sup>e</sup> Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge M<sup>e</sup> Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M<sup>e</sup> Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M<sup>e</sup> Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriortagh buy M<sup>e</sup> Fheilim of the Mengane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M<sup>e</sup> Morish of Bally-nemolle; Donyll Rowe M<sup>e</sup> Gerrald buy of Ross-nenocke; Ffarganany M<sup>e</sup> Vadick of Ballyhyne; Donyll M<sup>e</sup> Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M<sup>e</sup> Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballchedick; Owingarive of Cloughelleke; Edmond M<sup>e</sup> Donyll Moill; Cahire M<sup>e</sup> Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M<sup>e</sup> Donogh Ronoe; Morish M<sup>e</sup> Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire M<sup>e</sup> Teige Oge; Owen M<sup>e</sup> Shane; Moriortagh M<sup>e</sup> Hughe; Cahire Row M<sup>e</sup> Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>,

heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, of thone parte; and Dermot M<sup>e</sup> Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the freeholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M<sup>e</sup> Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, fents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup> of thone parte, and Phelim M<sup>e</sup> Damore of Mol-liallesterne, in the country called Kinsele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-one.*

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadhá, son of Cúinara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff; Thom More of Roisse; Moriortaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane; Moriortagh Duff M<sup>c</sup> Cahire of Collineculbu; Donyll duff M<sup>c</sup> Teige rioughe of Bellynegame; Murrrough buy of Ballyedane; Melaghlyn M<sup>c</sup> Tirrelagh of Kilbride; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe; Conoghor M<sup>c</sup> Walter of Monenele; Redmond M<sup>c</sup> Lucas of Killone; Manus M<sup>c</sup> Davyd of Ballyvadage; Caher M<sup>c</sup> Art of Ballycamclone; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge; Cahire O'Doran of Monanechodane; Edm. M<sup>c</sup> Donel moyle of the Gurtine; Teige Riough of Ballynacgerode; M<sup>c</sup> Dallow of Ballycahill; Hugh M<sup>c</sup> Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M<sup>c</sup> Shane of Cloneredmounde, freeholders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M<sup>c</sup> Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinsceale. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>,

of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrie of the Annelie; William flitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Ferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept; Donell O'Ferrall of the Reene, now M<sup>c</sup> Moroghe in thiewe; Moylaghlin O'Ferrall of Molenlegan, called M<sup>c</sup> Hyog of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne; Donill O'Ferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bonnaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputy of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, of thone parte; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

Αν ειοιήρόεαδ Τωμαρ mac Σθαν είνδ κοιήαπλε γαλλ Ερεανν πεαρ πο  
βαοί πο έπί μα προρ ιοναδ μγ 1 ηΕρμνν δέεε.

Μαγ γορμνν Μαιολεάελνν mac τομάρ mic μαοιλεάελνν ουιβ τόγ-  
βάλαιγ τπόγ, 7 τιγε ναοίθεαδ δέεε.

Σεμυρ mac Μυμυρ υο γαβαλ έιλλε μοεαλλόεε, 7 ní οάιγίρ α ηοννίναρ,  
νό α ηολίναοίνε γέρ βό ηολαρηα α ηεοάλα αέτ πό βίτ βά ηιοναδ ορπεαέταρ,  
7 βα τυλαέ τυπλεμμε υο γαλλαβ 7 υο γίρπαταάιβ lé hacchaδ Shemayr υο  
γρέρ. Οο παθαδ ναρδύρρεαδ νάηιατ φορ αν λυέτ βάτταρ γο ρόιμμεαδ ρυαν  
έοδαλταε ηη υπόραδ οιόεε lá μίργάρραδ ελονμμε Συβνε 7 ελονμμε ρίτλγ  
βάτταρ ηη εεαοίμτεαέτ Σεμαρ mic μυμυρ ρια μυαρ έήρτε αρ α βαπαέ γο  
μβάτταρ αγ ροιμν όρ, αργιτ 7 ιολίναοίνε, 7 ρέδ ροιηαοίνεαδ, ná ηανδένιαδ  
αν ταέταρ δια ειόρε, νό αν μάταρ δια ηηγίη αν λα ριαη. Ρο βάρ υια λέο  
ρρη ηέδ τρί λα 7 τεορα νοιόεε αγ κορ γαδ εαρηαηε ιονμνυρα 7 ναπαη εαρηαδ,  
έυαέ, 7 έορη εεμνδαιγέτε φορ γρίγαιβ, 7 εοάιβ πό έοιλλετβ 7 πό ρέθαιβ εαταρ-  
λαέ, 7 αραιλ ele γο ηηελετε υο ρανεηιό α εεαπατ, 7 α εεοιεεε. Οο  
βήρτατ ιαπαη τροιμνέλλ τεμιαδ 7 υλίτέβρατ υοθαρηόα υοιβέιαέ υαρη αν  
μβαντε ιαπαη ιαρ μβρυρσδ 7 ιαρ μβλαισρηέβαδ α εμνδαιγέδ ελοε 7 ελαπαδ

wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county of Longford, some time called the country of the Annalie; Kedagh O'Ferrall of Raharewy; Fergus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Ferrall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe M<sup>c</sup> Cornucke of the Killincriebote; Cormock M<sup>c</sup> Rory O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan M<sup>c</sup> Rurye O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane M<sup>c</sup> Gerrote O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of Drombishen; William O'Bardan of the same; Rory M<sup>c</sup> Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmaeshane; Gerold M<sup>c</sup> Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell M<sup>c</sup> William O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian M<sup>c</sup> Hebbard O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrough M<sup>c</sup> Donnell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse M<sup>c</sup> Donnell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murrough M<sup>c</sup> Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called M<sup>c</sup> Hebbard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh M<sup>c</sup> Con-

nycke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry M<sup>c</sup> Gerrott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duf O'Ferrall of the same; Conall M<sup>c</sup> Shane O'Ferrall of Dromed; Gillarnew M<sup>c</sup> Ffaughnie O'Ferrall of Raelyne; Cowle M<sup>c</sup> Hebbard O'Ferrall of Belalyene; Ffelem M<sup>c</sup> Donell O'Ferrall of Keraunkeyll; Concor M<sup>c</sup> Rosse O'Ferrall of Cassellbage; Hibbard M<sup>c</sup> Rosse O'Ferrall of Ffurbeill; Teige M<sup>c</sup> Moriartye O'Ferrall of Carryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake; Morianghtaughe M<sup>c</sup> Edmond O'Ferrall of Lynery; Howe M<sup>c</sup> Dontay O'Ferrall of Carigwyn; Shane M<sup>c</sup> Donell O'Ferrall of the Corey; Felim Owyn of the Brawn; Breyn Queyn of Aewranake; Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdownfe; William M<sup>c</sup> Donkaye O'Ferrall of Dermore; Donell M<sup>c</sup> Calle of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie O'Ferrall, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde

Cusack<sup>x</sup> (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlin, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice<sup>y</sup> took Kilmallock<sup>z</sup>, not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him<sup>a</sup>. Before sunrise<sup>b</sup> in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheelhy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach<sup>c</sup>, and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successors, but to be free of bondmght."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

<sup>x</sup> *Cusack*.—See note <sup>y</sup>, under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Maurice*, *anglice* Fitzmaurice.

<sup>z</sup> *Kilmallock*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra*. This town is called the Balbec

of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

<sup>a</sup> *Him*.—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

<sup>b</sup> *Before sunrise*, *πρὸ νυκτὸς ἡγερσε*.—The word *ἡγερσε* is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora*."

<sup>c</sup> *Etharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

gurr bó haitee 7 gurr bó haobha do éonab allta cill moéallócc iar gac nánir baóí mnte gó rin.

Prerident Sathanac do teaet or éno dá cóiceas muin 1 neappac na bliadna ro, Sir Seon Paipioit a amn. Bactar lair iomac long 7 laioin, céo, 7 caipéin. Ro gabrat upraða, 7 uapal éoðnac, tigfina, 7 toipeac an típe ró céoip lair, geibte dha amair 7 earupraða luét tuilline. 7 tuapurðal an típe lá Semar gion go mbaoí dia dún aparaib aice aet caipén na mainge namá. Ro róccan an Prerident for fearaib muin teaet go lionmar lép-éionoilte ina dócum co na lóinib fín leó lé haíad caipén na mainge in péil éoin ar ceionn. Do rónac paipioin rin, 7 ro gabrat ag iompuide an baile ó péil éoin go mfoón fogamair, 7 ní ro tarimnaig ní dóib ar ní ro gabrat an baile an bliadain rin. Téit an Prerident co corcaig, 7 ro rgaoilroir fir muin dia tairib.

Ro rógrac cúirt fir hfo oet lá ndécc lá Prerident cúicé connaet Sir euaip Phicun hi maimeir inri do éirucéac, 7 do éirucéac dál ceap, 7 uactar éonnaet ró péil Paipaice na bliadna ro. Tánac trá an Prerident go maipruag mfoða 7 go raigóirib roineamlaib, uair ro ba cuimneac lair an eicefðal 1 mbaoí lá dál ceap an bliadain roine, 7 baóí gac laoi pe hfo na noet lá ndécc peimáite ag coicfir peét 7 maigla, 7 ag ionnarbat éccora 7 molicchid. Do beap iapla tuadmuin concobair mac donnachair uí brian a duthaig 7 a tigeapmar don Prerident 1 níc an molicchid do róine paip fearé piamb 7 ó na baóí occa ar a comur dia bailtib aet an mag ó mbpécan do pat dó é beór go mbaoí an mag, bunraite, an clár mór 7 cluan pamada ar lám an Phrerident ag rágbáil an típe dó, 7 pucc braigde gacá huprad dá mbaoí hi tuadmuin lair go haet luann. Níor bó hupura

<sup>d</sup> *Wolves*, literally "wild dogs, or dogs of the wood." Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O'Sullivan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same

year a Cormac O'Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinmaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belinagare*, p. 450.

<sup>e</sup> *James*.—He was the son of Maurice Duv. son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-



became the receptacle and abode of wolves<sup>d</sup>, in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once ; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James<sup>e</sup>, though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Maing<sup>f</sup> only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Maing. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn ; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis<sup>g</sup>, [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught<sup>h</sup>. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers ; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacain<sup>i</sup>, the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession ; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory ; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

*Caislen-na-Maing*, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

<sup>g</sup> *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which

the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

<sup>h</sup> *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

<sup>i</sup> *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

α πίοιη αι το παταδ νό το έδακβ βο ό τυαδμυμμαν πέ ηφο αι οά βλιασαν  
 βασί να Πρεπιδεντ occa.

Σταν mac αι γιολλα όμβ mic διαρματα βασί να ua πεαέναραιζ ο βάρ α  
 ατάρ γυρ αι μιλιαδαν ρι, Ro βήναδ αι ταννι ριν η γοριε ιμνι γυαριε δε λα  
 δεαριβρατάρ α ατάρ .ι. διαρματα πιαbach mac διαρματα αρ βά ηεριδε βά  
 ριμνρεαρ ανη ιαρ ρπίρ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1572.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mule, cúicc céo, Seaáctmoḡaττ, αδό.

Αιρθερρεορ τυαμα Cριορτορ βοιδιαιν δέcc, η α αδλααδ ι ηγαλλιη.

Ερpucc eille πιονναβραέ, Σταν όcc mac Σταν mic αιμλαοιβ υί mallaη  
 ρφρ πορρεσταλ βριςίρε δέ δέcc, η α αδνααλ ηι ccill πιονναβραέ buδem.

Μαριγρεγ ιηγήη concόβαρ mic τοιρρδεαλβαίγ mic ταυόcc υί βριαν βήη  
 λάν οφέλε διομνραεур, το cónnla, το έραβαδ, το γλομε, η το γήμμναιγεcc  
 δέcc.

Τιζεαρινα δέιρεαδ .ι. Μυριρ mac γεαριαιτ, mic Σταν mic γεαροιτ mic  
 Semur mic γεαρόιδ ιαριλα δέcc, η α βρατάρ .ι. Semur διορρνεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Σταν mac τομαρ mic Ριοεαρδ οicc, mic uilicc puaδ, mic uilicc αι  
 πίοηα το βαδαδ ιην puaa.

ηερπί ό εραδην cήνδαίγε παυδβιρ ποcόναίγ διοέταρ cονναέτ δέγ.

Εοζαν puaδ mac πεαργαλ mic δομναιλλ puaδ mic αι βαρδ, Μυριρ  
 ballaé mac cονcoicepícc mic διαρματα υί έλέριγ, η Mac υί Μήόριη το  
 έποχαδ λά ηιαριλα τυαδμυμμαν cονcoβαρ mac δομνχαδ, η ποδβαρ παοιτε  
 ηι ρήcύρ, η ι υάή αι μυριρ η αι τεοζαν πεμπαίτε, η πο βα δαίμνα αοιρε,  
 η εαρccαοίηε don ιαριλα αι πελλγμοή ιην.

Εοη mac colla, mic δομναιλλ, mic εοcέαιη mic δομναιλλ δέcc.

Ρόccρα cυρτε το ταβαρτ λα Πρεπιδεντ cúiccéδ cονναέτ Σιρ έδυαριδ  
 Phitun im fel Ρατμαicc ι ηγαλλιη οά παυδε πο cυμνάcταιβ να βαηριποζνα

now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated  
 near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan,  
 and county of Clare.

\* *John, son of Gilla-Duv.*—He was John, the  
 son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genea-*

*logies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 377, 378.

<sup>1</sup> *Gort-Insi-Guaire*, i. e. the field or enclosure  
 of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of  
 Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county  
 of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv<sup>k</sup>, son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire<sup>l</sup>, by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-two.*

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain<sup>m</sup>), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earl<sup>n</sup>, died ; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen<sup>o</sup>, a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward ; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery ; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry ; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

<sup>m</sup> O'Nialldin, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan.

<sup>n</sup> The Earl, i. e. of Desmond.

<sup>o</sup> O'Craidhen, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew

Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name

is Crean, not Lynch.

ó lunnneac go pligeac. Tangaattar pon togarpm rin iapla cloinne Riocarpó co na cloinn .i. uilleacc 7 Sfan go maiteib a muintipe 7 Shioct Riocarpó óicc a búrc, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair .i. Sfan aburc mac oiluepar nne Sfan go mbúrcaicib ióctaraicib in maille ppur 7 dálecar co na cconmitionol. Iap ttoct dóib i ccfnd an ppreident go gallm, ad éualattar dá mac iapla cloinne Riocarpó uillsec 7 Sfan porccad pceóill eiccm tper po omnuigpoc an ppreident 7 po elaidpft co hincfste ap an mbaile. Amail at éualad an ppreident an ní rin po gabad maite cloinne piocarpó laip, 7 po páccab illamh ipm mbaile iad, 7 luib ffin 7 an tiapla (atair na cloinne rin) po pper laip go hátluam, 7 ap ríde go hat eliat, 7 po páccab an tiapla ann. 7 poaip peim do pióip go hatluam. Oo éualattar clann an iapla an ní rin tuccattar eipuaicpa daimpab 7 daop tuapapad na coiccpioó cconipoccar ttoct gan éapde na ndoóm. Ro ppegrad go nfmilfpce lá cloinn tpuibne uacatar 7 ióctair cónnaét 7 la cloinn ndoinmhall gallóccelac (go ml céuib albanac apion piú) an togarpm ípm Ria piú pámicc leóipde tionol go haon maigin. Rucc an ppreident a diopma ploig 7 paigóiripde laip go gallm, 7 pucc opdanár 7 eipge amac na gallmne laip go hachad na mubap .i. baile cloinne doimnall uí flaitéfpcaig, 7 bá he Mupchad na tpuag mac taidcc uí flaitéfpcaig baof agá éappanag ap an tpuip rin. Ro páccbad diaip do phioct doimnall uí flaitéfpcaig i ttiméall an baile, Ro lúe bpiú 7 po lám gabad an baile laip an ppreident iap rin, 7 po págab an méid baof plán de ap lám Mupchad na tpuag uí flaitéfpcaig. Oo pill an ppreident tra go gallm tpe cloinn Riocarpó, 7 tpe uib mane gan tpoio gan taéar go pamicc co hat luam.

Iap tionol na poépaide pémpante do paigio cloinne an iapla ap gac apó po cngailpoc, 7 po dancngpoc féin, 7 Mac uilliam búrc pe poile .i. Sfan mac oiluepar, 7 bá hé céo ní do pióipat iap rin a bñt acc bpiú top ttaob-

<sup>v</sup> *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: “The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway.”

<sup>9</sup> *Who were under the authority,* literally, “un-

der the power.” The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

<sup>†</sup> *The Lower Burkes,* i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the <sup>2</sup>county of Mayo.

<sup>‡</sup> *Achadh-na-n-iubhar,* i. e. the field of the yews, now Aughnamure, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kileummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those<sup>p</sup> who were under the authority<sup>a</sup> of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes<sup>f</sup>; and the Dal-Cais, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar<sup>s</sup>, the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrie, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographi-*

*cal Description of West Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note <sup>s</sup>.

geal, 7 caplén ecomdangín cloinne mocaipí go po bhuipí bailte an tíre ó rionann go boipinn leó genmoṭa uatḥaḍ. Ro harpceas leó iapí rin etip Shuca 7 Sionann 7 na pḥḍa, 7 gac aon agá mbaói báḥ no pann lé gallaib go dorup aṭa luann. Apeas do deacáttar iapain laimḍí pḥ rionann poipí gac nḍípeas go pliaḍ baḡna na tṭuaṭ, 7 anonn do éalaḍ na hangaile go po loipcepiot áṭ liacc. Ro gabrat ag dḍó 7 acc díoláitṛiuccáḍ ag ionḍpaḍ. 7 acc opceam gacá baile go pangatṭar i marṭar mḍe. Roba díobṛíde an Muilínó cḥíṛ 7 ap ríde go dorup aṭa luann go po loipcepiot a mbaói ó ḍpoicéṭ anonn don baile. Apeas lotṭar iapain don taḍḍall go dealbna meḡcoḗlám, 7 tap a nap go ríol namichaḍa, 7 ní po páccanḥpiot toípeas tṇaite ó eaṭṭḡe go ḍpoḍaoíṛ nap éuippiot a naon pann coccas pḥú don éur rin. Ro buipeas leó ballaḍa baile aṭa an ríog, 7 a éḡe cloḗ, 7 a éapṭiall 7 po muprat an baile co náí bḍ hupura a aṭḍénaíḥ go haipir iméḥn dia nḥíṛ. Do éuar leó pḍ ní i marṭar éomacéṭ ḍaimḍeóm muṇtipe na gallíne, 7 na Saḡḍuipíde Saḡanaḗ po páccanḥ an Pṛepiḍent ag congnaíḥ barḍacṭa an baile, 7 po marḍas leó capṭin na paḡḍuṛíṛ paḡanaḗ rin ag an dorap iapṭaraḗ don baile. 7 bá ḍaimḍeóm muṇtipe plaiṭḥṛṭaḡ beor do deacáttar an dá uapí rin don tíṛ 7 ní baói conapí aca acc ḍol 7 ag teaṭṭe aṭṭe tṛé áṭ típe hoiléin namá, 7 do pḍḡrat cṛeaḗa 7 opceṇe aḍḍle ap Mupchaḍ ó plaiṭḥeaṛṭaḡ gac uapí aca rin. Báṭṭar tṛa clann an iapla aḥlaḍ rin ó ḍeipeas eaṛpaḡ go mḥon poḡamaṛ ag comloṭ na cḗḥḍaḍac, 7 ag milleas gac nḥíṛ po péḍrat m gallaib, 7 mo pannoib gall 7 gaoḍeal apḗḥna. Apeas po éimḡpiot comaple aṭa chaṭ, 7 maite gall an tṛapla do léccas amac pḍ ríḍ, 7 éapḍime óṛ cionn a cṛice 7 a pḥíann, 7 do éḥḍpucḗḍ a éloimḍe, 7 tḗmice ḍna dia tíṛ hi pṛoḡmaṛ na bliḍna po po éḥḍpaḡ a élanḍ, 7 po léiccepiot pṛaoileas dá namṛanḥ ap níḗ a tṭuillḥe 7 a tṭuaṛaṛṭaḥ pḥú. Baí ḍin Semur mac muipir nac an iapla mḡpaon lé cloinn iapla cloinne mocaipí ap na hḡṭeaṭṭanḥ rin ag

<sup>1</sup> *Towns*, i. e. castles.

<sup>2</sup> *The Feadhá*, i. e. Feadhá Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Eastwards*, recte, north-eastwards.

<sup>4</sup> *Sliebh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun.

in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note <sup>b</sup>, and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

<sup>5</sup> *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns<sup>f</sup> of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha<sup>g</sup>; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards<sup>h</sup>, keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath<sup>i</sup>, crossed over to Caladh-na-h-Anghaile<sup>j</sup>, and burned Athliag<sup>k</sup>. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to Sil-Anm-chadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And they slew the captain of these soldiers at the west gate of the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein<sup>l</sup>; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

<sup>f</sup> *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

<sup>g</sup> *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland,

on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note <sup>p</sup>, under the year 1560, p. 1582,

*supra*.





Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines ; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Maingé<sup>a</sup> in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor<sup>b</sup>, also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond : also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence ; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

#### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-three.*

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget<sup>c</sup> fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen<sup>d</sup> (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex<sup>e</sup> by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of

the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

σο cloinn aoda buide. Bpian mac peilim bacais í neill na coënaic ap trian congail, 7 ap cloinn aoda buide an tan rin. Cpeaca, 7 coinglca iomda do éscimail etip brian 7 an tiapla so peil Pattepaice ap ccionet.

Murphao mac diapiada mic Murphao uí brian do marbað lá huillecc a búpe mac Riocaird mic uillec na ccno, 7 lá hua peacnapais .i. diapiado piabhach mac diapiada mic uiliam, mic Sfan buide, 7 bá hé ua peacnapais po uup laia fap. Forc uupri guape do buam dua peacnapaic lá Sfan a bupe a noiozal marbta a deapbraap.

Semur mac muipir do bíe acc coccað 7 ag coingleic ppi gallaib an bliáðan pi co po pnaðmað pið etip erriuñ 7 Pperiðent dá éuiccið muñan ran eapriac do ponnað, 7 tánaic do iníubuilib de. 7 do biem tpemap, lapla dñinuñan (geapoið mac Semair mic Sfan, 7 a bpaap .i. Sfan báttap illam i lonnoam lé pé bliáðna poime rin) do léicceñ amac do éfo coimaple Shaxan, 7 a éeact hi ccuan aía eliaí. Ro gabað an tiapla iapain 7 po congbað pó mapt ipin mbaile hé, 7 po léicceað Sfan dpeécan pápaigh piommuñan, 7 dñioi a aaprað, 7 na méide do map dá luét lñamna.

Pperiðent dá cuiccið muñan co ðol co paçaib hi ttop in poñmap ap ccno iap tpectað, 7 iap tñiðgabail an típe, 7 iap bpaðbail mapi, comáipleac, 7 captíneað naða pñm op cñu a ptiúpta 7 a ppollamnaigte añail po ba mian lé a inñman baðéin. Rocaoíneað an ceileabpað rin an Pperiðent acc boétaib ag bauppeabtachaib, 7 ag aop anpfañ anappaéta an típe.

Puap iapain iapla deapmuñan elang ap eluð in péil maptan iap rin do nñitoil na comáiple gan pñop gan aipuccað oóib so paimcc do piubal tpi noioce ó aí eliaí (so nuatbað ma poáap) so gléimñon gñaltaic. Ro pálticceað ppiu an ttopéap plaéta tánaic am rin. Ap gar uap guu bó céuaic congapeaic an tí tánaic ma uatbað don típi an tan rin. Ro hionnapbað

<sup>1</sup> *Trian-Clongail*.—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an *agus*. It should be *nó*, or.

<sup>2</sup> *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

<sup>3</sup> *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a

small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Precisely*.—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail<sup>f</sup> and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him<sup>g</sup>. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire<sup>h</sup>, in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, precisely<sup>i</sup> in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John<sup>j</sup>, who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

<sup>j</sup> *John*.—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana*.

λαιρ πό ἐνθὸ ἀσὸν μίορα ιαπαὶν βυανναῶα, ἡ βαρδαῶα Σαχαναῶα βάτταρ ι  
 νούμτιβη ἡ ι νοαῖβαλτιβ πῖρ μμῖαν ναιρ βί αῖ αν Πρεριδεντ κο να παρ-  
 ανῶιβ βοοί εασπραῖε κο να εαπλέναιβ, βαλε να μαρτερα, ἡ εαπλέν να  
 μαινγε. Ρο ῡαβαῶ ιαδρμῖδε κο να μβαρδαῖβ λαρ αν ιαπλα κο νάρ πάγαῖβ υπρα  
 αιτιῖε ἀσὸν βαλε πῖραινν ὁ ἐνμπαρ τμ νμρκεε κο βεαλαῖβ κονγλαιρ, ἡ ὁ βεαλαῖβ  
 κονγλαιρ κο λμννεαῖβ νάρ ἐνμπαῖβ, ἡ νάρ ἐμρ πό βρῖτ α βυανναῶ, ἡ α μίορ  
 πό ἐνθὸ να ηασὸν μίορα πέρμπατε. Ρο πόκαιρ α εαῶαῖ πέρν δεακλαιρ ἡ  
 δεαλαῶαν, ἡ πο ἐμρ να ημρδ μα μμῖαῶαῖβ πῖν δο πῖρ δλιῖεαῶ αν παρα  
 αμῖαῖ πο βα ὄρ.

Κοκκαῶ ετιρ δαλ εαίρ βαῶέμ. Ὁα ηιαῶ βάτταρ δο ἑαῶβ δον ῑοκκαῶ πιν  
 .ι. δομνῖαῖλ μαε κονῑῑοβαίρ υῖ βρῖαν, ἡ ταῶεε μαε μμρχαῖδ υῖ βρῖαν. Κῑανν  
 δοννχαῖδ υῖ βρῖαν δον λεῖε ελε .ι. αν τιαπλα ἡ τοιρρῑεαῖβῑαῖβ ἀετ νῖ βοοί αν  
 τιαπλα πῖν ιπιν τῖρ δον ἐμρ πιν. Ρο πάρ μμρῖῖαν ετιρ ἑαῶεε μαε κονῑῑοβαίρ,  
 ἡ ταῶεε μαε μμρχαῖδ βοοί ι νασὸν πανν ῡό πιν αῖ κονῡαμῖ λα δομνῖαῖλ μαε  
 κονῑῑοβαίρ ι ναεχαῖδ εῑομνε δοννχαῖδ ῡο πο ρῡαππαε πρῖα ποῖλε, ἡ βά πρῖ  
 ταῶεε μαε κονῑῑοβαίρ δο ποναῶ ποῖτα να ημρῖῖνα, ἡ δο ἐοῖδ ι πανν α εαρκεα-  
 παετ .ι. εῑανν δοννχαῖδ υῖ βρῖαν ι ναῡαῖδ α δεαρῑραῖταρ δομνῖαῖλ μῖε κον-  
 ῑῑοβαίρ, ἡ ταῶεε μῖε μμρχαῖδ, ἡ ναῑῑαίρ τυαῶμμῖαν. Ρο τιοῡῑῑεαῶ ιαπαὶν  
 λά ταῶεε μαε κονῑῑοβαίρ (α νδῖοῡαῖλ α ὄιομῑα πορ ταῶεε μαε μμρχαῖδ)  
 αμῖρα ἡ δῖδεαρκεαῖβ δο ῡαῖῑῑεαῖβῑαῖβ ῡῡῖαῖταῖβ ταρ πῖοανν, ἡ δο βῖρτ λαιρ  
 ιαῶ δο κονῡαῖν λά εῑομνν δοννῑαῖδ υῖ βρῖαν ῡο μβαετταρ ποῑαῖδε ιομῑα μα  
 βροῑαίρ δο βμῖτερχαῖβ, ἡ δο εῑομνν τυμῖνε αν τῖρε πῖν .ι. πῖοῑετ δομνῖαῖλ  
 μῖε εῑῑν μεῖε πμῖνε ῡο ποῑραῖδε αν ιαπλα αμῖαῖλε ἑε α ὄῡῖραῖταίρ ἑε τοιρρ-  
 ῑεαῖβῑαῖβ μαε δοννῑαῖδ. Αῖρ ανν ταῡῡαετταρ αν τυοῑραῖδε πιν υῖλε ηι ἐνν

<sup>k</sup> *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

<sup>l</sup> *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

<sup>m</sup> *As was right*.—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to

return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe<sup>k</sup>, with its castles, Baile-na-Martra<sup>l</sup>, and Caislen-na-Maingé [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right<sup>m</sup>.

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and

that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

αροίλε acc apò na ceabócc bail a τετίο πορξυρ ιριν μυρ. Ro ḡluarεαυαρ ιαραν̄ do διογαλ a nanpfolad̄ πορ uac̄tar ευαδ̄m̄ūm̄an επε οητέαρ ó ceor-maic, ḡ επέ ιmlib̄ ó p̄f̄r̄maic. Bá hé plad̄ ḡ r̄ir̄eiḡl̄n̄ ḡ iac̄tad̄ na nanp̄f̄ann boí aḡ cur̄ παδᾱ peamp̄a in ḡac̄ maiḡin in po ḡab̄rat. Uot̄tar ιαραν̄ επέ cloc̄ πόδ̄ corad̄ finne, ḡ lá doρυρ̄ μυρ̄ í c̄um̄n, ḡ do bótar̄ na mac̄ r̄ioḡ, ḡ p̄ucc̄rat̄ oρυoḡ oia n̄uaoim̄b̄ παδ̄b̄ ḡ éuaia a cill inḡine baóit̄, ḡ n̄ir̄ bó haρp̄p̄de buada n̄ó cor̄cc̄ar̄ do d̄al̄ cc̄ar̄ paρucc̄ad̄ na bannaom̄ne. Apead̄ do éuaτtar ιαραν̄ παρ̄ τ̄tauad̄ επέ coic̄ep̄ic̄ cor̄cam̄puad̄ ḡ bóρ̄ne. Ro léic̄ep̄ioττ̄ p̄cc̄em̄-el̄ta p̄cc̄aoit̄te ap̄ p̄ud̄ an típe uac̄ta ḡo po τ̄eacl̄amad̄ leó c̄peac̄a an típe uile pa naυhaad̄ ḡo haon̄ maiḡin. Ro ḡab̄rat longp̄oρτ̄ ιαραν̄, ḡ n̄ir̄ bó h̄ionad̄ c̄um̄p̄anta ep̄p̄p̄de lá h̄iac̄tad̄ ḡ lá h̄iḡm̄b̄ ban, ḡ bann̄p̄eac̄t̄ac̄ aḡ acc̄aoim̄e a m̄m̄nead̄ a n̄deac̄haḡ ḡ a n̄oioḡb̄ala. Oo éuaiaid̄ doinn̄all mac̄ con̄c̄oδ̄ar̄ uí b̄riam̄, ḡ τ̄at̄cc̄ mac̄ m̄up̄chaad̄ an τ̄p̄om̄ p̄luaḡ p̄in do t̄oēt̄ τ̄ar̄-p̄ib̄ po t̄f̄ec̄lam̄p̄ioτ̄ an líon ap̄ ha po p̄éδ̄rat̄ do p̄luaḡ po c̄eδ̄óρ̄, ḡ paḡḡat̄tar̄ a c̄com̄d̄ail̄ ap̄aile co c̄ar̄n̄ m̄ne τ̄ail. Aτ̄iao bat̄tar̄ na p̄p̄oδ̄ar̄ am̄ p̄in

<sup>a</sup> *Ard-na-geabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

<sup>o</sup> *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

<sup>b</sup> *Hy-Cormaic*.—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumcliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the

River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corco-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

<sup>d</sup> *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog<sup>a</sup>, where the River Forgas mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic<sup>b</sup>, and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic<sup>c</sup>; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh Finne<sup>d</sup>, by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin. [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh<sup>e</sup>; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith<sup>f</sup>; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail<sup>g</sup>. These were they

seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

<sup>b</sup> *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Cathreim Thoirdhealblai*gh, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position:

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearnau-an-chaillin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasgnatan, over Caradh-mhie-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

<sup>f</sup> *Cill-inghine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part

of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

<sup>g</sup> *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the cairn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great cairn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann emainn mic ríeig̃ zo nglan mōgal gallócclác tánaic epí hoic̃e riar an  
 tan rin tar rionann, 7 óccbaíð pleácta an gíolla duið mic conócobar mic  
 donnchaíð mic ðomnall na maðmian mic ruibne. Baí ann uilleacc mic  
 Riocairð Shaxanaið mic uillecc mic Riocairð a búrc tánaic an lá poime rin  
 ðpiorpuccáð a bráatar, Taðcc mac mupchaíð uí brian. Ro éinnriot ann rin  
 a haon comairle an plóg do lñmian, 7 po gab ðomnall mac conócobar uí  
 brian occa ngríraet im éalma do dēnān, 7 arbr̃it ppiú, a ðg̃muntar ap p̃e po  
 éualaður̃a lá rñcaíð 7 lá rñcaíðuib nác lé líon pluag̃ nó pochaiðe bñar̃a buaíð,  
 7 nác bpul bñit̃ñn ap p̃ipe [ap p̃ior p̃e] caērae, Ðo pónrat an luēt uí fair-  
 bñic̃, 7 iomairpað p̃oir̃n .i. ap monnpaićc̃ið zo p̃e p̃ic̃ nōil̃p baðñn zo po  
 éreaērat, 7 zo po oircep̃it ap muirteara. Ní p̃ul rin luēt uí g̃ið líonm̃ar̃ dōið  
 aet̃ cumarccáð plōig̃ a hionanaið ecepañlaib, 7 ní bá lanne leó tairp̃ioñ  
 olóar̃ t̃eic̃eāñ diamāð ðem̃m̃ leó poēt̃ain a nanm̃ann ap an maig̃in lu ecom-  
 ðrecc̃am. Ro gab g̃reim t̃pa an g̃rearaet̃ rin do bept̃ ðomnall p̃op̃ a m̃uim-  
 tar, 7 po t̃ing̃eallrat̃ do gomað bāið b̃raētar̃p̃i nó biað aca uile 1 naðhaíð a  
 naim̃at, 7 po éinnriot luēt b̃raēta 7 taircc̃élað do éop̃ uat̃a p̃op̃ an p̃p̃orlong-  
 p̃op̃t̃ an oic̃e rin. Baí taðcc mac conócobar uí brian, 7 t̃oirp̃ðealbać mac  
 donnchaíð í brian co na poēraue zo p̃eic̃m̃eac̃ p̃uip̃eac̃air̃ lá taob̃ a long-  
 p̃uip̃t̃ an oic̃e rin co p̃olur̃ t̃paē eir̃ge do ló ap ná b̃arać. Ro ar̃ec̃nat̃tar̃  
 p̃ñm̃a lá hñr̃ge na g̃r̃eime do p̃liaíð na ngr̃oiğ̃f̃, 7 lāñn clé lé b̃el̃ aēta an  
 g̃oðann, 7 báttar̃ plōig̃ an t̃ipe ag̃ maillc̃eimmuc̃áð lá a t̃taob̃ do t̃eacc̃-  
 m̃ail̃ p̃piú, 7 po noēt̃rat̃ a m̃ñr̃geað̃a h̃teaā epp̃leab̃ra l̃t̃ ap l̃t̃, ap a aoi  
 po éinnriot zo céñn ðioğ̃ainn ð̃p̃ear̃p̃rat̃ cille mañc̃in do p̃aiğ̃ið beól an éip̃  
 g̃ać nōirać. Ro gab taðcc mac mupchaíð, 7 an pluag̃ ar̃c̃ñna ag̃ g̃rip̃  
 im̃ðr̃p̃c̃að ðomnall í brian ap a p̃oð leó báttar̃ gan ionnpaiğ̃ið an t̃plōig̃

twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

\* *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

\* *Sliabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of

the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called *Ðpoic̃eas Sleibe na ngr̃oiğ̃eāð*, from its contiguity to this mountain.

\* *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is



who were along with them there : the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowglasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon ; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmam Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy] ; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour ; and he spoke as follows : " Good people," said he, " I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly<sup>w</sup>, so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect ; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies ; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh<sup>x</sup>, keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobham<sup>y</sup> on the left hand ; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement ; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin<sup>z</sup>, directly towards Bel-an-chip<sup>a</sup>. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

<sup>x</sup> *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and

county of Clare.

<sup>a</sup> *Bel-an-chip* : mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair báttaí acc coimhinteáct aró i nairé ppa poile ó baile aca an  
 goðann go rin. Ráimice taðce mac conóbair 7 toirpðealbác na bpiam co  
 na poðpaðe ap mullaé énuic beoíl an éip ina minneall ionibualta aínail po  
 ba lann leó baðém. Báttar an pluaş naile 7 luét na típe agá ttoşpaím  
 i nacchaíð na leapaşan aipðe agga pðe baí dia paşioð aínail ap ðéine conpa-  
 şatpa, 7 ppa nool eað ðuibpaicéte dóib po şab pşeim 7 pccáct éttroma 7  
 aepðáct, claoíað, 7 conpaðe conpaail taðce 7 toirpðealbác şop şabpaş  
 puaccað pó ééðóip éuca. Ro şabað agga naipleaé, 7 agá naéćuma, agga  
 pleacétað 7 accá plaiðe na ppietib, 7 na ttpioétaib na noşipib, 7 na ttpia-  
 aib appin co bñin pomaia. Níp bó haon éonair po şabpaş na buíðne rin  
 uair ðo şabpaş an maippluaş lánñ ðñ le paipcece paip 7 na conpíşte poip-  
 ðear şac noípeac. Ap aaoí po lñað go lán uplañ şac ðponş oib. Ro laccpaş  
 an maippluaş a naipaðna dia neachaib aínail ap ðéine po péðpaş, 7 ðo  
 ðechaíð toirpðealbác ó bpiam ap dá maipcaé ðéce dia luét lñaíma ðo  
 topað a nşipomail, 7 ðo luap a neach go caéap paip. ðo şabað 7 ðo şonað  
 ðponş ele dá mincip. Ro şabað ann ðna taðce mac conóbair uí bpiam, 7  
 a mac toirpðealbác uair ðo anpaş piðe pop an cenoc ípin uair bá dóiğ leó  
 go ppoşaişpeað cáé ma ppaipað. Ro şabað tpa ðponş nář paóileað ðana-  
 cal ðpioip mincip an iaipia, 7 po maipbað ðponş a ionða ele. Ro ba şlópac  
 baðba, 7 bpaíeóm, 7 eaşauiðe aep, 7 paoléoin na pioðbaíð pop pşnaachaib  
 paopclann pó óaiğ maipce in aon laoi rin. Óa pñpðe uaétpaş tuaðmíman  
 go cñn aþhað dia eip an po pácebað ðo bpaigðib ðeaéaib, 7 ðéiofð ðařna,  
 ðopðamař, 7 beóp ða ccaépaib, 7 dia minnib pñn aca an lá rin.

<sup>b</sup> *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

<sup>c</sup> *Within shot*, literally, within shot-distance.

<sup>d</sup> *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

<sup>e</sup> *Beann-Formala*, now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

<sup>f</sup> *South-east*, i. e. in the direction of Beann

Formaoile.

<sup>g</sup> *Cathair Ruis*, i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

<sup>h</sup> *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

<sup>i</sup> *Ravenous birds*, eaşauiðe aep.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Slain in the battle on that day*, literally, “on account of the battle of that one day.” The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip<sup>a</sup>, [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot<sup>c</sup> of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror<sup>d</sup>, light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala<sup>e</sup>. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east<sup>f</sup>. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis<sup>g</sup>. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners, who, it was thought<sup>h</sup>, would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birds<sup>i</sup> of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day<sup>k</sup>. The upper part of Thomond<sup>l</sup> was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

words ποῦαῖ and αὐν, thus: Roboap glópaic baōba, bpaíneon ἡ εαζαυρεαδᾶ αὐλε αὐεορ, ἡ φαλῶμ na píoðbuíðí por pñnaéaib paop-clann po mapbað i n-imapeacc in laoi pin.

<sup>l</sup> *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (puar go ðoirinn), and

down to Limerick (píor go Cumneac). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!"

Muirir mac an gíollariabaiḡ (i. ó cléiriḡ) uí cléiriḡ, rasoí hī Sónáir, ḡ hī línḡionn rḡr ḡionn roónáíḡ uécc hī muirir eolair, ḡ a aónacal i ppiódnac maíḡe péin i necclair caillín.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1574.

Αοίρ Cριοστ, mile, cuicc ced, Seaótmóccat, a cḡair.

Conn mac an éalbáíḡ, mic Maḡnuira uí domnall do ḡabail hī puill la hiarla ou epeḡ hī pporlongporot an iarla baóéin, ḡ a éop iarain co haḡ eliaḡ.

Iarla úrḡmuían do bñt aḡ roḡail, ḡ aḡ mḡrḡm a ḡpccapacc i nḡrac na bliadna ro, ḡ bḡipeaḡ uó ap máḡ capḡaiḡ mór i. domnall, mac corbmacc laóraiḡ ḡ Mac rḡngin (Donnchaó mac domnall mic rḡngin) do marbaḡ lá muirir an iarla, ḡ po ba daínnu dobróin, i nḡrḡmuían eipḡe. Ro marbaḡ leó uia ócc conrapal duairlḡ clonme ruibne i. clann donnchaó bacaiḡ mic maolmuire mic donnchaó mic toirpḡealbáíḡ, mic eocéam, mic Maolmuire, mic donnchaó ḡo rochaóib do uaḡḡaoímb oile ḡenmoḡat.

Táppaḡ tria mac iarla úrḡmuían (Sḡan mac Semair) eirim ngabala ap uaḡbaile daingḡn do trian éluana meala diaḡ bó hannm uoipe an láir, ḡ po éup báḡḡa tairiri dia muirir uioncomnéo an baile hḡm. Oḡ éualao lurtir na hÉreann (Sḡr uilliam rḡzḡuilliam) ḡ iarla upmuían (tomar mac Semair mic Diaḡair Ruao) an ní rḡn po aḡnuaoaiḡ ḡabail an baile rḡn a nua rḡla, ḡ a rḡn rḡla pe clonm iarla úrḡmuían, ḡ po rḡḡairpḡt úrḡraiḡ mḡe, ḡ brḡḡ, do builéraóaiḡ, ḡ úrḡne ḡall apéḡna uol do diaimilleao lḡe moḡa, ḡ ní po hanaḡ leó ḡup po raóit a bḡuiple ḡ a bḡaillḡm i tḡimceall uoipe an láir co po ḡabaḡ é leó ro ḡeóíḡ, ḡ po uicḡnḡait an baḡḡa uile laḡ

<sup>10</sup> *Enough*.—See note 7, under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra*. The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

<sup>11</sup> *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloan, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-

third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh<sup>m</sup> of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-four.*

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lair<sup>a</sup>, and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradi-

tion ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pucata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his “eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare” had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

αν λυρτιρ. ὁ αὐτὰρ α ὁ αὐτοῖνε, ἡ α λυῖτ conganra ag επέccαδ ιαπλα ὁ σμυμῖαν  
 αν οἰρετ ριν γυρ βό hi comaple πο εἰνη τοῦτ hi ccfnv αν λυρτιρ, ἡ α βῆτ via  
 ὀγῖρερ, ἡ pobliccfn ὁῶ cαηλέν na mαινγε, dym γαρβάμ, ἡ cασηραιγε ὁο tab-  
 αἰρετ ὁῶ, ἡ ματεῖν αρ γαῶ nί πο milleαῶ εατορρα αρ γαῶ ταοῖ γο ριν.

Σῖδη cοῶαῶ ἡ cαπαῶραῶ ὁο cοιμεῖνγαλ ειτιρ βριαν mac πεῖlim bacay  
 υἱ neill ἡ ιαπλα ὀυ επεχ, ἡ τυρεcnaῖm πῆνθε ὁο ὀέναν ιαρτεαν la βριαν ἡ  
 αν λυρτιρ cο ματεῖβ α μυντιρε ὁο ῥοῦρεαῶ δια ῖαεῖῶ, ἡ ποβταρ πυβαῶ  
 ροιμῖμῖναῶ πρῖ πέ ῥεῶρα νοῖῶε cο na λῆν 1 ππαρῖαῶ αροιλε. Ἀν ταν βῆ  
 háme ὁῶῖb occ ὀλ ἡ occ αοῖβηῖ, hi ccfnv na πέε hί ριν Ro γαῶαῶ βριαν cο  
 na βραταρ ἡ cο na ἡῖναοῖ lap αν ιαπλα, ἡ πο cλοῖῶμεαῶ γαν cοιεῖcill α μυντιρ  
 uile, ριορα, mῶά maca, ἡ mῖῖῖna ma ριαῶναρῖ βαῶέῖm. Ro cυρεαῶ βριαν ιαρ-  
 τεαν, α βῆ, ἡ α βραῶταρ γο hῶt cλαῖ, ἡ ὁο ρῶναῶ cῥεραῖῖna cοῖμῖονῖτε  
 ὁῖῶb αν cοναῶ αῖῖλαῶ ριν ὁο cυαῖ ῥῖῖῶ α ccyρεαῶ ὁῶῖb. Ro ba λῶρ ὀροῖα  
 αῶαῶα, ἡ υπῖραῖνε ὀερεnnῶῖῶb αν οἰῥεαῶ ἀναβαῖ, ἡ αν ἡῖῖῖαῶ μαλαρτα,  
 ἡ mῖῖmberτα ριν τυεαῶ ρορ ῥῖῖῖῖna cλοῖῖne αῶῶa buῖῥe υἱ néill, uaῖταρῖ,

<sup>a</sup> *Dungarvan*. *Ὀύν Γαρβάν*, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Bricky and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

<sup>b</sup> *Kerry*. *Caonpaige*.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called *Pallis* *Caonpaige*, *Anglice* *Palliskenry*. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

<sup>c</sup> *Were seized upon*.—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his *Annals* of the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to

Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had come over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

“ The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him : [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan<sup>o</sup>, and Kenry<sup>p</sup>; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex ; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon<sup>a</sup> by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword<sup>t</sup>, men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked<sup>s</sup> and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill<sup>t</sup>, the head and the senior

mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Connor. *Anno* 1574: 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horror.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But

when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish ; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellious against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

<sup>a</sup> *To the sword*.—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

<sup>s</sup> *Wicked*, *malaptra*—See note <sup>x</sup>, under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

<sup>t</sup> *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his *Ann-*

ἡ πυννρεαρ pleōta eoḡain mic neill naoíḡiallaíḡ ἡ ḡaoíḡeal epeann tynpīor cén mo ēa uaēaō.

Clann Iarla cloinne Ríocairō .i. uilliam, ἡ Sían do bryfō bryēpe, ἡ bryāīpeapa for apoile, ἡ aīpa mōr valbanchaib ἡ dēipennchaib do forḡaō lá Sían a bryc. Fuar Iarla urmuīan iápoīn ppoḡeḡion dō, ἡ do paō bryāḡōe pé coīall don bampioḡain ap lairī an Iarla.

Cioḡ cloicīnīēta do ppeapēann hī callann Man na blyāōna po, bá heḡamail ionḡnaē pēapēann an ēēta īīn, uair bátaḡ ōponḡa i nepīnn na po māēḡnaib ē aēḡ amail naē cioḡ naile, bátaḡ ōponḡ naile ó po tōḡbaīḡ tīḡe tpebaḡ ōaīḡne, ἡ o po báīḡit cēḡa, ἡ imīle. Na ḡuīḡe ḡīmaḡ po baōī ap na ríolaō pīāḡe no līēblyāōan pīaḡ an tan rīn po pāccaib an cioḡ rīn ma līḡaib lōma ḡan ioḡ ḡan pēōr iāō. Ro pāḡbaīḡ an cioḡ cēōna bēōr cuḡpoma ḡaē cloicē ōa cūīpeaō do mīoll māōḡḡuīm for na lūīḡnīb pīḡḡ a mbēnaō.

nals of the reign of Elizabeth, that "this Brian possessed thirty thousand cows, besides sheep and hogs." To give Essex possession of these, and of the lands which supported them, by a proscriptive grant from the Queen, was nearly as arbitrary as the Pope granting the kingdom of Ireland, forfeited by the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, to his faithful son in Christ, Philip II.

This Brian is the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill of Shanescastle, and of Mr. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a respectable farmer on the Marquis of Downshire's estate. The pedigree of this family, as printed by Burke in his Peerage, is very incorrect; and the Editor thinks it his duty to lay before the reader, in this place, the true line of descent, as proved from original documents, as he was led astray, by relying on Mr. Burke's authority, in giving it in the *Circuit of Muir-cheartach*, p. 63 :

- I. BRIAN MAC FELIM O'NEILL, chief of Clanna-boy, and senior of the Kinel-Owen. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, Viscount Iveagh; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Brian Carragh O'Neill; and was succeeded by his eldest son.

- II. JOHN, who died in 1619, leaving five sons, namely, 1, Sir Henry, who married Martha Stafford, by whom he had five daughters, of whom four were idiots, and Rose, who was *compos*, and married to Randal, Marquis of Antrim; 2, Arthur, who married Grace O'Hara, by whom he had two sons, Cormac and John, who were both Colonels in the service of Charles II., and died without issue; 3, Felim Duv, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, of whom presently; 4, Hugh; and 5, John Oge, the ancestor of Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Ballymoney, a farmer.

- III. FELIM DUV. He was a captain in the service of Charles II., and died in 1677. He married Sheela O'Hara, who died in 1690, by whom he had,

- IV. BRIAN. He married Eleanor Magennis, who died in 1705, by whom he who had two sons: 1, John, commonly called French John, a card-maker in Paris, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his relative, Colonel Charles O'Neill, in 1736; 2, Henry. ob. s. p.

- V. JOHN. He had three sons, Henry, who died without issue; Charles, of whom presently;



of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clamrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. CHARLES. He married, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. JOHN. He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill, of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. JOHN OGE, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. HENRY, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. JOHN. He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dro-mahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. DANIEL.

VII. JOHN of Ballymoney.

VIII. ARTHUR.

IX. JOHN.

X. HUGH O'NEILL of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Μαε ταῖσδε μιε ταῖσδε υἱ Ρυαίρε δο μαρβαδ λά ευῖο δο λυέτ ληαῖννα  
να βρεῖρνε αρ πατέδε ὁρῶμα δα εἶταρ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1575.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, μίλε, ευίεε εεῶ, Σέετμόχαττ, α εῖννε.

Ρυόηραγε μαε Αοῶα (.i. να ὁμῖναλλ), μιε Μαγνυρα, μιε Αοῶα ουῖβ  
υι ὁμῖναλλ δο μαρβαδ ι νῶζαίρε ι νῶύν να ηγall λα Cαῖταοίρ, μαε Εῶιν, μιε  
τυαταῖλ υἱ ἡallεῦβαίρ, η νοῖαρ λαῖνν λαίρριμῖη μῶρην.

Ροῖαρτα πο εῖρβαῖζ, η εallρεῶτ ἀντιορμιαῖζ ι παῖρπαῶ να βλιαῶνα πο εο  
νά πρίτῖη ῥῶ αον υαίρε δο ῥῶ νό ὁυῶδε δο πλεοχαῶ ὁ bealtaine εο λυῖναραῶ.  
Ρο πάρ ἡλάντε υρηραῖννα η εῖῶμ τυρβρῶῖδ ὁον εῖρβαῖ ἡίρην .i. ἀν πλάιζ.  
ῶαοί ερῖα ἀν εῖῶμ ρῖν εο ἡανρρῶῖll ρορ Shaḡanḡaῖb, η ρορ εῖρεανῶachaῖb ι  
mḡaile αῖτα εῖαῖτ μῶ νάρ λαῖζῖη, ι mḡaile αῖτα πῖρῶῖαῶ, ῖρην Muilḡnḡn εῖρην, η  
ι mḡaile αῖτα buḡde. Ροῖ ιομῶα ὁνα ῖτορρα ρῖδε, εαῖρλέν ῖαν εῖομῖεῶ, μῖνιλε  
ῖαν αῖζαίρε, η υαῖαλ εῖορρ ῖαν αῖῶαεal ερῖα βῖεῖν ἀν εῖῶμα ῖρην.

λυρτῖρ νυα δο εῖῶετ ι νερῖνν .i. Cῖρ ἡένρῖ Cῖῶνεῖ, ῖρην πρῶζῖμῖαρ δο ρῖονῖ-  
ραῶ, η ἡ εῖῶῖεεαῶ ὑλαῶ πο ῖαῖβ ρορτ εετῖρ, η βά ἡαῖμῖαῶ ῶαοῖ εῖρε ρορ α  
εῖῖονετ να ἡέν τυῖνν εῖῖεαῶ η εῖῖῶαῖρῖεε, η πο ναῖῶμ ρῖῶ, εαῖαῶραῶ, η  
εαῖῖαῖαῖετ ετῖρ εeneῖ εῖῖονaῖll η εῖῖεῖαῖν, η εῖῖεεαῶ ὑλαῶ ἀρῖεῖνα πο βῖε βά  
ἡαεα εῖῖῖεε ἡι ετῖρ ἡι ετορῖαῖ, η πο ὁῖῖεῖρ ἀν ῖυρτῖρ ρῖν εο ραḡaῖb ἀν  
εῖαῖρῖα ῖε α ῖῶεαῖρῖαῶ ἀν ῖαῖbaῖταρ ρορ ὑῖῖοῖb, η πο πῖeall ρορ εῖῖνν μαε ἀν  
εῖῖbaῖζ, η ρορ ῖρῖαν μαε πῖeῖῖῖῖ ῶaῖζ .i. ῖaῖrῖa ου eḡeḡ. Cῖῖνν μαε ἀν  
εῖῖbaῖζ υἱ ὁῖῖῖῖaῖll ὁνα, η cῖῖνν μαε νεῖll ὁῖεε υἱ νεῖll βάεταρ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖν ἡῖ  
εῖαῖτ δο εῖῖῶ πῖ ῖῖνν ἀν ῖυρτῖρ δο εῖῖετ ῖν ηεῖρῖνν, η Cῖῖνν ὑα ὁῖῖῖῖaῖll δο  
ῖῖῖῖ ἡι ροῖῖῖῖῖ η ἡι πῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ α ὁῖῖῖῖεε ῶaῖῖῖῖ ῖυρ εῖῖρ ἀν ῖυρτῖρ α πῖῖῖῖῖῖ

<sup>u</sup> *From Bealtaine to Lammas*, i. e. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

<sup>w</sup> *Invasion of Ulster*.—The Four Masters do not appear to have known the exact nature of this invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adventurer, but was bound by indenture to go thither before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th of July, that year, the Queen had granted him the moiety of the seignior of Clannaboy, Farney,

&c.—See Camden's *Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1573. Camden's words are as follows:

“In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui magnam partem regionis Clandeboyæ usurpaverat, oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rnpem, incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt. Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha nuper Essexiæ Comitem crearat) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-five.*

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammass<sup>n</sup>. A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster<sup>n</sup>, and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui cum longius abesse. et in pericula, specie honoris, precipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab ineunte ætate bellicis studiis

imbuerat. propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clauboia, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commitionibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cecidit, pedes cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

éuicce. An iurair iarom do ùl hi ttorac an ðimpead peacnon<sup>6</sup> maiðe breacð 7 mðe, airpðe hi poréuaatib Laiðean, ðo po ríodhaið ðoill 7 ðaoðil airair muðian 7 mðe, 7 ríol Ropra failgi, 7 clanna conaill éðinaicch ppi apoile. Luid iarptain pparðr ðac ndípeac ðo Porcloairge, co heoóoill, 7 co corcaiz im noelaicce. Bá dírim in po mudhaið do meipleachaið, 7 in po dícnid do ðpoóðaoínib ip na tírib pin tpiar a tpuðchaið ðó pin.

Coccað eitair pñol mbriann an bliaðain pi. Clann éonóðair uí bpiann 7 clann mupchaið uí bpiann do lñt don coccað pin. Clann donnchaið don lñt oile .i. an tiarla 7 toiprðealbáç. Ro cpeachað 7 po comloipcecað (ðpoðail aon oíðe) tuaç ua mbuile 7 tuaç na pñina eitair mðilñb, apðar, 7 poipðneam eitair éuaç 7 éearmann uile lár an iarla.

Semur mac muipir mic Sñain mic an iarla co na innaoí 7 co na cloinn do ùl dígla ðall don ppiann ip in eappiac do pñnpiad, iar ndenam pñoçcana don iarla 7 do Shñan lá ðallaið.

Aoðh mac baóððalaið inéð plannchaðð oíðe poipçtail hi pñineacur 7 hi pñlðeacç, éñmaiðe pñona ar luccha doð oíe do bñíçñnnaib éuaçte in epinn dícc.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1576.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc céð, Seaçtmoðatç, aré.

Mað captaið pñabáç, donnchað mac doñnaill mic pñgñn do écc aððar éccaoíne ðoipeachaið, 7 cóipri do épeaðéachaið, 7 bpióm do bpuðaðaið a ðmíçe baðéin, pñr do dípñccaiz ða pñnñear 7 bá nap dípñccaiz a pñpñr, 7 a aðnacal 7 noçarñiðe a açar 7 a pñuaçar 7 cið Molaða, 7 a bpaçair eoðan mað captaið do oipðññ inna ionað.

Uaiçne mac aoðð uí ðiomapriz do inapbað 7 pñull inna baile pñn 7 ccluan na nðamñan.

apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Angliæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

<sup>x</sup> *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

<sup>y</sup> *Fortuatha of Leinster*.—This territory com-

prised the Glen of Inaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

<sup>z</sup> *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

<sup>a</sup> *Tuath-Ua-mBuile*, i. e. the territory of the Uí-Buile, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuilk, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh<sup>x</sup> and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuatha of Leinster<sup>y</sup>, and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe<sup>z</sup>, and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuile<sup>a</sup> and Tuath-na-Fearna<sup>b</sup>, including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas<sup>c</sup> and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-six.*

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague<sup>d</sup>; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan<sup>e</sup>.

burke, was in it.

<sup>b</sup> *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

<sup>c</sup> *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

<sup>d</sup> *Timoleague*.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an gíolla dúib, mic concóbaip, mic donnchaib, mic doínnail na maðmann, mic eogain, mic eoin na lathaiḡe meic ruibne, ríri ḡo rén tpoḡa ḡ toóaiḡ, ḡ tḡe naoiḡeaḡ conrapal dál ccaip do écc.

baotḡalaḡ ócc, mac baotḡalaiḡ, mic muircearḡaiḡ mēḡ planḡhaḡa ollaiḡ dál ccaip lé bñitḡmḡar, ḡ ríri tḡe naoiḡḡ coitḡim do écc.

Uilliam ócc mac an baipḡ, mac corbmaic ollaiḡ uí doínnail lé dán, oide pccol, raiḡ deapḡccaiḡḡe hi ppoḡlam ḡ i naiḡne, poḡt conḡbala ḡ coḡaiḡḡe ḡaoḡ pḡḡlama ḡ ppióḡnaiḡa do écc í nḡpuiḡ mḡr an. 22. feḡpuaḡi.

Ḳoirpḡealbaḡ mac tuiatḡil baib uí ḡallcubaiḡ raiḡ ḡuine oirḡḡta ḡ mḡrbaḡ la connaḡtaiḡ an. 16. do nouember.

INḡḡn uí baioḡill, Siuban ócc, mḡḡn ḡoirpḡealbaiḡ, mic néill ḡo báḡaḡ la .S. Séim aḡ pḡḡlam rḡnaiḡa ap ḡbainḡ an tḡḡaḡa buiḡe.

Eoin moḡarḡa mac meic Suibne bóḡaimḡ ḡo écc lá cáḡcc macaomh ócc aoiḡeaḡḡaḡ po ba mó ḡo pḡḡl ḡia ḡineatḡ rḡn an tan rḡn.

Concóbaḡ ócc mac donnchaib meḡuibḡ, ḡ ḡḡonḡ ḡuaiḡibḡ pcar luipcc ḡo mḡrbaḡ iḡiḡ tḡiucha.

Doínnail, mac ḡiapḡmaḡa, mic maḡíleaḡlamḡ mē ḡormain ḡécc iḡiḡ ḡḡaḡ éimḡḡ ḡḡaḡa po bḡḡḡ tḡḡḡ, ḡ tuiapḡccḡáil láimḡ ḡ eimḡ baḡí ḡia ḡineatḡ ma coḡaimḡḡḡ.

Maiḡḡḡḡ mḡr an ḡabán, ḡ an cabán rḡn uile ón ḡaiḡlén mḡr anuaḡ ḡo haḡainḡ ḡo loḡccatḡ lé hiḡḡiḡ ḡomáip, mic an ḡarúim tḡe éḡ, ḡ nḡḡ milleatḡ in éḡ baile eiḡḡ ḡaoiḡealaiḡ oirḡ in po millḡ iḡiḡ mbaile rḡn.

Cḡeaḡa mḡra ḡo ḡénaim lá bḡian ua Ruapc iḡiḡ anḡaile an bliatḡiḡ rḡ.

An iurḡḡḡ pémḡḡaite Siḡ heḡḡi Siḡnei, Riḡḡḡe ap aimḡ, ap uaiḡle ap ḡḡimḡ. ap ḡaiḡccatḡ an iurḡḡḡ hiḡḡ, ḡóḡḡ ḡó im pél bḡíḡḡe ó ḡoḡicaiḡ co luimḡḡ ḡ

small village near Portarlinton, in the King's County.

<sup>f</sup> *Drum-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum*. There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirhugh.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

<sup>g</sup> *Strath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Iniskeel, barony of Boylagh, Donegal.

<sup>h</sup> *Fir-Lúirg*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

<sup>i</sup> *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

<sup>k</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

<sup>l</sup> *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tallymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmánn, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor<sup>f</sup>, on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe<sup>g</sup>.

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg<sup>h</sup>, were slain in Triucha<sup>i</sup>.

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin Mac Gorman<sup>k</sup>, died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle<sup>l</sup> downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas<sup>m</sup>, son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, nobleness<sup>n</sup>, deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

gan. The River of Cavan is now a very inconsiderable stream.

<sup>m</sup> *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the

House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

<sup>n</sup> *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

maite munan eirip gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib, 7 dál ccair don lité oile do éocht laip ina éoinéionól. Síð da éóicceað munan do denaín óó don éur rin, Speit éoinnínó, 7 éhířina. buannaða buna 7 baipri do éorcc, 7 do éor ar ccúl laip. Ceileabpað do munineachaið iapoín, 7 pucc ríol mbriain ina éaoíníteacét laip go gaillini. Tangaττari uaétar connaét ina dál .i. lapla cloinne Riocairp co na diar mac, uillcé 7 Sfan, 7 Mac uilliam ióctair, Sfan mac oiluepair mic Sfan, 7 Mupchað na ττωacé mac ταιcc, mic mupchað, mic Ruaiðri uf plaité- bñptaig 7 ríol cceallaiç co na écoinnéionól. Bá hé epíóc na comðala rin na gailme, dál ccair do éongmail 1 ngioll pé comall 7 pé haipecc do éabairt naτa don luét baóí occa naçpa, génmoéta doinnall ó briain namá po éoç an iurτip hi pepbír do řín ór cionn comτaé an élaip dá émnpuccað 7 do riçne doinnall inðrin, ar po epochað niřpiliç niřbépaça, 7 oipóc ðaoíne, 7 díðearcc- aiç laip. Ní paçgar alř eallacé diomnpaéne, ná ðopar do ðpuio an ccñn baóí doinnall in oipicc. Do éóó an iurτip iar ríóðuccað cáig peacñoin epeann (do neoç çup a paimec) co háτ éiaé, 7 pucc clann iapla cloinne Riocairp laip 1 ngioll lép mullřé ó munτip na baiprioçna aç iapmópaét a naétar piar an tan rin. Iap nool go háτ éiaé don iurτip çup na bpaigðib rin laip τaimcc τaom conðailbe ina epíðe go po éřðaiç do na bpaigðib rin lřé ar lřé .i. ríol mbriain, 7 búpcaigh (ðeτpomuçchað dá naicçñtoið) ðul ðpioipuccað a ccapiaτe ip na compoçpaib, acñt namá na τaiðhledip τari tópainn ina τáipib bunaið buðéin co po éřðaiçřó poiñ ðóib ðopñðip a τaðall naç tan naile. Ro çeallpaτ óó an ní rin, 7 iar τtoét co hop a ccpiçe do éloinn iapla cloinne Riocairp, ní po comallřé a ngeallað, uair do ðeaçáτar ðia nðúτhaig, 7 aτðeapiaτe poiřñin çup bó do éřó a naétar τangaττari. Bá çar uair iapoiñ çup bó haiépeacé ðia éip an τopup rin óip τaimcc an iurτip řó éřñn éúicc

O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed tories."

<sup>9</sup> *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of

the province of Connaught in this reign.

<sup>p</sup> *Coigny*, *comnneacé*.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

<sup>q</sup> *Kernetty*.—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

<sup>r</sup> *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

<sup>s</sup> *Bonaght-bar*.—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. xii.



to Limerick ; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais<sup>o</sup>, went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny<sup>t</sup>. Kernetty<sup>a</sup>, Bonaght-bun<sup>r</sup>, and Bonaght-bar<sup>e</sup>. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John ; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) ; Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty ; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection ; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition<sup>t</sup>, but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory ; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212 ; and in

No. 611, p. 139.

<sup>t</sup> *To observe this condition*, literally, "they promised him this thing."

νοῖθεε ινα μαρμῖοιρεαέτ co hac luain, 7 pob éigín dia naéair .i. iapla cloinne Riocairb baile loáa pιαέ, 7 α θυχαιγ uile ειπιρ ponn 7 p̃p̃onn, cloic, 7 cairlén do éairb̃h̃it don iurair, 7 éfín d̃p̃og̃ra map brágaib̃ don bainp̃iog̃ain. Ruccaó an tiapla iap pin co hac eliaé, 7 po cuipeaó hi cearcair cumang dia iom coiméu é bail na cluinib̃ compaó capaó na coiccéle. Ro págaib̃ an iurair d̃p̃og̃s do éairp̃inib̃ hi celoinn Riocairb, 7 po gaib̃rat p̃ide 7 clann an iapla occ lot, 7 occ láinnilleaó an tipe fcorpa co mbaoí an típ uile ina céive epeaó 7 compuat̃air don éur pin. Bá dírim̃ d̃na in po muadaib̃ do gallaib̃ 7 do gaib̃elairb̃, 7 in po malap̃enaig̃eaó dalmairb̃, déuib̃, 7 d̃innib̃ fcorpa i p̃p̃og̃mar, 7 hi ng̃m̃p̃eaó na bliad̃na po. Diaíra, 7 d̃p̃oib̃eóil, 7 Sleb̃te corpaéae c̃ñt̃gar̃ba, 7 enoc̃coill̃te com̃air̃p̃éine bá p̃f̃o cuio cloinne an iapla dia noúthaiγ an tan pin. Ap̃d̃p̃uip̃t oipeaéair an típe, 7 tol̃ea taob̃glana tair̃ñf̃maéa na ep̃ice bad̃ap iad̃ goill po ba coónaig̃ dóib̃. Do deaéaib̃ deóp emann mac uilliam a búipe ó cairlén an bappairγ hi pann cloinne an iapla, 7 bá p̃f̃o do pala d̃ó ar a lopp, an iurair do gaib̃áil cairleir an bappairγ fair, 7 éfín do ionnarbaó co na ñnaoí, 7 co na éloinn hi celoiñt̃t̃ p̃iocairb̃.

Iapla ou epeγ do éoet op̃ c̃f̃ñ coicéib̃ ulaó an bliad̃ain p̃i iap na ionnarbaó lár an iurair d̃p̃i heñp̃i d̃id̃nei an bliad̃ain p̃oim̃e, 7 α éoet hi t̃t̃p̃i in át eliaé, 7 bá map̃b̃ p̃ia c̃c̃ionn coicéib̃p̃i é do éf̃ñm̃ galair obair̃o 7 po cuipeaó a léne, 7 α ep̃ide g̃ó α éair̃uib̃ in inñcom̃ar̃ta α oib̃heada.

P̃p̃ep̃ideñp̃ nua do éoet op̃ c̃f̃ñ d̃á coicéaó muñan an bliad̃ain p̃i Uil-  
liam D̃p̃uip̃i a ainn, 7 tuad̃m̃uñia do deaóail p̃é coicéaó coñnaet̃ 7 α éur lár an muñan. An P̃p̃ep̃ideñp̃ céona do b̃h̃t̃ ag̃ p̃ub̃al ar bail̃tib̃ mópa na muñan do d̃l̃éuγaó p̃eaéta 7 Riag̃la do m̃illeaó m̃f̃p̃leaó 7 mb̃it̃beanaé, 7 po báraiγeaó an báp̃oideac̃ laip, 7 d̃á ócc̃ coñp̃abal uap̃le up̃p̃am̃anta do p̃lioet̃ M̃haol̃muip̃e mic doññchaib̃ mic toip̃p̃dealb̃aig̃ .i. mac do mup̃chaó

<sup>u</sup> *Herds and flocks of cattle.* dalmairb̃, déuib̃, 7 d̃innib̃.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. “Éo, no éio .i. ap̃néip̃ no p̃p̃p̃éib̃; muile .i. ap̃p̃éip̃.”—*O’Clery*. The *o* prefixed to these words is for the preposition *de* or *do*, of.

<sup>w</sup> *Destroyed.* malap̃enaig̃f̃o, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See

note <sup>x</sup> under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

<sup>x</sup> *Masters.* coónaig̃.—The word coónaé is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of “lord, master, or superintendent.”

<sup>y</sup> *Castlebar.* Cairlén an bappairγ, i. e. Barry’s Castle.—See note <sup>z</sup> under the year 1412.

<sup>z</sup> *Sudden fit of sickness.*—He died on the 22nd of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone ; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle<sup>u</sup> that were destroyed<sup>w</sup>, during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time ; while the English were masters<sup>x</sup> of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar<sup>y</sup>, joined the sons of the Earl ; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness<sup>z</sup>. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year ; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott<sup>a</sup> to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turlough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned ;  
 “ a suspicion which he himself increased by

hastily marrying the Countess of Essex.”—Book iv. c. 2.

<sup>a</sup> *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, 7 mac do domhall, mac maolmuire. Do cóid aird e co luimneac, 7 po cpochas lair dponz duairlib, 7 danuairlib ril mbriam co rocharoib oile cen mothac.

Semur mac muir do bñt irin pppaine an bliadain po.

Ruðraiže ócc mac Ruðraiže mic conuill uí mórda, 7 concóðar mac corbmaic, mñc briam uí concóðair do bñt hi ccñtñnur coilleac ar gallaib an tan po, 7 an po basí beó do phioct Ropra pailceiz 7 conaill ceapnaiz do gabail leó. Bá gar iaramh gur bó céadac congaireac an luct hñm. Ro loirceac 7 po léirceiroraó leó dñécta dñmara do laizmib don mñde 7 dñme gall.

### AOIS CRIOST, 1577.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, mile, cuicc céo, Seaçtmoccat, aSeçt.

Conn mac briam mic eoccain pñr pob ócc naoiri, 7 po ba foirpe i neineac, 7 i neangnam do écc.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

<sup>c</sup> *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

<sup>d</sup> *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven septs of Leix, in the Queen's County.

<sup>e</sup> *Fingall*, *pmeğall*, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Stanihurst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to

Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services :

" This Indenture, made the 8<sup>th</sup> day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lem-yvanan, in the countrie called Elye O'Kerroll, and now to be made parcell of the King's Countie; Nicholl M<sup>c</sup> Gilfoil; Owen M<sup>c</sup> Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory M<sup>c</sup> Oney O'Kerroll; Rory M<sup>c</sup> Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott M<sup>c</sup> Gillanenewe; Donogh M<sup>c</sup> Teig; William O'Banane; Teige M<sup>c</sup> Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough M<sup>c</sup> Donogh O'Kerroll; Cuseh M<sup>c</sup> Shane Oge; Donogh M<sup>c</sup> Hugh; Donogh O'Dolloghane; Donogh M<sup>c</sup> Corcrane; Shane O'Langane; Teige M<sup>c</sup> Donell; Donogh O'Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew M<sup>c</sup> Heggane; Tirlogh M<sup>c</sup> Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh M<sup>c</sup> Rorie; Shane M<sup>c</sup> Donogh; Teige O'Connell;

son of Donough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice<sup>b</sup> was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their wood-kerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe<sup>c</sup>, and of Conall Cearnach<sup>d</sup>. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-seven.*

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen<sup>f</sup> [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess, died.

William M<sup>c</sup> Teige; Rory M<sup>c</sup> Greamon; Teige M<sup>c</sup> Redmond; Gilpatrick M<sup>c</sup> Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell M<sup>c</sup> Redmond; Shane M<sup>c</sup> Donell; Shane O'Scoble; Tirloghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base

son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elyie O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

“[Signed], S<sup>r</sup> William O'Karrell.”

<sup>f</sup> *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor adds that

Ο κατάν το βατὰδ ἱρὴν Ἰβαννα ἅ. αἰβνε μὰς κομμιῖγε μὶς Ρυαῖορὶ ἀν πύτα ἡ Ρυαῖορὶ μὰς Μαῖγνυρα, μὶς δοννχαιῖδ το οἰρῖνεαδ ἡνα ἰοναδ.

Μεαδῖβ ἡγῆν αὐδα πυαῖδ υἱ δοννναῖλ, βῆν βαοῖ ὁ ἔυρ ἀγ Μὰς ἡλλε εοαῖν ἡ ναιλβαι, ἡ ἀγ δοννναῖλ κλέρεαδ ὁ κατάν ἀρ α ἡαῖτε, βῆν πυαῖρ ἀν παοῖαλ ἡο ρονα ρέναιναῖλ ροῖοναῖγ, ἡ ρο βα ἡόρ αἰνμ ἡ ἡῖοῖκυρ κλῖ εἰμῖγ, ἡ ρῖρβέρ, ἡ ρο ἔαιτ αἰμῖρὶ ροδα ἀγ δέναιμ κῖαδαιῖδ ἡ νδύν ἡα ἡγῶλ το βῖρῖαῖρ βάρ ἱαρ κκαοῖνῖοῖμῖαῖβ ἡ κκῖνδ Σῖῖτ ἡβῖαδαν ἀρ κῖῖῖρε ρῖῖῖῖβ.

Αἷν δυδαιταῖς μὰς νέῖλ ὁκκ μὶς Συῖβνε το κῖοῖνμ τῖΣυῖβνε τῖῖρε βόῖῖαῖνε το ἡαῖρβῖαδ ὁκκ ἀν ἡβαδύν ἡαοῖλ ἡ δοννναῖλ ὁκκ μὰς Μὰοῖμῖρῖε ρεαῖρ δεαῖρῖγαιῖτε δειῖῖδελῖδῖα ρο βα ἡαῖτ ἡαῖν ἡ οἰνεαῖς ἀν δυδαιταῖς ἡῖν.

Δοννναῖλ μὰς Σοῖῖαῖρῖε βυῖδε μὶς ἀλαχανδαιρ, μὶς εῖοῖν κατῖαναῖγ μὶς μεκ δοννναῖλ το ἡαῖρβῖαδ ἡῖ ἡυα νέῖλ.

Οἱοῖα ἡγῆν τῖρέμῖαῖρ μὶς μῖρῖρ, μὶς τῖομῖαῖρ, μὶς ἀν ἱαῖῖα, βῆν Πῖαῖαῖρ βυῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ μὰς Σεμῖαῖρ μὶς εἡαῖνμ μεκκ Πῖαῖαῖρ το-ἔκκ.

Μὰς βῖαῖν ἀρῖαῖγ μὶς κοῖρβῖαῖνε το ἡαῖρβῖαδ ἡῖ ρῖαῖγ υἱ νέῖλ.

Τοῖρῖρδεαῖλβῖαδ μὰς ἀν ἀβαῖδ υἱ δυῖδῖοῖρ ρῖῖ τῖρέῖδεαῖς τῖοκκῖρεαῖς, ρεῖλ ἡόρ ἡα δυῖῖῖαῖγ ρῖῖν το ἔκκ.

Μῖῖγ ἡοῖμῖῖῖν τομῖῖρ ὁκκ μὰς τομῖῖρ μὶς μὰοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖν δυῖδ το ἔκκ, ἡ α βῖαῖαῖρ Σεῖῖῖῖν τοῖρῖρνεαῖδ ἡα ἰοναδ.

Αἡαῖτῖαῖν, μὰς ἀν ἔαῖβῖαῖς, μὶς τοῖρῖρδεαῖλβῖαῖγ, μὶς εἰοῖν ἀρῖαῖγ, το ἡαῖρβῖαδ ἡ κκοῖῖῖῖαῖς ἡ μὰς τεαβῖῖῖτ βυῖδε ἡῖῖῖ Σεῖῖῖῖν ἡ νδοῖαῖρ ἡα ἡαῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ἡῖρ βῖ ἡοῖμῖδῖα μὰς ἡαῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡ νέῖρῖῖν ἡ ταν ῖῖν ρο βα ἡῖ ρῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ρο βα τῖοδῖῖαῖτῖῖε τοῖρῖρβῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖρ.

this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

<sup>8</sup> *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

<sup>h</sup> *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Cooley, or Quintin.

<sup>i</sup> *Mac Gilla-Eoin*, now Mac Lean.

<sup>k</sup> *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

<sup>l</sup> *Badhun-mael*.—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine.

It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called *Ḫadún*, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

<sup>m</sup> *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

<sup>n</sup> *The son of Brian Carragh*.—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

<sup>o</sup> *Great lamentation*, *ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ* *ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ*.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne<sup>g</sup>, the son of Cumhaighe<sup>h</sup>, son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoain<sup>i</sup> of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach<sup>k</sup>, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhán-mael<sup>l</sup>, by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand<sup>m</sup> and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carragh<sup>n</sup>, son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation<sup>o</sup> in his own territory<sup>p</sup>.

Mac Gorman<sup>q</sup> (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinin, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinin<sup>r</sup>, in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy<sup>s</sup>, or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word *pceite*, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "*Sceite .i. ερπαιγε. Θα μόρ pceite .i. βα μόρ an ερπαιγε.*"

<sup>p</sup> *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now

the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>q</sup> *Mac Gorman*.—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac Seoinin*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

<sup>s</sup> *Wealthy*.—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Ταδεε mac Murchaδ, mic τοιρρθεαλβαιγ, mic ταιδεε υί βριαμ δο έεε  
 céen go po paoilead a écc pé haðapτ αιμλαδ ριν ap a mence baoí i ndeabtauð  
 oulge, γ i mbeapnaðauð baoγauλ γέappau ap γαιpcead, bñetip ap beóðacτ γ  
 ap lonngaipece an laoiémilid ριν.

Uilliam mac donnchaδ pιαβαιγ mic ταιδεε ουιβ υί ceallaiγ do écc i náe  
 cliaé hi ccaoiñteacτ cairctín Maulbi, γ ní éamie i τetip maine po ba mó do  
 pccél ináp.

Ο ceallaacán .i. Donnchaδ mac ταιδεε puaδ mic uaiéne mic cataoip do  
 écc γ o ceallaacán do γaipm do ceallaacán mac conéobaiρ mic donnchaδ.

Peall upγpanna aduaetmap do dénam lá gallaið laiγean γ Mide ap an  
 mñd baoí ina pann fñn, γ po an for a monchaib do uib pailge γ do laoiγip.  
 bá hamlaδ do pónad inopip. Ro toγaiρmead iad uile dia ttauipbénað γup  
 an líon ap lia nó caoiρpaðaoip do éabaiρt leó go páté móip mullaiz mairtean  
 γ iap poctain doib γup an maiγin ρin, Ro hiaðad éñetip ppetta ina nuipetim-

near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note 1, under the year 1570, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *O'Callaghan*.—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce*, *Pobul I Cheallachain*; and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xi. p. 69.

<sup>2</sup> *Mullach-Maistean*, now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are:

"Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll" [O'More]  
 "dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et ba-

ronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moordha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. *Harpoll excused it that Moris had given villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.*"

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's Annals, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's:

"Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmas-tan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public



Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed. on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby ; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan' (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died ; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus : they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean<sup>u</sup>;

faith, and under the protection of government.”  
—*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullivan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86 :

“Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisix præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum inmanè bacchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improvise circumvenit, et ex Omorrae familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat.”

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in

1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P. P. of Portarlinton, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it :

“An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year” [*recte*, nineteenth] “of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Devils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempsys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics : by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ima ceuairt do íaighdúiríobh 7 do maircflaigh, 7 po gabað occá nduib-  
maeðð ðan díceall, occa muðuecáð 7 occá móp mairibað co ná tépna pceol-  
anga, ná elaiéacá app a mbélaíó díob.

Sían mac Semair, mic Sían, mic an iarla do gabaíl lár an Bpripdenp  
i. ulliam dhuiri hi ceoricaigh, 7 a éop co háé eliaé dia cóiméó airim a mbaoí  
Riocaipó a búpc iarla cloinne Riocaipó, 7 ní po haipeideao epéó po ba coip  
dó. Clann an iarla pin cloinne Riocaipó do bhéí ríóðac pé gallaib, 7 eirpíóð-  
ach pé tnaóimunnham.

An Bpripdenp rémpaite do éocé i tnaóimunnham coicéidip ma ppéil éoin  
go pocpaide móip do gallaib, 7 go maéib dá cóiceao munham, 7 a bhéí océ lá  
i muip occ congimáil éúipce, 7 iap na píiméao do dál ceapí dul pó éioip dá  
ppionnpa, Ro páccanb mairpccál co bpéann meapda muéuiccepið occa mín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow*. Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoy's, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the

hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clannalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight\* or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned] What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dal-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

entitled, "A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mnlamast in the following words:

"They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw

some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

"Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12<sup>d</sup> sterling, a day, for himself, and 3<sup>d</sup> sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M<sup>c</sup> Caier M<sup>c</sup> Connor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16<sup>d</sup> a day for himself, & 3<sup>d</sup> each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3<sup>d</sup> each, for his better maintenance. Sept<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5<sup>o</sup> & 6<sup>o</sup> Ph. & Mar. 1<sup>st</sup> p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

\**Flight*, *peóólmgá*.—This word, which is often

uḡaḡ. Soair an Dpripideir tar a air co lunnneac iariom, 7 do ḡaḡ ag oíchnaḡ upraḡ 7 earupraḡ na cchḡotar cconipoccur do lunnneac. Ro ba oíbríde Muirchaḡ mac Muiréiritaig, mic maḡḡanna, mic donmchaḡ, mic brian duiḡ uí brian, aonpcair bá pcair aon 7 uairle doigpcaḡ cairpige ó cconnell 7 fcairac.

IARla tuadmuḡan (Concḡoḡar mac donmchaḡ, mic concḡoḡar uí brian) do ḡul hi Saḡaḡ dḡccaoíne a muḡ 7 a anpcair aon ppa an mbairpíḡḡan, 7 puair paiteat ar a ḡuḡhaḡ, 7 ar a baile, 7 ar bḡḡhaḡ oíbríde upríḡar tuadmuḡan, 7 beḡr paipḡm coitḡḡnḡ dia ḡaoímb, 7 tice iariom tar air m noḡlaec ḡo noḡar 7 co naipmḡm mḡar pḡaḡbaile oḡa ppaonpca, 7 anḡarḡar pḡm-pcair a ḡuḡhaḡ paḡar an anḡrḡḡhḡ oipḡcecaḡ o ḡm amaḡ. Ar a aoḡo lá an maipḡccal ḡaoíne dḡcḡuḡaḡ ppaipamḡ pḡ pḡ tḡm an tcairla ḡup bḡ hḡḡn dḡḡ ḡul pḡ pḡḡm don ppaonpca .i. dḡḡ bpaonpca ip m mbairpḡḡaḡ, 7 bá hḡm cḡḡ pḡḡm cloime caip.

Coccaḡ eipḡar iairla dḡmuḡan (ḡearpíḡ mac Semair mic Sḡam) 7 Mac muipir caipḡaḡ .i. tomair mac emamḡ mic tomair, baile mic an éam do ḡaḡal lá ran iairla ppa Mac muipir. An tabb ócc ó ḡḡḡna do ḡul i paḡm an iairla, 7 a maipbaḡ i ndopur leice pḡmḡa dḡpcair pḡḡar iair ndul don iairla mḡm mbale, 7 muḡa dḡarḡaḡḡ ḡulc fcairpa, aḡt oíḡaḡ an abbaḡ ḡm po baḡ lḡr a mḡḡ dḡarbaḡ. Ro maipbaḡ dḡa, 7 po báḡḡhaḡ pḡchaḡe do muḡḡar mic muipir ḡm lḡ cḡḡa. Baḡar aḡhaḡ amlaḡ pḡ hi ccoccaḡ ppa apḡle

written perulung, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

<sup>x</sup> *Merciless*, mḡḡuicḡig, literally, "inconsiderate." The word tuigpcaḡ is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

<sup>y</sup> *Carrig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguished from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the

demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobbli-brien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

<sup>z</sup> *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

<sup>a</sup> *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless<sup>x</sup> body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell<sup>y</sup> and Eatherlach<sup>z</sup>.

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute<sup>a</sup> paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice<sup>b</sup> of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim<sup>c</sup> from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney<sup>d</sup> went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned<sup>e</sup> on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

pennies to the English up to this year.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

<sup>c</sup> *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim, i. e. Villa filii Curvi, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.*

<sup>d</sup> *Odorney.*—This is more usually called Ma-

*mister ó o-Tóma, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorney's, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.*

<sup>e</sup> *Killed and drowned.*—An English writer would say, “were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood.”

εὖ νῶεαρηματ ρίθ πο θεοίῳ, ἡ πο χαίριεσσὶ βαίλε mic an éaim, ἡ α βραιῆδε  
 ὁ mac muirir, ἡ nuimhir dínnie do bó éáimtib ἡ ἡροισίβ.

Αὐδ' ὅcc mac Αὐδα mic Σφαιν buíde μέγ ματῆγαίηνα ὁ ὅol ap puibál  
 ap nuimhir Mhég ματῆγαίηνα, ἡ Μαγ ματῆγαίηνα ρίν ὁ bpié παρ .i. Αρε  
 mac bpiam na muiceirḡe, mic Remaimh, mic ḡlaipne ἡ Αὐδ ὁ μαρβαδ lá  
 Μάγ ματῆγαίηνα, ἡ lá α muimhir, ἡ ap puail ma po βασί ὁ ελαιοδαβ na  
 ccollaδ ma ρínírf α coimhóri ὁ éct ap α mme ρín ἡ níρ bó euḡpoma α  
 aaim ἡ α iompaδ, ἡ aaim an tí lap α ετορῆαρ.

Relia ionḡiát ὁ ἀρτυῖαδ i noipḡrf iph céimí ὁ ḡnḡpeaδ, ἡ epom  
 ptyas uperom ionḡoḡa eipre aínail pḡiḡuén pḡlupṑa, nó poillpḡḡḡf α ὁεαίπαδ  
 an taláín ma huipṑimḡeall, ἡ an pḡpament eipḡuap, occup aṑcḡf an  
 pḡlla híph in ḡac ionaδ i μαρṑap eopṑa ḡup po ionḡanṑaḡḡḡḡf cḡc hi ccoitḡ-  
 mme í.

Sémuḡ mac muirir ὁ bpié iph pḡpaimc ḡeóp an bliadaín pḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1578.

Αοιρ Cριοστ, mle, cúicc cétt, Sfchtmoccat, ahoct.

Mac uí néill .i. enpi mac ταρρḡealbhaḡ luimḡ mic neill éonallḡaḡ, mic  
 apṑ mic cumh ὁ ὅol pḡuacch hi τṑp conaill ap mac uí ḡallénḡap .i. Maol-  
 caba mac caṑaoírf mic τṑpḡḡealbhaḡaḡ óḡ. Iap mmeéct dá pḡlóc naḡa ὁ  
 epummuḡeáδ epṑaδ, ἡ ὁ apccam an baile ὁ palα mac uí ḡallcúḡap alla  
 muimḡ don baile an tam pḡm, ἡ po ionuṑaḡ an τṑcc macaem iap na pḡḡbaíl in  
 naṑhaδ pḡuaḡ, ἡ ní ταρḡ anacal nḡó, áct α éloíḡmṑaδ ḡan éoiccill, ἡ α ap-  
 leaδ ap an laṑap pḡm. Bá pḡph ḡeḡḡanchaíb ná τṑaḡḡaoírf an τυρṑp pḡm.

Mácc plannchaδ ὁapṑaḡe ḡécc .i. caṑal dub mac pḡṑaḡhaḡ, ἡ α mac  
 caṑal ὅcc ὁ ḡaḡbaíl α ionaḡh.

<sup>1</sup> *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

<sup>2</sup> *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familie Giraldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

<sup>3</sup> *Maelcava*.—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarcán, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Dombhual,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon ; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him ; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth ; and his name and renown were not to be compared<sup>f</sup> with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter : it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice<sup>g</sup>, remained in France this year also.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-eight.*

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava<sup>h</sup>, son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him. but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died : and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from

572 to 599, who was son of Ainnire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

Ó Bhoim (Ταυρε όρε) δέεε ιαρ ρήναται, γ ο βοιμ το ζαιρη το δύνλανζ  
 mac emann uí bhoim.

*Teige Oge*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importance, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioich Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an Iubpác, i. e. the yew-land;

he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnarnanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely, is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a



O'Byrne (Teige Oge<sup>i</sup>) died at an advanced age ; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the *Leabhar Branach*, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account :

"Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

"This Daniel was second son" [the writer's ancestor being the first son] "of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redeross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business." He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and re-

quired by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered: 'Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir?' 'I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.' And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and pleasant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the new Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt: 'Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimblefull.' He immediately drank it, and jovially

O dubhghnóran cille ponan (dolb mac dubhaig) ollam ua ntealla paof  
 rínehaib fíri tige aoidib coitcinn conghairge, fíri puilbir, ríongte roagallma  
 dócc, 7 a mac maolmuire do gabail a ionaib.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor." Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dying, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he married Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudley Colclough of Mucurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Protestant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to

England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dying, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complied with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates untill the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John dying long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valuers to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a thronged<sup>i</sup> house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent<sup>k</sup>, and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counsellor Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskine and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coorglass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mansion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Dunne) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Coorglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from Maoileacáinn Dubh O'Éom of Éaile an t-Pléibe (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in

said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ruðpaíge ócc mac Ruðpaíge caoic, mic conaill uí mórda do tuitim lá brian óg mac brian meic giollapaττpaice. Bá hé an ruðpaíge rin efnó poílað, 7 uíbhíccaé fíri nEíreann ma píníñ, 7 nri bó mñmápc lá neacé aén epópc do éatíñ 1 nacéatí na copona go eñm aτhaíð dia éñi.

Paíup buitiléi mac Semar mic emann méc Paíar dέcc. Bá do tεammanatib gall munan epíðe.

O ceallaacán do batíad m abann mói .i. ceallaacán mac concóðar, mic donnchaíð mic τaíðcc puatí, 7 bá dammí a óatε po mtií paíu po éatí bliadain iomlán 1 naípeacápc a aτapóa epir bápc a pñatápc 7 a háτad pñ; Mac an Ppíopa uí ceallaacán doirpneatí ma ionatí .i. concóðar na caprice, mac diaímaτa mic τaíðcc puatí, mic uaíτne mic caτaoípc.

Sláne ingean τoirpdealbáí, mic τaíðcc, mic τoirpdealbáí, mic brian caτa an aonaií dέcc. Bñ píde brian mic donnchaíð bacáí, mic mupchaíð éaoic mic brian méc maτganna, bñ do éat a haímpir gan mdeapíccatí go bpuarí bápc iap pñatáatí.

Síóda mac meccon, mic Síóda, mic meccon, mic Síóda, τanaípc an τaíbe τoir do clomn eulém do maíbaí ap pñatí eaéτge acc copaiígeét ap puatí cpeíce ap eñípc clomne Ríocapí.

O hñíðin Ruatípc an doirp mac ploim, mic concóðar, mic ploim do écc, pñ co mbuatí neimí 7 nñgnaíia ó tuiptm go a τogapim. Mac a deapíbaτap doirpneatí ma ionatí .i. Eoían manatí mac Emann.

Maóilip mac uaτep, mic Sñan, mic maóilip a búpc, Sipíam éomτae maíge eó do maíbaí 1 caplén na helle ap ionupaííð atícc lé na bpaτap

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brennan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June,

1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillapatrik. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore<sup>1</sup>; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i. e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chattha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle<sup>m</sup>, in a nocturnal aggression, by

if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

<sup>i</sup> *Thronged*, *conḡáruige*.—The word *conḡáru* denotes “a company,” and *conḡáruice*, “having companies, troops, or followers.”

<sup>k</sup> *Eloquent*, *romḡe*.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote “eloquent,” and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

<sup>1</sup> *Avonmore*, *abann mór*, i. e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

<sup>m</sup> *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

1. lé heman, mac tomáir an macáire, mic maóilip tre iomformat focail oipeáctar do palá ftoppa an lá iar an aóhaó ym.

Λιατόριυμ μιντιρε heolair do gábál lé caprin saxanaó do μιντιρ moulair maulbi ar ua puairc i neapraó na bliáona po, 7 opum da étiar do bripaó lá hua puairc, brian, mac brian, mic eoḡann. Λιατόριυμ iaroiñ opáccébál lá gallaib ag cloinn taócc ní puairc, 7 an baile ceona do gábál lá hua puairc gar bfecc iar ym do cfo gall 7 do nñicéte cloinne taibḡ.

Αρδιυρτιρ na hEpeann 1. Sip hamri siðnei do ðol go saxoib 1. po pañ-ann, 7 caprin maulbi do ðol lair, 7 uilliam opuprie ma ionaó 1. an ppep-ðent baói op cñó dá éoíceatō muman. Rucc epá an iurtir iapla cloinne Riocapre lair 1. Riocapō mac uillicc, mic Riocapō mic uillicc, 7 a mac uilliam búpc dia taðairt ar cumar comaple saxan.

Iapla cille dapa, gcapoiō, mac gcapoiō (baí hi paçoib ppi pí aóó nó a epí do bliáonaib poime ym po pepc) do éfct m épim pó noulaice móp.

Tomar, mac Patpaecc, mic oiliuéir Plingcéó tiḡearna luécmairḡ do marbaó lá Maḡ maéḡanna 1. lá harc mac brian na moicéirḡe mic Remann, mic ḡlairne.

Semeapccal na comtae maíca ar ndéam comie ceitce lé Fiacha mac Aoóa, mic Remann, mic Sñan, o ḡlñn maolugpa. Ro pfr lá Fiacha

village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

"*The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

° *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

"*Fiagh, the son of Hugh*. — Spenser, after guessing that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his

day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, at this period :

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day before<sup>a</sup>.

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Phunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach<sup>c</sup> invited Fiagh<sup>p</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John<sup>q</sup> [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure<sup>r</sup>, to a treacherous

amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Bal-linecor, drew unto him many theeves and out-lawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continuëing, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opi-

nion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

<sup>a</sup> *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John*.—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duaid Mac Fírbis and the *Leabhar Branach*.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

<sup>r</sup> *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

moipio sup ab do cum celece po mull an Semfrecal an comme írin, 7 po mull ruim celec ele ina upcomair ruim so po mapbað céð do gillib ócca 7 suppaðab na comtae maðca lá Píacha don éur rin cémmoṫá daorccap rluacch.

ḡrian mac caṫaóir cáománacch, mic aipe, mic diaipmatta lamḡbercc do écc. ,

Sían mac doinnall, mic tomair, mic taðcc mécc flannchaða ollam iapla ḡfmuiman lé brúṫínmuṫ dέcc. Ní baói ḡna mac brúṫíman tuacṫe i nepunn an tan rin pob pṫir tpeabair 7 tiḡḡdar máp.

ICRla clomde Riocairḡ illam beór illonḡamḡ.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1579.

Αοίρ Cριοίτ, mile, cuicc cetṫ, Sechtmoḡatṫ, anaói.

Ḍoinnall mac concḡbair mic τοιρρḡealḡaḡ, mic taðcc, mic τοιρρḡealḡaḡ, mic ḡrian cáṫa an aonaḡ uí ḡrian dέcc iar caaṫín cáicc mbliaðan pṫccaṫṫ dia aóir iar pṫccaṫṫ dia aóir iar pṫcceliḡi pḡḡa, iar naṫpṫḡe ionnoḡṫa, iar mbuað ó ḡmian 7 ó ḡaóimḡ, 7 a aḡnacal co nonóir 7 co naupmuḡon i maupṫir muṫi 7 a mac τοιρρḡealḡaḡ do oipḡneac ina ionaḡ. Conaḡ ḡpḡaṫmṫ a báir aṫḡḡaḡ

Mile cúicc céð cialḡa an pḡair,  
pṫcṫṫ ḡbeḡ, oṫ mbliaðna, ip bliaðan  
ó báir doinnall nar ḡam loṫṫ,  
sup τοipliḡ mac dέ i ḡaonnachṫ.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

\* On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note j, under the year 1570 :

“ This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputy of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mull-murry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines

of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma<sup>tie</sup>'s galloglas, for every of them and theire said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that wheare her Ma<sup>tie</sup>'s pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enterteynement of her Ma<sup>tie</sup>'s said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynual fydelytie, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septes of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne



conference ; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-nine.*

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatba-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis ; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed :

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account.

Seven times ten, eight years and one.

From the death of Donnell, free from fault,

To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

and done towards her Ma<sup>tie</sup> and her most worthy progenitors, and henceforth to be continued, doth covenant and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont

to receive. Provyded that henceforth none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma<sup>tie</sup>, her heires or successours : provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auneynt use and custome hath bene due, the said capitaines, officers, and gallowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> army, and approches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and fortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma<sup>ties</sup> gal-



Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitum, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent<sup>t</sup> and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv<sup>u</sup>, son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain<sup>w</sup>. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Muhmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Muhmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Muhmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforementioned Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France<sup>x</sup>; and it was rumoured that he had come

plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country,

nearly as far as the River Shannon.

<sup>u</sup> *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

<sup>w</sup> *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuan, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

<sup>x</sup> *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,



with a greater number of ships than was really the case<sup>y</sup>. He landed at Oilean-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis<sup>z</sup>, in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach<sup>a</sup>, where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David<sup>b</sup>, and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them<sup>c</sup> while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise<sup>d</sup> and Coill-mhor<sup>e</sup>. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William<sup>f</sup>; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along<sup>g</sup>. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine<sup>h</sup>, summoning Mac-I-

Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

<sup>b</sup> *Master David*.—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullivan Beare calls him "Davensius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

<sup>c</sup> *Beheaded them*.—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Mus-

kerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium*!" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

<sup>d</sup> *Claenglaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

<sup>e</sup> *Coill-mhor*, i.e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coillmor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

<sup>f</sup> *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>g</sup> *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

<sup>h</sup> *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

τρέτεια ἀρ' ἀν' τίρ, ἡ πο' εἴρη μὰς υἱ' ἔβριση βυθῶν γαλλόεσλαῖ, ἡ γίονασις γο  
 εἰρήσεται. Ῥο λήρατ ιαριανὶ λορεε νὰ λαοέβυθνε κορυτ' ἀάρατταρ δέμυρ ιαρ  
 μβήε νὰ κοίναθε πορ' α' εἰσιν 1 εἰσὶν εἰσὶν διαμάρ. Ῥο πῆξθ' ιομα-  
 ρεαε εἰρη νὰ εὐμαρρε βυθῶν ἴρη, ἡ πο' ἡμυρβὸς πέμυρ γο ἡνδὲλλ' οὐρεαῖ  
 οὐρῶρ δο' πείλέρ' ἡ π' οὐρῶλ' α' εἰσὶν ἡ α' κορυτ' γυρ' βό' οὐμνα οὐρεαῖ  
 ὁό. Ἀρ' α' αὐτὸς πο' π' οὐρεαῖ λαρ' ἀρ' τ' οὐρεαῖ νὰ τορῶεαῖτα. Ὁ  
 π' οὐρεαῖ εἰτ' μ' οὐρ' ἀν' π' οὐρ' νὰρ πο' μαρβὰδ' τεποῖτε ἀβύρ, ἡ βασὶς πατ' ιαπλὰ  
 οὐρεαῖ παρ' οὐρεαῖ π' οὐρ', ἀρ' ἐποῖαῖ, ἀρ' ἐπ' οὐρεαῖ π' οὐρεαῖ ἀρ' ποῖαμ' βέπλὰ  
 ἡ βέρεα. Νί εἰαν' ὅν' εἰσὶν ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ δέμυρ μὰς μυρ' ἀρ' τ' οὐρεαῖ  
 ταμρεαῖ ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ εἰσὶν οὐρεαῖ νὰ ιομῶεαῖ, ἡ οὐρεαῖ α' εἰσὶν ἡ βέγαν' ἡρεαῖ.  
 ἡ πο' ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ νὰ π' οὐρεαῖ α' εἰσὶν ἀρ' νὰ π' οὐρεαῖ α' εἰσὶν ἡ εἰσὶν ἡ εἰσὶν  
 ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ, νό' π' α' οὐρεαῖ εἰ.

Ὁά ἡανν' βασὶς ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ νὰ ἡερεαῖ δ' οὐρεαῖ μ' οὐρεαῖ μ' οὐρεαῖ π' οὐρεαῖ  
 εἰσὶν μ' οὐρεαῖ μ' οὐρεαῖ. Ιαπλὰ εἰσὶν οὐρεαῖ, ἡ δ' οὐρεαῖ μ' οὐρεαῖ μ' οὐρεαῖ  
 οὐρεαῖ νὰ π' οὐρεαῖ ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ. Τυρεαῖ π' οὐρεαῖ ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ μ' οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ  
 γ' οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ 1 εἰσὶν οὐρεαῖ εἰσὶν μ' οὐρεαῖ. Τ' οὐρεαῖ ιαπλὰ οὐρεαῖ  
 νὰ εἰσὶν ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ, ἡ βασὶς ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ ἡ εἰσὶν οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ π' οὐρεαῖ  
 ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ δέμυρ μὰς μυρ', νὰ βέγαν' α' μ' οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ νὰ οὐρεαῖ α' οὐρεαῖ,  
 ἡ οὐρεαῖ α' οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ ἀρ' οὐρεαῖ ἡ οὐρεαῖ ἡ οὐρεαῖ  
 οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ. Ῥο οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ νὰ ιαπλὰ γ' οὐρεαῖ α' εἰσὶν οὐρεαῖ νί β' οὐρεαῖ, ἡ  
 γ' οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ νί πο' οὐρεαῖ, ὅρ' οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ οὐρεαῖ α' οὐρεαῖ ἡ οὐρεαῖ.  
 Ῥο οὐρεαῖ α' οὐρεαῖ ἡ οὐρεαῖ.

of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Singland. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, that Aes-Greine is the barony called the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Castleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the barony called the Small County comprised the territory of Deis Beag.

<sup>1</sup> *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*.—His territory bordered on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter in his favour above printed, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Military skill*, literally, captainship, generalship or skill in leading a military force.

<sup>3</sup> *To cut off his head*.—O'Daly says, c. 22,

that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald Burke stood, and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother, William. He makes no allusion to his having requested that his head should be cut off after his death; but he states that his kinsman, Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut off, and that, as he could not give his body such honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Araí, to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill\*, and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head<sup>1</sup> [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

“Pugnatum est aliquandiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transtossus, cum

plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloei. ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrinxerat.”

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro φαοῖν ιαροῖν an ιάρτιρ on ccampa pin cille mo ceallócc, a trí nó a cétair do capteῖnib co ceshérib cédanb do íauḡomrib ḡallda ḡ ḡaoidelca do éuaptenccad na coillib móipe dui an ppuḡbittir ḡronḡ éicem dia ḡccapribh. Do pala tcorpa ḡ clann ócc iapla uḡmumian .i. Sḡan ḡ Semur ócc, aḡ ḡorpe na tiobpat, ḡ po pḡḡn iorḡal anntreannba tcorpa co po ppaóinead por munnir an iurtir, ḡ co po mapḡad triúr dia ccapteῖnib .i. capteῖn hoiribḡre, capteῖn úrtar, ḡ capteῖn pppir ḡo tpeῖb cédanbh amalle ppu, ḡ tépmaḡḡar pceólanḡa uaḡa ḡur an ccampa. Rucc an iurtir a campa iapain ḡo bcl aḡa na uḡéipe i ceshreḡmḡóon clú mál me uḡane, ḡ po ḡab ḡalar a écca an iurtir, ḡ po páccanb capteῖn maulbi le haccaḡ coccaḡ ḡeapaltaḡ, ḡ puccad an iurtir i ccappat co porḡlaipḡe co ppuar báp ann pin, ḡ bá hé iurtir do tocḡad ma ionat i ccúipḡ aḡa eliaḡ duine uapal do munnir na banpḡóḡna tamc anoir ipin tpeacḡmian pin pḡin .i. Sḡp mlliam Pellham do comiéḡ cpiḡe hrḡḡ ḡ mḡde ḡ fine ḡall ap clannanb nell ḡ ap ḡaoidelanb lḡḡe cuinn, ḡ laḡḡn an ccln nó biaḡ an iurtir pin po écc, ḡ capteῖn maulbi acc mḡnuccad munninead. Tánat tpa iapla upmumian i nḡpinn ipin tpeacḡmian cḡḡna, iap mḡnḡ tpi bḡiaḡna toir ipar an tam pin.

lomḡura capteῖn maulbi, tamc co lunnecad iap nécc an iurtir daḡmuaḡuccad a apmala, ḡ ḡpaḡal bíḡ dia buannaḡanb, ḡ do cḡḡḡ apḡde ḡo hḡḡebtene, ḡ bá hé an láipin tanḡatḡar clann ócc iapla deapmumian uapipad ḡona nó ḡabala i ccomḡḡe lunnḡḡ, ḡ tapla iatḡ ḡ an capteῖn tul i tul ḡé po pḡḡpat a pḡacḡa, ḡ a iomḡabail. Ro pḡḡeḡḡ ócanḡḡi cḡḡḡa tcorpa. Ro pḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ a iomḡabail. Ro pḡḡeḡḡ pcanḡḡi cḡḡḡa tcorpa. Ro pḡḡḡḡḡḡ

soon after died of joy: "unde senex inopino gaudio perfusus hand multo post expiravit."

<sup>m</sup> *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the barony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>e</sup>, p. 1715, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring, translated *ager fontis* by P. O'Sullivan, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 97. It is now generally known by the name of Springfield, but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad, when speaking Irish. It is a townland containing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of

Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killagholehane, in the south of the county of Limerick.

<sup>o</sup> *Captain Spris*.—His real name was Price, according to Camden and Ware, who make no mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably an Irishman:

"Ioannes Desmonius Comitís frater qui in Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohortibus quas duxerunt intercepit, et occidit, ipse in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti milites e Devonia supplerunt, Perottusque cum sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia



The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilhuallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor<sup>m</sup>, and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobrad<sup>a</sup>; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain, namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris<sup>n</sup>, together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise<sup>p</sup>, which is situated in the very centre of Chui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine<sup>q</sup>, and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council<sup>r</sup> of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond<sup>s</sup> returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

<sup>p</sup> *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

<sup>q</sup> *Chui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under 1570.

<sup>r</sup> *Council*, literally, "court." Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy

Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

<sup>s</sup> *The Earl of Ormond*.—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

λαῶ. ἡ πο πποτόλεαῶ ἀν πλουᾶς γαιοῶεαλαῶ λά μυντιπ ἀν ἀρπτιν ᾗ πο πραιοίν-  
εαῶ πορπα πό ῥεοῖῶ ᾗ πο μαρβαδὴ τομαρ, μαε δῖαν ὀεε, μιε δῖαν, μιε  
τομαρ, μιε ἀν ιαπλά, ἡ εοεῶαν μαε εμαινν ὀεε μιε εμαινν, μιε τοιρρῶεαλ-  
βαῖς μεε πρὶς ᾗ πο νῶρμυς μῶρ πο κομπαπλαῖς ελomme πρὶς, ἡ κο ποεῶαῶε πο  
μυντιπ ελomme ἀν ιαπλά α μαλλε πρῖν. Ρο παεεβαῶ ἐδαλα ἀῶελε ἀρμ, ἡ  
εῶεαῶ ἀς μυντιπ ἀν ἀρπτιν πον ἐπρ πιν. ὁά ἀεε ἀν ἀοναῶ μβεε.πρ ποεῶῶ  
ἀν ιορῖαλ ἦμ. ὁαοί ἀν ἀρπτιν ιαπαῖ α ηῖαρ πο πεαῶεμαν in εαρ ῖεῶεμε,  
ἡ ῖεαπαλταῖς ἀρ ῖαῶ λαῶ ἀς ῖεαλλαῶ βυαλτε πο ῖαῶαρτε ὀῶ, ἡ νί πο ἐομῶαλλ-  
πιοτ μῶρμ. Ρο βπρεαῶ μαμπτιπ ἀν βαλε λαρ ἀν ἐαρπτιν, ἡ εῖνῶ ἀρ πιν  
εο ἡῶ ὁαπα, ἡ βαοί ἀνπρῶε ἀεε εῖνπρεαῶ να ἐομῶαρπαν εο εῖῶῶαε ἀν  
ιρπτιπ νῶα william Pellham, ἡ ιαπλά εῖλε ὁαπα, ἡ ιαπλά ὑρμῶῶαν δια νῖρταῶ,  
ἡ πο ῖαῶπατ μῖλε longport ἡ ἐεοαλλεοῖς. Νί εῖῶμεε ιαπλά ὁῖρμῶῶαν in  
εῖῶετ πον ἐπρ πιν, ὑαρ πο διαμῖλλεαῶ α ὁετῖαῖς, ἡ πο ἡῶῶεαλπεεριοπαῶ α  
ἡαττεπαῶα ιαρ νά εῖνῖεαλλαῶ ὀῶ πεμε πιν ῖαν α μῖλλεαῶ ιορ. Ο πο ποεῶαῶ  
ἀν ειαπλά ἡ μβῶῶ α βρῶῖερεαῶ ἀρ κομῶαπλε πο ἐομῶαπιοτ ῖοῖλ α μβαρῶαῶα  
ῶραῖβῶῖλ in βαλτεῖς .i. λοῶ ῖαρ ἀν παῶ μῶρ, Καῖλέν μῶρμ, Ἀῶ ὁαπα, ἡ  
εῖλ mo ἐεαλλῶεε, ἡ ιαττε πῖν πο ὁοῖ δια εῖῶῖς ιαροῖ. Ἀρ α αοί πιν εῖα νῖρ  
ῖο πομῖεαῶ πον εῖρ μῖλε ο εῖῶ λῶαῶαρ ποεῶῖαῶ εο πῶρ, ἡ ο εῖῶ πεαῶπαττε  
εο πῖοααν, ὑαρ ῖαῶ πορτε, ῖαῶ βαλε, ῖαῶ ἀρῖαρ ῖαῶ αῖεῖεαῶ ῖαρ α πα-

<sup>1</sup> *Irish army*, ἀν πλουᾶς γαιοῶεαλαῶ. This should be ἀν πλουᾶς ῖεαπαλταῶ, or the Geraldine army.

<sup>2</sup> *Monach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Poblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all

the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

“The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva” [*read*, Monaster-Nena], “he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,

them, in which the Irish army<sup>c</sup> were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag<sup>d</sup>. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him<sup>e</sup>; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair<sup>f</sup>, Rath-mor<sup>g</sup>, Caislen Muirisin<sup>h</sup>, Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh<sup>i</sup> to the Snir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad<sup>j</sup> to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

<sup>c</sup> *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

<sup>f</sup> *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in

the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1516, p. 1335. *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

<sup>h</sup> *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

<sup>i</sup> *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slieveogher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanaemy, and county of Kerry.

<sup>j</sup> *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

gactar clann an iapla teoripa rin po gabrat gá mblodadh gá mburib, gá nód, 7 gá ndianlorccad ap uamán gall dia naitreab, gac tfg, gac tfgdair, gac ríocc gac ptaca gur a pangadair goill do paorat an mioda cedna forpa ap ulca le gearaltaíob. Ro páccbad an tír teoripa de ríde ma haon élar comíríd, gan iot, gan poircenín. Do taod iapain lapla dñmumán co na bpaírib, 7 gur an lion ap lia po fédrat do éreaclorccad Róirteac 7 baprac in uib liatán, 7 in uib maccaille. Ro ruicchead longport leó lé hacchad Eocóille co po gabad an baile leó fó deóid. Rob iomda tra euala 7 iolmaoine an baile írin. Ro croithead lá gearaltachair ma pfuairpíot do mátfí an genmoá an po éurpíot cñuagíte 7 buirgíuríg an baile dia nór 7 dia nairgí in aipíuríg uatá ma ngabán an baile. Rob iomda boct dñmín dñíol do éóid 7 romaoín 7 7 paídbírl lá léóal an baile írin. Do padadh mór tar grian an baile lá gearaltaíob, 7 po bupit a éurte, 7 a cairteól, a éuin- uagíte cloc 7 clárad, co nár bó hionatpíeaba é go cñu pce iap rin. Bá in nolaice mór do íomírad do pónad mór.

Sluaiccead cñuair póna lá hapla upumán írin tpeactman cedna 7 ngearaltaíob, 7 páimec gur an ccaiplén nua co pucc lap gac ní ap a pucc dñmín 7 dñmín an tíre, 7 roair tapa ap gan tpoio gan taíar, uair baí an tiapla co na bpaírib 7 ccaipíaghe an tan rin.

Conall buíde mac giollapactpíac mic píapair uí mórda do márbadh 7 mbíopra 7 nódthas ele, 7 nob pírde a márbad, uair ap dñccan an baile do deacád.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, *a*, *b*, and fol. 237, *a*, *a*; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

<sup>c</sup> *Hy-Liathain*.—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanaeh, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Aumchadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, con-

firmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, “the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede.” The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Uí-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Ardaneinledh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain<sup>c</sup> and Hy-Macaille<sup>d</sup>. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting<sup>e</sup> such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

Achieftain's first expedition was made in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle<sup>f</sup>, whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better<sup>g</sup> that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Oletan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

<sup>d</sup> *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

<sup>e</sup> *Excepting*.—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting *ma p̃p̃uap̃uot* and *ann*, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

<sup>f</sup> *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

<sup>g</sup> *It was better*, *dob p̃p̃iōe a map̃bāō*. This

Οιλευρ, ριαδ, mac Slain na bfinne mic Slain ριαδ, mic Slain na ppiacal  
 uécc.

Iapla cloinne Riocairu deór hi Saxoib an bliadairi.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1580.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cuicc ceo, oétmoξατ.

Concoðar, mac donnachaid, mic conðoðar, mic τοιρρδεαλδαιξ υί hriain,  
 iapla tuadmuimian rob eiride céo mac do irol corbmanic éair do ριαδ i náit  
 a atar op cuio p̄leácta luiξdeé mino don muimian, porar do éarriainξ, γ do  
 tpeópaiξ oplamur a atarða a lamaið pinnreap do p̄eip maξla γ meéta γ  
 opdaizte p̄pionny Saxan, do écc in immfoon a aoiri iap ceaitñ lñt̄bliadna,  
 γ cóicc mbliadon eétracátt ó a ξñu ξo a écc, dá bliadon ap p̄icé ξo lñt̄  
 uibride in ap̄oc̄ñduap a p̄me γ hi ceoðnacur a élanmmiaicne añiañ deapbar  
 an p̄ann

Pice bliadon do bi po  
 ip cúicc lñt̄ bliadna lána  
 ma iapla ap p̄onn aðar  
 ξpianξa map éonn conðoðar.

An conðoðar íñin daðnacal i manirtip mny, γ a mac donnachaid doirpneao  
 ma ionad.

Mac uilliam búpe Slain, mac oiluepar, mic Slain, p̄p̄ τοιρβ̄p̄ταé τρομ  
 conáizlár an p̄feap̄ p̄it̄ iná p̄oc̄oc̄að, γ nó éonccnað do ξp̄at̄ lár an b̄p̄p̄ionny  
 do écc γ Rirdeap̄ an iap̄ann, mac emainn, mic uillicc dia oirpneao p̄ñn ξan  
 ceat̄t̄ don p̄p̄ionny in ionad Slain.

Mac υί doinnail cat̄bari, mac Maξnapa, mic aoda uib, mic aoda ριαδ  
 tanap̄i cenél cconail, p̄aoi deap̄laic̄teac̄ duap̄m̄óp̄ uer̄geimξ. lñoñn deóp̄að,

is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would have sustained their dignity better if they had written it thus: Conall, &c. do map̄bað i m̄ñop̄pa i noūtaiz Eile, am̄ail puill a ðp̄oc̄-ξñom̄, uap̄ ip̄ o'op̄gam an baile do t̄am̄iz, i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the territory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it was to plunder the town he came.

<sup>b</sup> *Son of Turlough*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that this Turlough was “ the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha an Aenaigh.”

<sup>c</sup> *Descendants of Lughaidh Meann*, i. e. Dal-Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

<sup>k</sup> *Junior*.—He was a junior according to the Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.*

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough<sup>b</sup> O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meann<sup>i</sup>, a junior<sup>k</sup> branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves :

Twenty years was he  
And five half years complete  
Earl over the land of Adhar<sup>l</sup>.  
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Emis ; and his son, Donough, was installed<sup>m</sup> in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died ; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caflar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

<sup>i</sup> *The land of Adhar*, i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach*

*Mac Neill*, p. 47.

<sup>m</sup> *Was installed*, οορπονεαθ.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

ἡ ἀνιρρεοὺς τυαρρεῖρε Εἰρεανν δέεε ινα βαῖλε φῖν .ι. αν ῖγαρβη ῖολαρ αν 15 ὁοctober, ἡ α ἀναcal ι νδύν ια ἡγαλλ.

Ο βερν ταῖεε ὅεε, ιαε ταῖεε, ιιε ααρρη, ιιε ιαοιλεαclανν, ιαε λῖγιητε λάν οἡδεαρε α αιυλ ἡ ι αανόιη δο ἔεε, ἡ α ἀναcal ι νοιρῖιη, ἡ α δεαρηραταρ ααρρηε δο ἡαβα! α ιοηαδ.

Μαε ιιεε δοηηαδ τίρε ιοιλεlla .ι. Μαοιρυαηαδ, ιαε ααταλ, ιιε εοḡαιη ιαῖδαῖε ρυιλεαδ ρορβραοιλεαδ, ιατα λέ ιαηαε, αοιαλβαῖḡ λέ ααρεατ δο εεε.

Ταῖεε ιαῖαδ, ιαε εοḡαιη, ιιε αοηcοβαρ, ιιε ταῖεε υῖ δοῦδα δο ἔεε.

Δοηηαλλ, ιαε ταῖεε, ιιε αοηcοβαρ, υῖ ἡριαη δέεε, ἡ α ἀναcal ι ιαηιρτιρ ιηηρι.

Εοḡαιη ιαε τυαταλ βαλλῖ υῖ ḡαλλῆηβαρ δcεαηαδ ράτα βοτ δο ἔεε αν. 22. λά δο ιιη october.

Μαε μεḡ εοcαααη Ρορρα, ιαε αοηα, ιιε αοηcοβαρ, ιιε λαιḡηε δο ιαρηαδ ḡο ιιcḡαοιηαρ λά α δεαρηραταρ .ι. λά ἡριαη. Ροβ ιοηḡηαδ λαιḡετ αεηεοῖλ ριαααα ὀρῖηcαρ, ἡ ιάc ραῖδε Ρορρα αcτ ια υαρηα, ἡ υρηῖορ ῖῖη ηΕρεαη ααcά εααοιηε. Ρο ḡαβαδ δηα αcαρ ια ελοιηηε ριη λάρ αν ιυρτιρ ρο δάḡ αῖḡηρηῖ α ιαβαοῖ αιυτε δόροιη ιρη ρρηḡαλ ριη α ελοιηηε.

Σεμυρ ὅεε, ιαε Σεμαρ, ιιε Σαη, ιιε τομαρ ιαηα δο δολ δο ὀρυιη α αῖḡηρηεε δαρηαδ ερηcε ι ιυρρεραῖε, ἡ αορημαε, ιαε ταῖεε, ιιε αορημαε ὅεε ιιε αορημαε, ιιε ταῖεε μεḡ ααρηαῖḡ (τιḡεαρηα αν τιρε) δο ἡῖηε αο λῖοη α ῖοcραῖδε ι ραοη ιηαḡιη αρ α ελοιηη αν αοηαδ ριη. Ρο ἡαρηηδεαδ δο ρῖδε Σεμυρ δο δολ ααρηιρ ιρη τῖρη. Δο εοῖδ ιαρηαῖη αορημαε ιη ιοηαδ ερηααα ιη ρο ἡα δάḡ λαιρ Σεμυρ αια ραḡῖδ, ἡ ρῖ ḡεῖḡ Σεμυρ αο ερηcε

<sup>a</sup> *Sgarbhsholas*, now Searriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

<sup>o</sup> *How small*.—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much

respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that “he had given peace to the King’s Lieutenant.”—See Leland’s *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then “but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger.”—*History of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

<sup>p</sup> *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was



north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas<sup>a</sup>, on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Muhrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small<sup>o</sup> the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige<sup>p</sup>, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Musery was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows:

"Jacobus Desmonius Comititis frater Muske-

royam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit. Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatus cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Mononiae, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagni portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

éuicce ἡ πο ἰονηραῖς ἔ co πο μαρβαῖ ἡ co πο μυδαῖγεαῖ ὑπὸρ α μῦντιρε, ἡ πο γαβαῖ Semur buðéin, ἡ πο cuipεαῖ ἰλλαῖ ἡ co πορκαῖ. βαί α ἡγαρ do mí ἡν mbaile rin, ἡ ἰλλmuccaῖ báir γαῖ aen lá rin an pé rin aicce αγά δέναν αιρ πέιν, ἡ ἔ αγ δέναν αιτπιῖε ina péactoirb, ἡ acc ιαρραῖ μαῖtme ina níḡmómab. Tannice pccpibhnd i ccfnd na pee rin on luytir ἡ on ccomairple ó at eliat co πορκαῖς δια πορcoηγpa πορ an mepa an paép madaén do malarpuuccaῖ, ἡ cltpaína comhpōnnte do δέναν de, ἡ α ποδαῖ i mōlpapritib. Oo pónaῖ ιαροῖν mōrin.

Semur, mac Sflann óicc, mic Sflann, mic tomair iapla do mārbaῖ rin ccoccaῖ ccéuna lá tigrina Popal brian, ἡ cāiprice ó ccoinnell .i. brian dub mac maḡganna mic donnchaῖ, mic brian dub uí brian, ἡ πο βαοί díol α atarba doῖope ἡν Semur rin.

Semur, mac muirir, mic γεapioite, mic tomair iapla do mārbaῖ ap an ccoccaῖ ccéuna dēpōr do péilep i nōopur Eócaille.

Emann, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaῖ, mic toirpdealbhaḡ, mec puibne α tuatibh topaḡe do dōl do denan cpeice πορ dpuing do na díbhccaῖab ἡ ḡ glnd plircci. O donnchaῖ ἡ mac deapbpaḡar don emann rin .i. ḡppraῖ cāipac mac donnchaῖ bacaiḡ do bhrít πορ emann, ἡ α mārbaῖ co mircneac mōḡaolmāp, ἡ mí baοί i nEpinn an adhaῖ rin aon mac ḡallócclaiḡ ap mó do éndaiḡ dḡpion, ἡ déiccp i má an témann rin.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillice cuicce tuag eppcop cluana pḡpta décc, ἡ pob adap eccaome ina típ pḡrin dāt an díḡḡir rin.

O Sulleban mōr décc .i. doinnall mac domnaill, ἡ α mīac (eoccan) doirpneat ina ionaῖ.

Donnchaῖ, mac maolēaclann mec ḡpman mic maolēaclann dub do écc.

An iurtir Sir uilliam Pellham do cōp pccpibeann i paχoib iap novlaicc móip na bliadna po diappaḡ an Ambrael ἡ cōblaiḡ na bainpōḡan ḡo mōmpulance lōin ἡ opḡanaiḡ móip do cōp co hEpinn po dāiḡ ḡabala ina mbaοί dá mbaileib pḡn αγ ḡḡpaltacōib. báttar iate pīde eap ḡeibtime, baile uí ḡeile-

<sup>a</sup> *The mayor.*—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commission of martial law had been sent on the 11th of February, 1579.

<sup>r</sup> *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobblebrien, in the county of Limerick, the chief castle of which was Carrigogunnell.

<sup>s</sup> *Tuatha Toraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor<sup>a</sup> to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien<sup>r</sup> and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Torraighe<sup>s</sup>, went to Glenflesk<sup>r</sup> to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

<sup>a</sup> Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmairen, and county of Donegal.

<sup>r</sup> *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk,

in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1524, p. 1374,

*supra*.

cam, γ cappaec an puill. Ro tionóilfo nórrluacéacá fífi míde, fine gáall, γ laighn, γ beór ma mbaoí fó dlicchead ó boinn co comar tri nuirce lar an iurair, γ lá hiarla upmúian do dol i ngríalacóib im féil briúde do íonnpaó. Bá haóbal an trocraicce plóig tánaic iarla upmúian im toicéitai pin, γ ní po hairpaeó lairíde co paimc co corcaig. Luid an iurair co líon a éionoil co lunnneac γ ger bó ríon aóuar, ípícaíde ann an tan pin, ní po airir cen-motá aoin tpeacéamain acc aénuaóucéacá annala γ bíó dia paigóiuirib im maigim pin. Luid airíde riari deap don ófir bicc, γ don máig maigimig go po gab longpore i eonallcoib. Ro léicc pcceméltta pccaoilte naóa gur an ecoill móiri go coilltib claoiglaip, γ co upoibelaib deice. Ní po déchaó trocraic do tpen no do triuag gur a pangur ann pin. Nip bó macéacá gac aon ba mécca do marbaó, acé po marbaó and doill, γ daoíne óíioile, Ro marbaó ann mná, meic, Scceo mghna aor galar, eccumh, γ aor appaio. Rucacá a cepod γ a cepíca gur an ecampa do íaicchió an iurair. Ro pácebaó uponga deapmapa do Shaxacóibh lá luét na cepeac pin ma maipmóipéc. Apeac po éinn an iurair dol i cciappaige, γ po apcena co éímaip luacéra, γ luid iapoió co triaglí, γ do munim plebe nip mghine muiríóa mic capíóa. Tánaic iarla upmúian ó corcaig co ciappaige i ecomóal an iurair. Bá

<sup>u</sup> *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

<sup>w</sup> *Carraic-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghtionor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Conor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghtionor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

<sup>x</sup> *Meeting of the Three Waters*.—See note <sup>k</sup>, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knockany, and containing the town of Bruff,

in the county of Limerick.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *The salmon-full Maigue*.—The River Maigue, called in Irish an *Mháig*, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Bruree, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Araclich and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an *Mháig mall*, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and *Máig na marc*, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet *maigpaeac*, i. e. “abounding in salmon,” is also applicable to it.

<sup>a</sup> *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbliraghe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain<sup>a</sup>, and Carraic-an phuill<sup>w</sup>. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters<sup>x</sup>, by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag<sup>y</sup>, and along the salmon-full Maigne<sup>z</sup>, and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor<sup>a</sup>, into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge<sup>b</sup>. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra<sup>c</sup>, thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis<sup>d</sup>, the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

<sup>b</sup> *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

<sup>c</sup> *Teamhair-Luachra*.—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra,

was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

<sup>d</sup> *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievenish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanaemy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Tralee, and not being able to pass farther,

οἷμῃ an po fáccbað deaçaib, ⁊ do ðaoímb̃ gan fúiluccað, gan forðfuccað lá með a nartair ⁊ a ninteéta, ⁊ lá tñice bíð don ður rin.

Ὡά hé rin ionam tanɣattar coblaç na banmhoɣna ap cóptaðab na hepeann, ⁊ ní po gaðpatte fóp̃ ɣo paɣattar co cuan pionna ppiðɣlome, ⁊ po lñicep̃te a nangeaire annaç for an aicen po upcómair çairpce an puill gaç noípeaç. Tánais an iurair ⁊ iaɣla upmunian for air do paɣhio an baile ceðna co po puðig̃fð da çampa do mair ⁊ do tñr ma tñmcell. Do cóioð um ður mclar malbi co maírb̃ cóiccið çonnaçte, ⁊ co noɣuɣ oíime do Shaxan-çoið ⁊ ttauðmumian fóp̃ dñg̃ ná léiccepað anppolam map̃a nó tñpe do paɣhio an iurair an ceñn nó biað lé haɣhað ɣlan bailefð ɣeapalteaç. Oala an iurair po forconɣair fiðe an toɣðanar móp̃ rin taimce çuice do çairpaɣ ⁊ tair ⁊ po puðig̃fð cóice ɣonna moɣa fóp̃ çomair na çairɣe dia çairteaí gan cóicell. Aðbñp̃t̃ çur bó lñçanóin an ɣonna ba lucca oibh. Ro gaðpatte acc duibpaccað an baile iaɣoñ. Ní bai tpa ó çairn bñp̃r̃ mic ealaçan mic nñð ⁊ maip̃tar ðñpceip̃te cóiccið clomne ðeipceime, ɣo cnoç mñp̃r̃uñl ⁊ cçonnaçteaib, diañair, na ðpoib̃el, pán, ná poit̃p̃ɣleant naç clor puaim, ⁊ poçram an opðanair anaiñmð ionɣiaçt rin. Ro lñcað ðna po ðeóð an lñt̃ p̃iar do çappacce an puill ó lár ɣo lán mullaç, ⁊ po ba commbp̃uð ⁊ comt̃u-aim don baɣða ⁊ don baile na ceñn poɣpa. Ro gaðað an baile lap an iurair, ⁊ po an p̃r̃i pé cóice noíðe ip̃m çappacce iaɣ na gaðál. Aɣeað do ðeachaí a cçiom na p̃ee rin ɣo hñɣeçtime. Ot çualattar baɣða baile í ɣeílçan,

resolved to besiege Carrigifoyle, which was Desmond's chief strength."

\* *Two camps*.—This language is not correct, because a camp of ships is a solecism. It should be also remarked, that none of the English or Anglo-Irish writers make mention of Her Majesty's fleet having put into the Shannon to storm the Castle of Carrigafoyle, on this occasion. Winter, Vice-Admiral of England, came about this period to cruise about the coast, and prevent the Spaniards from landing if they should come. He put into the harbour of Ventry, but, growing impatient, he returned to England about the 21st of September.—See Camden's Annals, A. D. 1580. According to Ware's Annals, the castle of Carrigafoyle was

then garrisoned with nineteen Spaniards and fifty Irish, under one Julio, an Italian engineer. Cox adds, that the Lord Justice, coming to view it, had like to have been killed with a musket-shot; that he nevertheless persevered in his resolution, and caused the castle to be battered with three cannon, a culverin, and a demi-culverin, till a breach was made, at which Captain Mackworth entered and took the castle, putting fifty to the sword, and taking six whom he executed in the camp. He also adds, that "Captain Julio was preserved two or three days for certain considerations," and that "then, not complying with the Lord Justice's expectations, he was hanged."

† *The Rock*.—This was a name given to the

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps<sup>e</sup>, by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock<sup>f</sup>, to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon<sup>g</sup>. He then began to storm the castle; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas<sup>h</sup>, the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirghthine<sup>i</sup>, to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil<sup>k</sup> in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown<sup>l</sup> and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraig-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheileachain

castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, *Cappaig a poill*, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

<sup>e</sup> *Demi-cannon*.—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

<sup>h</sup> *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

<sup>i</sup> *The province of Clann-Deirghthine*, i. e. Desmond.

<sup>k</sup> *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmae, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five

miles to the south-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

<sup>l</sup> *Unknown*, *an-azmō*, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolic description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of





and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy<sup>m</sup> Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's property<sup>n</sup>. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered<sup>o</sup> throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin<sup>p</sup>, i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth<sup>q</sup>. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua<sup>r</sup>, i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis<sup>s</sup>, on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had<sup>t</sup> [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough<sup>u</sup>, and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title<sup>v</sup> and honours than Sir William Pellham, though there had never come to Ireland an

Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

<sup>s</sup> *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

<sup>t</sup> *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

<sup>u</sup> *Higher title*.—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron

of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.



Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant<sup>w</sup>, or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice<sup>x</sup>. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall<sup>y</sup>, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe<sup>z</sup> and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy<sup>a</sup> and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew<sup>b</sup>.

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body;

that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "*inveniens rotulam evidentiaram*," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow,

Μαγιρτιρ μυαρι .ι. Σεον, γ Μαγιρτιρ πριαρ. Ρο μαρβαδ ανη δυο ορονς δυο θασιμβ υαριε ταμικ ανοιρ ι ηγάρυα αν ιαρτιρ ριν. Ρο ράccανδ αν ιαρτιρ α ρορλονςρορτε ιαρ ροcταμ να ρccel ριν δια ραιγιδ.

Τάναic cοblaδ εαθαλλεαδ δυο μιντιρ αν Ραρα ι μί μfοοm αν ρογιμαρ ι ccιαρραγε. Ρο ba μό α ναηm να α τπόταcτ υαρ βαοι δια ναρποfρce cεcτυρ διαμαδ illuμneacη νό ι ηγαλλm, νό ι ccορcaγc τιαρταρ cο ρρμuc- ρiδc να ηαρυβαλτε ριν obela ορλαcτε ρορ α ccιoμ. Θα ηαm ρο γαβρατ ρορτε occ αν οiλέn ρο cιονηρccam Σεμυρ μιαc μυρμυρ δυο cυμβαδ αν βιαδαν ρομme .ι. δυη αν όρι. Θα ρfδ ροδεαρια δυο cοblaδ ί ριν τοcτ ι neρμm δυο cοng-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourey, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivalagh, Son-nagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerriecurrihy, Clannorris, Iraghticonor, Duballow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster),

and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

<sup>c</sup> *Master Moor*.—He was Colonel John Moor.

<sup>d</sup> *Master Frans*.—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francie was upwards of

Master Moor<sup>c</sup> (John), and Master Frans<sup>d</sup>, with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp<sup>e</sup>.

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir<sup>f</sup>. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, where he writes :

“Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem cum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleius, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes.”

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrute, by

whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

<sup>e</sup> *Left his camp*.—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

<sup>f</sup> *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called Cnoc-na-gecann, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullivan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir :

“Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smerwic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

nañ lá gearpaltachaib iad ná cluinnim dóib a mbéir i n-íccéin anbaul aec coḡnañ an éireoin éatolicae. Do rónaḡ teclamaḡ plóig lá hiaḡla upmumhan .i. tomar mac Semaḡ, mic Diaḡair muaid ap a ḡaig éñin, ḡ ap ḡaig a pḡionnra do ḡol do ḡaigḡ ḡóim an óir, ḡ na nḡaillaeá, ḡ ní mo hanad lair co ḡaimicc co ciappaigḡ. Baḡḡar ḡlan ḡluaḡ gearpaltaḡ for a éionn ann ḡin, ḡ ní tapḡ eḡḡarḡae aca amur for apóile. Ara aoi éñna mo lḡiccead an éonap ḡon iapla co nḡeachaid for an cenoc or éñn an ḡóim, ḡ mo ḡéé uaḡa na ḡaḡa mo ḡóimne, ḡ na ḡóimneḡa ḡóimneḡaḡ mo ḡóimneḡaḡ na hḡeḡaillḡ i ḡeimneadall an oilem, ḡ mo ḡeḡaillḡ na ḡeimneḡaḡ nár bó tapḡa ḡó ḡóar pḡu ḡin iomcumang i mbáḡar. Soap na pḡeḡiḡ i pḡeḡeḡeḡ na conapḡ ceḡna, ḡ mo ḡeḡaḡ an iurḡir ma comme in mb conuill ḡaḡa, ḡ ní mo ḡaḡ ḡeimneḡe on iapla ḡan ḡol ḡeḡeḡaḡ ḡóim an óir. Luḡ penne ma uḡḡaib imḡeáḡa do éionn muḡir ḡ do ciappaigḡ co ḡaimic i ceimneḡeḡ an oilem. Ar a aoi ní pucc a éampa ma ḡoipe, no éñḡḡ ḡeimneḡaḡ ḡeḡaillḡ ḡaḡ laoi ḡeḡeḡaḡ an oilem uaḡaib. Ro claeḡaḡaḡ aḡeḡeḡ iomḡa ḡeḡaḡa a uḡ ḡ anall ḡ mo ḡeḡaḡaḡ aḡeḡeḡeḡeḡeḡ. ḡaḡaḡaḡa a ceapḡim hi ceḡnḡ an iurḡir aḡaḡ baḡir ḡeḡaḡaḡeḡeḡeḡ.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præscissus, cum continente subleio ponte conjunctus.”

<sup>8</sup> *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows :

“Illi locum munitionibus firmant, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigelliam” [*recte*, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu cerritorum] “vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se receperunt. Nonnullos Præfectus interceptit, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania indies expectari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuisset Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare; ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sanderio Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmonia, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari

cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondus. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expectat. Ille brevi advenit comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wortho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

“Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit percunctatum quinam essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset classarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-au-oir against the Italians ; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other ; however, the passage was left open<sup>e</sup> for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the island<sup>b</sup>, he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communications<sup>i</sup> mutually took place on both sides ; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains<sup>k</sup> came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him ;

a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggregaque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulmiant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium.”

<sup>b</sup> *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O'Daly says, in his *Incrementum*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

<sup>i</sup> *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O'Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the

English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O'Daly extends the time to forty days ! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo* ; but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress !

<sup>k</sup> *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho “homo imbellis.” Muratori applies to him words to the same effect ; and O'Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay





[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy<sup>1</sup> the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates: so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen*. Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepbo could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

"The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served

against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

"That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh."

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

λοίρεαῖο ἡ εὐ πο χαίρεσθαι λαίρ να πῶα, ἡ βλαῖο ἡνὸρ δυῖβ μαίνε. Σλουῖαῖο λαίρ ὀριδιρὶ ἡν υῖβ μαίνε α μι decemher co πο λέρεεριορῶ αἱ τῖρ co τιν-  
νεαρναῖο λαίρ, ἡ co πο μαρβαῖο ἡεῖ βαῖοα παῖδεοιορῶε λαίρ ὀο ἡνντιρ Σῖρ  
μelaίρ maυlbι acc ἡορ δά lon. Ὅρὸνῃ ὀο ρῖολ cconῶoαrι ὀο βῖεῖ ι πρῶαίρ  
αἱ ρυαίρ ιρ η ccommbáio ριν.

Clann iarla éoinne Riocairḃ (Uillsec ἡ Sḃan) ὀο βῖεῖ εῖρρῖοαῖο ρῖε αῖοίλε  
ἡ ἡαῖο ἀραον ρῖοαῖο πρῖ gallaib. ὀάτταρ ὀρὸνῃ ὀο ὀεῖδοαῖοἡῖ éoinne ρῖοα-  
αῖο ι μῖρπαῖοῖορ ὀοῖραῖο ι νορλαῖο cονρτάbλα baile loḃa ρῖαḃ μαῖγῖρτῖρ  
ρῖορ η αἡνρῖοε, πῖρ ριν acca mbaḃḃ oρlaῖοαρ ὀαρῶαῖοα αἡ baile o ḡabail  
αἱ iarla ḡur αἡ ταν ριν. ὀά ḡalar μορ ἡῖḡman lá Sḃan α bṽpe α baile ἡ  
α ὀραῖοε ὀο ὀol ι ρυḃραῖορ ἡlláḃḃ ḡall, ḡo πο ḃḃḃ ἡα ἡῖḡman αἡρ ὀḃḃe  
ὀο ταḃαρτ αἱ baile loḃa ρῖαḃ. ὀο ρῖοαḃ λαῖρρῖḃḃ ἡḃρῖḃ. Ro ḡabaoḃ αἡ  
baile λαίρ, ἡ πο μαρβαῖο ḡaḃ aḃḃ ρob ἡeḃḃa δια mbaḃḃ αἡ cennmoḃḃá αἡ cον-  
ρτάbλα δια ταῖρḃram μαῖḃḃḃ ḡanacail, ἡ πο ρῖαḃḃḃ δια ὀραῖοḃḃ iarlaḃ  
IAR ná ὀenamḃ ριν lá Sḃan πο ḃṽρ α ollamam, ἡ α aḃρ ταῖρῖρ ὀaccallamh  
α ὀραḃḃar uillsec δια ḃṽḡḡḃḃ ραῖρ ḡoill ὀο ἔρῖeḃean, ἡ co ἡḃḃḡḡḡḃḃḃḃ α  
oḡḡḃḃḃ αḃḃail πο ba ὀṽρ ὀο ρḃḃar oḡḡḃḃḃ α ἡḃḃḃḃḃ ὀο ὀenamh ἡ πο τῖḡeall  
ὀó α ἡḃa baḃḃ ἡllamh accḃ ὀο léccaḃḃ δια ρaḡḡḃ. Ro ḡeall ὀó ρṽρḃḃḃ ḃaḃ-  
ḃṽḃḃ, oḃlén baile αἡ loḃa, ἡ baile loḃa ρῖαḃ α ccomarḃa ρḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ. Ro  
ḡaḃ uilleacc na ḃaḃcaḃḃa ρḃḃ. ὀο ḃḃḃḃ πῖḃḃ ἡ α ὀραḃḃar ὀaon αḃḃḃa ἡ  
accḃaḃḃ ḡall, ἡ bá ḃé cḃḃ ní ὀο ρḃḃḃḃ cαῖρḃḃḃ cḃḃḡeala éoinne ρῖοαῖο  
ὀο ρῖeḃaḃ, ἡ ὀο ρobḃḃḃḃ. Ro ὀḃḃḃḃ leḃ cḃḃḃḃ baile loḃa ρῖαḃ ἀḃḃḃḃḃ  
oḃḃḃḃḃ αἡ τῖρḃ, ἡ αἱ ρṽaill ἡá πο ρaccbaḃḃ leḃ baile ḡan ὀḃḃḃḃ ó cluan  
πḃḃḃa ὀḃḃḃḃḃ ι noḃḃḃḃḃ ó ḡanmḃaḃḃa co cill meic ὀṽaḃḃ ι ταḃaḃḃḃḃḃ  
ḃenél αḃḃa na ḃeaḃḃḡḃ, ἡ ó ṽarám co cluan ὀá ὀaḃḃ. ὀο ḃḃḃḃ τῖρ ὀom-  
ḃaḃḃ, mac mṽρḃḃaḃḃ, ἡc ταῖρḃḃḃḃḃḃḃḃ, ἡc ταḃḃḃ ṽḃ ὀḃḃaḃ, ἡ Maḃḡamam,

the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

<sup>m</sup> *The Feadhá*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's

country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Rosecommon.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

<sup>n</sup> *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killinvoy, barony of Athlone, and county of Rosecommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.

the Feadh<sup>m</sup>, and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lon<sup>a</sup>. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim<sup>o</sup>, the Island of Baile-an-locha<sup>p</sup>, and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, to Kilmaeduaigh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge<sup>q</sup>, and from Uaran<sup>r</sup> to Cluain-da-damh<sup>s</sup>, which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

<sup>a</sup> *Leitrim*.—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

<sup>q</sup> *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge*.—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of

Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

<sup>r</sup> *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>s</sup> *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac τοιρρδεαλβαιξ, mic ματγαμνα, mic an fpuice uí brian i ccoimbán  
 éoccaó cloimne an iarla, γ há hé ματγαμναι πο βα τυρεαα δο ειριξ ιρ in  
 ccoccaó ipin, γ αρ ειριδε πο εοξαριμ αέρ διβηριρε να σεριοε ccoimporcur, γ  
 πο γεαλλ ó boirinet ζο luimneac do lot γ do léppceimor. Αέτ ενα πο  
 έιργεταρ υπιόρ i mboi i ccóicceat connaét uile ipin ccoccaó pin cenmota  
 iarla tuacómunan i. donnchaó mac conéobair, mic donnchaó, γ τοιρρδεαλβαé  
 mac doimnaill, mic conéobair uí brian, γ bá hepióe bai na Sluppiam i cconn-  
 tae an clair an ionbaó pin.

Ο δριον décc i. Dúnlang mac emann. δατταρ α éimó α noíβirce γ

<sup>1</sup> *Dunlang, the son of Edmond.*—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and be-

long to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what *they* considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond'. His tribe were in insur-

descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airthier-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airthier-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airthier-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airthier-Liffey, d. 839; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A.D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadli, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Bran.	
2. Donough, of the yellow hound.	
3. Donnell, of the shields.	
4. Donough More.	
5. Dunlang of Duveluain.	
6. Ugaire.	6. Oilioll, of the wood.
7. Teige, of the ravens.	7. Murrrough More, of Dun-Kevoe.
8. Dunlang Finn.	8. Donough.
9. Donough.	9. Rannall, <i>a quo</i> Gaval-Rannall.
10. Gerald.	10. Philip.
11. Murrrough.	11. Lorcán.
12. Philip.	12. Rannall, of the battle-axe.
13. Bran Roe.	13. Conor.
14. Donough.	14. Donnell Glas.
15. Teige More, of Newragh.	15. Hugh.
16. Gerald.	16. John.
17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne.	17. Redmond.
18. Donough Caragh.	18. John.
19. John.	19. Hugh, d. 1579.
20. Donough Oge.	20. Fiagh.

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc ποῖαί ποί ἡλλαί, ἡ α τείρ ἡ α νόυθαίς αῖς ἡλλαί βεόρ co na πο  
hoipōnō neac na ionatō.

Σταν mac ιαπλα δῆμυμῖαν το βῆε na ποῖλαδ αῖρτερεαδ ἡραθαλ an tan  
pa ἡ ἡερ βό hoipoeape Σταν mac cunn í neill, ἡ Semur, mac muirir, mic an  
ιαπλα ap aoi α ccoccaδ ἡ α ccompuachad ppi paχoib πο baoi α νῖoιoι νοῖoρε  
pan Σταν πο an tan pin. Αon το ló δια νδεαχαῖδ an Σταν penipate πορ  
coilltib ccaplac α mí ul το pōmπαδ ι nuathad pochaδe leip nap oolta ι  
nimcfin uap πο baδ luḡa má céo peciaδ comapfin α ἔpoιḡteaδ, ἡ epí mapcaḡ  
δécc. Αppō το luoδ deóθlaoí lam lé pionann ppiobhḡloin, peac mairḡ albe,  
ἡ το póme epieí ι nduib péc ua luḡδeaδ ip m maδam mme ap ná mapac, ἡ  
lun co na epieí lap πορ ḡach ndípeac το éopca tenead, ἡ co huib capim.  
Ro tionoipioe tóicfōal an típe ḡac apim m πο ḡab α topaḡeaδt pap  
.i. éle\*uí poḡapcaḡ, uí luḡδeδ, Popal opoma, Popal Puppelaδ. Ro bat  
dóḡ lár na hoipeacetaib pin ḡup bó conic mópi noib Σταν opagbál m uathad  
plḡḡ amlaδ pin, ἡ πο ionnpaḡpioe é co dána opacétaδ. Áct éha πο  
ppaóíneaδ πορ luét na topaḡeaδta co πο mapbaδ oét ppi dέcc dia nuairib  
to énoθαib popal ἡ baite ip m mbp̄rim pin. Rucc Σταν α epé lap ap  
coilltib clioṡap dianp̄aib bealaḡ mópi mairḡ dala iap mbuaδ ἡ copccap.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i.e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i.e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of

the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudocus.* Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dughill, beginmeth now to overerow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebells that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

"*Their country.*—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note i,

rection, plundering the English ; and their country<sup>a</sup> and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer ; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh<sup>x</sup>, attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe<sup>y</sup> ; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach<sup>z</sup>, and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene<sup>a</sup> and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh<sup>b</sup>, of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma<sup>c</sup>, [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach<sup>d</sup>. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely ; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict ; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala<sup>e</sup>.

under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

<sup>x</sup> *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

<sup>y</sup> *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyaliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>z</sup> *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogggia*,

part iii. c. 81 ; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

<sup>a</sup> *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I. in which this parish is called Corekehenny.

<sup>b</sup> *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>c</sup> *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drom, in the barony of Eliogarty.

<sup>d</sup> *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

<sup>e</sup> *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

Ταμμεc μα cέnn ανηpιν clann μεc γιollaπαττpαιcc, γ μαc υί cήβαλλ co noρuιng μoίp υaoρ dέnnia uιc γ aιomιλλte, γ Ro apceuaττapι oιblιnιb co pηιaδ blaδoμα. Τάναιc oια pαιγiδ ανηpιν an poδ ιonaρiηe oυiδ pailze γ oο λαιγiρ. Oά ληpιp pογλα an ιomaρ popp mbaoi Sfan mac Semap Sfenóm an epλεbe pιn, uapι ní cούλaδ, aέτ pop cήcaιλλιb cloc no epιaδ, hí ιbιδ aέτ puaρ ppeba ppoγlana a blíδiδaιb bar no bpóc. Robuaρ ιaττ a aιγiη upgnaia pλata paδa na pιoδbaíδι acc ιompuιne peolmaiz a eaρpccaιaττ. Ro γaιb acc buaíδpeaδ buιtépac, γ acc apccan opρaιpze ap an mίηnaττ pιn. Oo cóiδ ιaρτταιη ιλλαγiρ po λoιpcc γ po lomaipec maιnιpτιp λαιγiρ apι maιc ιaπla upmumam .i. Pιapup, mac Semap, mic Pιapap puaíδ. Ro haρcceaδ λaρ heóp Popt λαιγiρι ιap mapbaδ opuιnge oο λuέτ ιomcomēda an baιle. Rucc paδb, eιdeaδ, eaδ, aιpι, γ ιolιnaoίnιb uaάa. Cιδ pιλ áηη epa aέτ oο haρcceaδ peaέτ mbaιle ιλλαιγiρ λaρ ιp ιn aén ló pιn. Ro apccná ιapoíη on cepic zo a cele zo γlínδ Maoiyγpa aιpι ι mbaoi Sémuρ upτap, γ clann aοδa mic Sfan. Ro pιαδaιzheaδ poíη ó na pεapaιb ípιn. Tangaττap ιna docom anη pιn Caoιnaaiz cennpealaiz, bpanaiz, tyaatalaiz, γ λuέτ pογla na epice accoιt-cinne. Ro baδ emιlτ a aιpñp an po mίλλpιoτ, γ an po λoιtpιoτ ιm γallaib λαιγiη γ mιde. Oo cóiδ Sfan γ Semup upτap ιm pail mícil ιap pιn pó tupaριn na nftaιlleaδ tánaic oια tιp oapa epe uapι bá oóiγ λaρ co ttaιppeaδ coδaιp γ compuptaέτ uaάa, γ níp bó haímlaíδ oο paλa oóiδ aέτ a mapbaδ, γ a muδ-uaccaδ λaρ an upτιp ap enlaτapι (aíηaλ pemebeptmaρ) pιapíú paιmιc pιuñ oια paicchiδ.

of the plain of the meeting. This was the name of the ancient road leading from Tara to the south-west of Ireland; and Keating informs us that it was otherwise called Bealach-mor-Osraighe.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 304, and the unpublished part in the reign of Cormac Mac Art. The place is still called Ballaghmore, and is a townland containing the ruins of a castle, close to which the present high road from Mountrath to Roscrea passes.

<sup>f</sup> *Upon*.—This use of the preposition *upon* is according to the idiom of the Irish. An English writer would say: "He plundered Abbey-Leix, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of

Ormond."

<sup>g</sup> *Port-Laoghise*, i. e. Port-Leix, i. e. the fort of Leix. This is still the Irish name for the town of Maryborough throughout Leinster.

<sup>h</sup> *James Eustace*.—He was the son of Roland, son of Thomas, and was Viscount Baltinglass,—a fact with which the Four Masters do not appear to have been acquainted.—See p. 1737, *supra*. He wrote this year a letter to the Earl of Ormond, of which Cox gives the following account in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 367:

"About the same time" [July, 1580], "the Lord Baltinglass wrote an answer to the Earl of Ormond, assuring his Lordship that he had but



There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillapatrik, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers ; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer ; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth ; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes ; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon<sup>f</sup> the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise<sup>g</sup>, after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmahure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men ; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Toolles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace<sup>h</sup>, set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happen<sup>i</sup> to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice<sup>j</sup> upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them<sup>k</sup>.

two Councillors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only*, &c., and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God : Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebels, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attain this

Viscount Baltinglass.

<sup>i</sup> *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

<sup>k</sup> *Before he could reach them*.—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1581.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, Mile, cuicc céo, oétmoḡat, a haon.

Τοιρρδεαλβαέ mac doimchaó, mic conéobair, mic τοιρρδεαλβαḡ, mic ταυδε uí hriam baosí tuilleaó ar bliaðann illann aḡ ḡallaib do érhoaó an. 26. do mí man.

Mac iarla éloimne pioceapó .i. uilliam búpc, mac pioceapó paḡanaiḡ mic uillec na cefit, mic pioceapó, mic uillec éumic tuaḡ do érhoaó i ḡaillín an tḡr lá iar ceppoáó τοιρρδεαλβαḡ uí hriam .i. τοιρρδεαλβαέ δια θαρδαοίν ḡ uilliam δια παταρν. Ar amlaó do pala duilliam a bñt i ccombáḡ éoccaó la a hraiḡuib an tair po hriḡpíoc a mbailte amlal peimbeḡpḡar, bá haiḡpeaé lair mōpín, ḡ do éóid ar ppoḡex hi cefin ḡall ḡo ḡaillín an ní pía na bápucaó ḡ po uolbaó pccél eiecin éumice co po ḡabaó ḡ co po epochaó. Ro epocaó beóρ ma ndeachaó dia luét lñanñma ar an hppoḡexion pín.

Cuiccfi ḡ uá piéft do érhoaó i naé cliaé i ccoipḡib tḡeḡúraéta.

An bapḡaé móρ, Semur mac Ríḡeipó, mic tomaiρ, mic emann baí illánn i náé cliaé do écc. Opíρ pḡéínn ḡñeacalaiḡ baḡḡaé puao don tḡémur pín, pḡi do pulamḡ móρ mmmó ḡ nanaiḡbe ar a éopaé, ḡ aḡ na baosí a púil nó a paoíleacétaρ pḡ an annu ar (Ruao pñn) ua poétaρ. Acé ara aoí po ueaplaic dia pñn uóρoínn cñḡur baḡḡaé maol ḡ puao uiblínib, ḡ ní hñd amlám acé po hoipduib op cñḡd baḡḡaé móρ iar uóilḡñd na uóḡḡoaoíne ḡar uual an duécaρ pín opollanñpucaó co pín. An bapḡaé do ḡairm ua mac iar pín (.i. do dauid do bapḡa) la harla dñmumñan, ḡ mac ele uó do bñt po uicécfi na éḡeapna ar bapḡachaib puaoa.

Mac ḡiolla paḡḡapacc, hriam ócc mac hriam, mic Sñan, mic pñḡín, mic pñḡín. mic pñḡín, mic doimnall baosí illánn maé cliaé map an ccéona do ecc, uñ eipḡiḡe tuccaó puap i Saḡoib ar a óicce, ḡ baosí poḡlaméta i ccaḡpeaib

<sup>1</sup> *Turlough, son of Donough*.—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

<sup>m</sup> *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

<sup>n</sup> *Barry Maol*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

<sup>o</sup> *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

<sup>p</sup> *Whose hereditary right it was*, &c.—This

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-one.*

Turlough, the son of Donough<sup>1</sup>, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe<sup>m</sup>. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Mael<sup>n</sup> and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores<sup>o</sup>, after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was<sup>p</sup> to rule over that seigniority till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law<sup>q</sup> lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillpatrick (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus:  
 “Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct.”

<sup>q</sup> *By law*.—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time



and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Connor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Domnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar<sup>r</sup>, the son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Connor Faly; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh<sup>s</sup>, was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough<sup>t</sup>, Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair<sup>u</sup>, son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Domnell of the County<sup>w</sup>, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink<sup>x</sup> of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile<sup>y</sup> and the monastery of Athassel<sup>z</sup>. And he proceeded westwards across

<sup>x</sup> *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

<sup>y</sup> *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ard-mayle, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

<sup>z</sup> *Athassel*, *ac tuipil*.—The extensive ruins of

this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note <sup>b</sup>, under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.



the Suir with great preys and spoils ; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able ; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More ; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach<sup>a</sup> ; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne<sup>b</sup>. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-co<sup>c</sup> ; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse<sup>d</sup>, was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond ; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy ; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-co on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas ; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl ; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny ; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh<sup>e</sup>.

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle ; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch*.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent*.

<sup>e</sup> *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-





they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala<sup>t</sup>, and from Middlethird ; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh<sup>s</sup> to Magh-Ailbhe<sup>h</sup>. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them ; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear ; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangue, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlain<sup>i</sup>, were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight<sup>k</sup>, and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses ; so that not many<sup>l</sup> of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town<sup>m</sup> assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

lame. It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows :

“ These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon

left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare.” &c.

<sup>m</sup> *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's Annals his name was Achin.

πέμπετε λάρ πο μαρβαδ μιντιρ αν εαρτιν, εφρ επιδε δο φυλαινς δυαδ γ δυοαρ ι εοεεαδ γεαρλαταε αρ γαλλαιβ. Ρεαετ διαρ λυδ ρυδε ι μη december co pe εφριαδ δεεε ο ειομηραδ εασηραιγε ι εεοιτε εαολ εμιαης γο πο ιμυρρετρε εuan ριονη ριαρτυαδ γαχ νοίρεαε. Ρο γαδ αιρην αν ιμυρ εαταγ, γ ραιοιδιρ ιντε αν αδιαδ ριν. Ο πο ελορ λα τοιρρδεαλβαε mac ταδεε, mic ιμυρλαδ, mic ταδεε ριαδ, mic τοιρρδεελβαεε (Mac mec μαεγαμνα α εριε εορεα βαρπεινδ αιρεαραιγ) δανδ δο δολ ταρην, πο εμυρ αρεραε (in υπεοραε οιδεε) αρ αν ριοναμν ρριυδυαινε, γ δο εοιδ ανη γυρ αν lion ταρλα ινα ραρρηαδ, γ νι πο αιρην co ραιμμε ιμυρ εαταγ co πο γαδ πορε ι ρεοραμν να ρινημνιρ Τάναε ιαρση γυρ αν ελγ ι μβαοι δανδ, γ πο εμυρριετ εene ιρ ιν ελγ δια λορεαδ γο λάνυρλαμ. Τιεε δανδ διρεειρ διαρην co να μιντιρ αμαε αρ ιονεαιβ μειε mic μαεγαμνα, γ πο γαβαδ ε co να μιντιρ λαρ ρε εεωιρ. Δο εαοδ mac mec μαεγαμνα co να βραιγδουιβ co βαλε mec colmáin ταρ α αιρ αν αδιαδ ριν. Δο εροχαδ μιντιρ δάνδ ρριρ να εραμνοιβ βά εομφοιερι οοιβ αρ ná μαραε, γ δο εμυρεαδ αν λαοε μηιδ γο λυμνεαε αιρην ινα ρρυαιρ α οιδεαδ γαν ρυρεαε.

Ceall ριαεal δο γαβαλ λά ρφαν mac αν ιαρλα αν εετραμναδ λά δον νουλαγ, γ γαε α ρρυαιρ ινα ημμηδον δυμνα, γ διαραμν, δεδαε, διομνημαρ, γ δαρβαρ δο εορ ειρετε γο ηεταρλαγ ρρι ρε δά λά, γ βριρην αν βαλε ιαρση.

Reirber γηραταε .i. μελαρ, mac uilliam, mic μελαρ δο μαρβαδ λα ραιγδουριβ ατα δαρα.

Αν δοετύρ ρανδυρ δεεε αρ εοιλλειβ να ελαονγλαρ, πορε congmalá δον

<sup>n</sup> *North-westerly*.—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

<sup>o</sup> *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

<sup>p</sup> *The strand*.—The word *peopann*, or *peopann*, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

<sup>q</sup> *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

<sup>r</sup> *Kilfeakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note <sup>2</sup>, under the year 1192, p. 94. *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

<sup>t</sup> *Dr. Saunders*.—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerly<sup>a</sup> direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn<sup>o</sup>), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand<sup>p</sup> of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain<sup>a</sup>, taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle<sup>r</sup> was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver<sup>s</sup> of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders<sup>t</sup> died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traytor." P. O'Sullivan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writ-

ings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande*:

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'étoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traître et d'archi-rébellé: ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impicité, mourut d'un flux

ερήσῃν ἄποικει, ἡ εἰς ἀέθουαις γεαυαταῖς ἱππὶν ἐκοκκαῖο ἰ μβαταρ ἐρίδῃ. Νῖρ βό μαέτναδ ὅν ἀρ ἀρ λά πέμυρ, μαε μυρῖρ τάνιε ἰ νέρῖν.

Mac uí Suilleabáin béirpe (doínnall, mac doínnall, mic diarmata, mic doínnall mic doínnall mic diarmata bailb) do tábairt éiríte ar éairbreaí-aib a mí december do íonnpaí. Bá hainlaí do rónaí mhirín, Carpin diuitir do dól o éorcais epé eairbreaícoib co mainirir bínnepaige. Ro éuir elann toirpdealbais mic maolmuirpe, mic donnacháid mec puibne, ἡ mac uí doínnabáin ἡ oiponḡ do éínobáib popal ἡ do óaoimib uairle eairbreaí náda do tennai epeaí ar mac uí puillebáin, puairpíot na pónaíca po éuir an carpin uada epeaíca aibhle ἡ iomaíó édaia. Rob aónar lá doínnall a oipene do luccaí uada ἡ é pín ma bíthad, ἡ po ionnpaig an ḡairpaí ḡaoibelaícapla ἰ tennacell na cepeaí, ἡ do uearbh an lá pín náí lé líon pluais bírítear cat uap toirépaatar le doínnall a ppoear do trí ééí do eairbreaícaib, ἡ ar bíḡ le líit ééte pír pónaí laoiríom do íoépaíde acc tabairt an toáir pín.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiá Ecclesie*. He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation*; but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

<sup>a</sup> *Captain Sinitzi*.—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

<sup>v</sup> *The son of O'Donovan*.—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions

of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of Doínnall na ḡCpoiceann, i. e. *Daniel pellum*. P. O'Sullivan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

"Daniel Osullevanus adolescens, qui postea Bearrae princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriae monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram depradantem ad Lutum Bonum (Lathach na ndaibh) occidit."

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Doínnall na ḡ-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4. 1841, in which he writes:

"Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berehaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Sinitis<sup>a</sup> set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan\* [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive<sup>w</sup>; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

He, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullivan Coum, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancabill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullivan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Elque* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one

years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullivan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullivan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullivan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of *Doapóg Diapmasta*, or, according to Collins, *Dairiheen-Diarnada*, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kileconenagh, adjoining that of Kileaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fachrach*, p. 447, note<sup>k</sup>.

<sup>w</sup> *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Πατριεὶν ἡ εἰμὴν δά ἡνὰ ἡνὲ μῦρῳ εἰαρηγῆ (ἰ. τομάρ mac eimann, ἡνὲ τομάρ, mic eimann) δὸ ἐλῦδ ἂ εἴρετ ἀν πῖξ ἂ λῡμνὲαχ ἰαρ ἡν ἐννῶδ ὡν ἐοῖαρηπλε ἂ εἰορ δὸ cum báir. Ἀέτ ἐφῖα ní báí ἀν coimde ἡν coimairple ἡν. Ὡάτταρ τρά ἀν ἐλῡν ἡν peal ἀρ ἐοῖλτῖδ ἐοῖννὲ cuiléin acca ccaioimna, ἡ δὸ ἀρενατταρ ἰαρ ἡν ḡo ἐοῖνν Μῡρῳ, ἡ βά ḡαρ uair ḡur bó ἐέδᾶς ἐνῖτῖρῡᾶς ἀν ἐνδᾶέτᾶ ἡν τᾶννec ἡν uατῡᾶδ buidne ἀρ πῡορῖῡ λῡμνῡḡ Ἀέτ πῡ ἐαῖτῖοτ ἡν ἡλᾶοί πῡῡᾶ δὡν ἑλᾶδᾶν ἡν πῡ ῡḡᾶλ ἡ πῡ ὡῖεῖρḡ.

Coimairba πῡᾶν δέcc ἰ. ἀν ἐαλᾶς mac πᾶεαρ, ἡνὲ Siacapa mec caṡám.

Σῡν ὅcc ἡ Conn, ὡᾶ mac Σῡν, ἡνὲ cumn ḡᾶεᾶḡ, ἡνὲ cumn, ἡνὲ enn, ἡνὲ eoḡann uí neill δὸ δὲλ πῡᾶḡ ἡ ἡνῖεῖρῡῡ uí πᾶḡῖλλḡ. Ro lomᾶδ ἡ πῡ léir-αῡccῖδ leo ḡᾶς ἰονᾶδ ἡ πῡ ḡᾶῡᾶτ δὡν ḡῖεῖρῡῡ. Rucc mac uí πᾶḡῖλλḡ ἰ. πῡῡῡ mac Ἀῡᾶ conallᾶḡ, ἡνὲ maolῡḡῡᾶ, ἡνὲ Σῡν ἡ τῡῡᾶῡῡᾶ τῡῡᾶ-πῡῡḡ ἀν τῖῡῡ ἡ τῡῡᾶḡᾶᾶτ ἡν ἡᾶ ḡᾶῡḡῖδ ἡν oppa. Nír bo ῡῡῡᾶ ἐḡḡᾶᾶḡ co ἐνῡ ἡḡᾶᾶᾶ ἡᾶᾶ ἀν ᾶῡᾶᾶᾶ ἡν, uair πῡccῡᾶτ πᾶḡᾶᾶḡ ἂ εἰῡῡῡ ἡ ἂ εἰοῡccᾶρ. Ro ḡᾶᾶᾶ léḡ conn mac Σῡν uí neill, ἡ ἐῡ ἀν τᾶῡ ἡῡᾶ ὡᾶ Σῡν ὅcc ἂ ḡᾶᾶᾶᾶ lár ἡᾶ ἡᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ πᾶᾶᾶ ἂ ᾶῡᾶᾶᾶ ḡᾶ ᾶῡῡῡᾶᾶ, ἡ ἂ ὡᾶᾶᾶ co ḡᾶccḡᾶᾶ. Ὡᾶ ὡῡῡḡ ἀν ὡᾶᾶ ἡν τῡccᾶᾶ ἀρ ἀν ὡῡᾶᾶᾶ ὡῡ ἡᾶ ḡᾶᾶᾶ ᾶῡᾶ ῡῡᾶ δὸ ᾶᾶᾶᾶ ἡῡᾶᾶ ἡᾶ ḡᾶᾶᾶ ἂ ḡᾶᾶᾶ ἂ ḡᾶᾶᾶ ὡῡᾶ ἡᾶ ὡῡᾶ ὡῡᾶ ἡᾶ ῡῡᾶ ῡῡᾶ.

Sluacḡᾶᾶ lá hua neill τῡῡᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ḡῡᾶᾶᾶ δὸ ṡḡṡ δὸ ὡῡḡᾶᾶ ἀν πᾶᾶᾶ ἡᾶ ῡᾶḡᾶᾶᾶᾶ. Ro πῡᾶᾶ ῡῡᾶᾶᾶᾶ ḡᾶᾶᾶ ḡᾶᾶ ᾶᾶᾶ lá hua neill ἡ ἡῡᾶᾶᾶᾶ ḡῖεῖρῡῡ uí πᾶḡῖλλḡ, ἡ πῡ ḡᾶᾶ acca ἡῡᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ἡῡᾶ ἡᾶᾶᾶ, ᾶῡᾶᾶ ἡ ᾶῡᾶᾶᾶᾶ. Ὡᾶ πῡᾶ ἡᾶᾶ ὡ ῡᾶḡῖλλḡ πῡ ῡᾶᾶ, ἡ πῡ léicḡᾶᾶ conn ᾶᾶᾶ ḡᾶ πᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ, ἡ ḡᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ὡᾶ neill ἂ ᾶᾶᾶᾶ Σῡν ἡ ἂ ἡᾶᾶᾶᾶ.

Ἐᾶᾶᾶᾶ ᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ δὸ εῡḡῆ ἡᾶ ἡᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ (Ἀῡᾶ mac ᾶḡᾶᾶᾶ ἡνὲ ᾶῡᾶ ὡcc ἡνὲ ᾶῡᾶ ᾶᾶᾶ) ἡ ᾶᾶ ἂ ὡᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ Conn mac ἀν ἐαλᾶḡ, ἡνὲ ᾶḡᾶᾶᾶ, ἡνὲ ᾶῡᾶ ὡcc, ἡ conn δὸ ὡᾶ ἡ ᾶᾶᾶ ἡᾶᾶᾶᾶᾶ ḡῡᾶᾶᾶ

could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunderers."

\* *Padraigín*, i. e. Little Patrick.

† *Clann-Cuiléin*, i. e. Mac Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

‡ *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

§ *Mac Cahan*.—This name is to be distinguished from O'Calan; for although it be cer-

tain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnacreeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mac Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin<sup>x</sup> and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuilein<sup>y</sup>, and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice<sup>z</sup>; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan<sup>a</sup>, died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions<sup>b</sup> arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His relative, James Cahane, is set down as the pro-

prietor of Ballykette, in West Connaught.

<sup>b</sup> *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallag, me aipe, do éoccat ar a bpaéar, 7 do róine iontlaé 7  
 fharéopaois na ríngom do pala pfét naill etip cenel cconall 7 eocéan go  
 po fopéongar fop na neill tioneol plóiz lánmóir do toét fop na ndóimnaill  
 do éonghaín laip. Baói conn pé piéir mapeac co ttríob cóirigéib gallócclaé  
 do phoét Ruadhí do cloinn tpuibne fímat in éoirpdealbáé mac mupchad  
 me eoin puacó, in mall, mac emíir, 7 in brian mac emíir meo puibne, 7 co  
 nalbancoib íomóanb, 7 na neill sup an líon ar ba fopceaimmacar, 7 ní po  
 haupífo lár an luét ipin go po gabrat foplongpopt oc eill tuatant lá taob  
 paéta boé .i. baile eipíde in po bñeacá colann eille 7 Adainmáan íapam. O po  
 clop lá hua ndóimnaill inipin po tioneó l píde i cééttóir in po éaéimmacar do  
 pocraíde ge po baói go haupfúirigíte aneplam naip láí píde fomámagíte do  
 baupiozann tpaخان, 7 pobdar caprí a [n]ecccraíte ppípp go pin co na baói hi  
 fomíim coecat, no compuachad. Ar a aoi bá fopráin laip pluaiz eaétaip-  
 cenéol do toét dia típ gan ppíetfíre ppíú dia maó bñimín laip a oídeacó po  
 céadóir.

Conn ua ndóimnaill tpa baói do mío a mñiman, 7 baipde a aneemí píde  
 ge no bñé ua neill (éoirpdealbáé), 7 ua ndóimnaill (Aioó) baoiníhí go ttoéaip-  
 píó ppíú, Conac a mñin ba foplamí fomí 7 ua neill baen aionta. Ro éaipm-  
 éimniz ua ndóimnaill co na pocraíde do íaizíob foplongpupit uí neill go díogáir  
 oápaétaé gan aiaó gan oipmíomí ppí hndell nó ppí horpuccáó itip. Ro  
 gab ua neill occa mdeimam pia pú pangatatar ma éíno, 7 po aécómairc don  
 cloinn tpuibne (.i. do éoirpdealbáé mac Ruadhí do fomípaó) baói ma fappacó,  
 7 do éonn eia céopaó baói leó do eitipgleóó an láí ípin. Ppírcapit aon oib  
 píde (.i. éoirpdealbáé mac puacóir) co ndéapit dia tpealccat an luét úo a  
 nanala, 7 dia neabátt upcece, 7 dia ndeacátt in mnell, 7 in órpuccáó ap  
 o íimín go ppaoíupit fopíin dia no bemip líon ba lia hupíde. Maóíó tpaat  
 gan inneall gan oipmíomí, gan aipmíoban a míoatán lín pñáopa 7 pómne inuó-  
 pup. Bá inme tanzatatar lá boipípaó bpiže, 7 laip an mbpíiz mbice do pon-

tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

<sup>c</sup> *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltale, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

<sup>d</sup> *St. Columbkille and St. Adamnan*.—According

to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.



side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roe; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail<sup>c</sup>, alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan<sup>d</sup>, had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us. [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"<sup>e</sup>.

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

<sup>c</sup> *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."



They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeach; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freelf that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Connor, the only son of O'Connor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne<sup>g</sup> to Ceis-Corainn<sup>h</sup>, and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarb<sup>i</sup>, if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owen<sup>ii</sup>; and Fearganeagla<sup>j</sup>, his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he 'himself' was subject to O'Donnell.

<sup>i</sup> *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word *coarb* is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

<sup>g</sup> *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor interpolates *Mec Suibne*, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

<sup>j</sup> *Fearganeagla*: "man without fear, or fearless man."

ι νέριον γαν ποέταιν hi ποινίε δόιβ διαρ πο βα ορρδεαρεα αινη ουιue uapail  
 γ conpabail ina caatal ócc γ Maolmorða. Ro gaðaðh mac uí éonóðap  
 ουιnn beóp an lá rin lá halbachaib .i. aoð mac διαρματα mic cairprie, γ  
 πο éimigíft a éabairt don cairtin, γ do éóiríft lair iarom i pann uí Ruairc.  
 Oo ríðeað ona ó Ruairc Aoð ó na halbanachaib go mbuí ua Ruairc, γ Aoð  
 daon pann ap a haíte. An talaptrapann peimraite dpaðbál uí puairc i  
 ppoðmar na bliaðna po, γ a ðol do íaigíð Sir niclaup, γ po gaðpíðe éuicce  
 hé co pfaíte moip co mbaoí pop coinnmíð po íamíann do íonnpað peaónu  
 ua ppaépac muaidé. Iap ppoip pccél dua cconóðap íliccið .i. doinnall,  
 mac tauðcc, mic caatal oicc, γ do múmteip Sir niclaup co mbattap amlaib rin  
 po ionnpaigpíot íat pop a leaptuib luiðe, γ pop a ndérgaðaib coðalta co po  
 mapbað Alaptrapann co noipung díuime dia múmteip amalle ppoip γ po ðlið  
 ua éoncoðap an mapbað írin in dioðail mapbét a deapbpaatar éatal óicc.

Clann iarla cloinne pucaip do íoðuccað lé Saxaíuib i paímpað na  
 bliaðna po íap mbpíft a mbailtíð, γ íap cpoócað a mbpaatar, γ bá hamlaib  
 po íoðaiðpíotte gan ppiíft, gan ðípað, gan ðaoíppí, gan ðolað do éop ap a  
 nduethaig, nó ap a pann coccaib an cclín do bñóip íoðach, ac cíoip na ban-  
 pioðna do díol fá ðó pan mbliaðam. Maðgamíann ó bpíann do bñé ap ríð  
 cloinne an iarla. Oá banna do íaigíuipíð do bñé ap ópda i tpuaðmuíman  
 aig capéin dípung ó Shamun go péil pátpaice.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1582.

Αοιρ Cπιopε, míle, cuicce céð, oétpmoðat, a dó.

Maipðpéð inðín aoða ouib, mic aoða puaid, mic neill gaipí, mic toip-  
 uelbaig an piona uí doinnall, bñ uí paigíllig (Maolmópða mac Síann, mic  
 caatal) décc i nñpað na bliaðna po, γ ap inð má po baoí beó i népínn an tan

\* *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: Ní léip lfm bunaóup an íðéil po, γ tauí an tiompað po ífcpánað map éíérí ðampa, i. e. "I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion."

<sup>1</sup> *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: "íap ppoip pccél dua cconóðap íliccið, &c., múmteip Sir Niclaup do beíð amlaib rin," i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don<sup>k</sup>, i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Sligo (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas<sup>l</sup>, had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge<sup>m</sup> of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-two.*

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c. due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his

<sup>m</sup> *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was brother, Cathal Oge."



another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the air<sup>a</sup> of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim<sup>c</sup> to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chathanan-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them Queen, the other should have all."

an iapla. Cupaō ap éalmaēt, mīleaō ap mīlstaēt an tí tēpa annym. Baōi pīde aethaō i ttaaparteāēt tuadīmūmān zo po hionnapbaō ap aon lá a deapbratāp lá doīmāll. Do éoiō iapoīn don ppáimn, don ppāimn, 7 eiptib pīde i Saxoib zo ppuaip a pāpōūn, 7 a éuō tīpe, aēt tānaparteāēt namá co po écc in iomláime a aōiri, 7 po haōnāicfō i maniptip mīpi.

Donnchaō, mac mupchaō, mic toipprōealbāiḡ, mic tanōcc, mic tōipprōealbāiḡ, mic bpiam éaēa an aonaiḡ uí bpiam do bāpuccāō doiofō amuaipail .i. a épochaō i ttaadīmūmān lá captin moiptant baí ma māpapccal ipm tīp, 7 lap an Siuam Siu Seoipri mac tomāp ciuīpoccc, iap nōol dō an bliāōan poīmē pin i ccaipāpāō cloimne iapla cloimne piocapīō, 7 po pill tap a ap maille le haētreāēap ap ppoctexion, puapctap pīde elanḡ 7 uipeapbaō ap an bppoctexion co po ḡabaō donnchaō leō, 7 co po epochaō aīnail pémēpēpctap an 29 Septēmbēp i nōopur luimnḡ dia haoīne do pōimīpāō. Ruccaō a éopp cō a doīmḡnap duētāpa zo po haōnāicfō é i mīpi.

Donnchaō mac toipprōealbāiḡ, mic muipēapctaiḡ mac mīc uí bpiam apa (iap mbīē dāmīpīp a aēap le haethaō pāōa, 7 piapāc lé hīapla dīpmūmān) do tēaēt ap ppoctexion, 7 a deapbratāp pīn .i. toipprōealbāc cappaē dia ionnapccōō zo hīpccapīpdeamāil zo po māpbaō donnchaō lap.

O cīpbaill Sīan an bealaiḡ mac uilliam uīōp, mic pīpḡanam, mic maolpuanaō mic Sīan do māpbaō i ppioll aōuaēmaip éctapbāō lá Maolpuanaō, mac tanōcc éaōicē, mic pīpḡanam, 7 nīp bō cīanpaoḡlac do éuaō an māpbaō pin do Maolpuanaō uap toipēap pīn pō cīn pāiēe iap pin doiofō pīonḡaile lār an ccālbaē mac uilliam uīōp, 7 an calbaē pīpin dōipōneāō in ionaō a deapbratāp.

Cēpāp mac an Rōipctiḡ .i. clann dauid, mic muipip, mic dauid, mic muipip do māpbaō lá tēpēapūpib i mī appil, 7 ciō aōīn dīpīn po éuip a ccoipccap, ní in aon lō po hīpbaḡiē, uap toipēap Remann, 7 tēpōict, 7 dīonḡ mōp do māiēib a muipīpe, 7 dā ccīnōab conpāpā i ttopaiḡeāēt cpeicē (an cīn don tīp ma tēáplactap ap tēpēapūpib) lé penepcal hua maccaille, 7 lé ḡiollapact-

<sup>v</sup> *Turlough*.—This Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muir-cheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>a</sup> *Calvagh*.—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-



the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough<sup>p</sup>, son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brien of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caech, son of Ferganaim; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh<sup>q</sup>, the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons are allowed by the Government to succeed him. according to the English law, as if they were legitimate.

πραΐεε κοινῶν. Ἄρ ἰ βά βῆν ὁ ἐλπίετ αν ταν ριν .ι. ἡράννε ιηλῆ τοιρρ-  
δεαλῆαῖ, με μαιρεαρεαῖ, ιηλῆ ιηε ἰ ἡραν αρα ἡ αν ταν αῶ ἐνναρε α  
ρῆρ ια ἐοτῶν ἐναῖρηιονητε, ἡ ια ιηλῆαῖ ἀνκοιῖα δια ραηῖδ. ρο ιαῖτ εο  
ἡανῆρε ἀνέαρ ἡῶ ρο εεε ιι αῶαῶ ριν ιι ρροῖαρ α ριρ ἐεε κοινῶ ι ιαοῖν-  
ρεῖτ ρο ἡαῖααρε.

Ὀρρεαῶ προδα ὁ ἐαῖαρτ ἰρ αν ιβαρραῖ .ι. ὁανῶ αρ αν ιαε βά ριε αῖ  
αν Ροῖρρεαῖ .ι. Μαιρρ, ἡ Μαιρρ ὁ τεαρνῶ οη προῶ ριν ιαρ ιβυαν εαῖ  
ἡ ὁαοῖνε ιοιῶα ὀέ.

Ἄν δῆνερεαῖ ρεμπατε, ἡ παρρεειν κοινῶν ὁ ἑῖτ ιι ραῖαν αρ κοινῶ  
ιι ιεεῖνῶ ἑαρ ὁ ἐρῖ Ροῖρτιῖ. Ὀά ιαε οεα αν ροιρτιῖ .ι. δῆν, ἡ ιιλλεαε,  
ἡ αν τῖρ ιιλε ὀεῖρρε ρῶ ια ἡεῖιῖνῖ, ἡ αν ἐῶ ἐνναρεε ὁ ελοῶ αρ ια τρετυρῖ.  
Ρο γαῖαῶ ρορ α ρῖρῖιῖαν ταρ ὀρραν ια τῖρε αμαῖ α ρροεαρ δια ιῶανη-  
ιηῖνῖ ρῖα, ἡ κοιῖνῖ, ρο ριῖ ια ροῖανῶ αρ ὀά ιαε αν Ροῖρτιῖ εο ρο ιαρῖαῶ  
ιαῶ ρῖν, ἡ α τεάρια ια τειμῖεαῖ, ἡ ἡῖ ιάε ἡαῖ ἄρ ἡαν ἐλῶῶτεαῖ ιῖ μῶρ  
τεαρια ὀά τεῖιμεε ιρ ιι τοραιεαῖτ, ιαρ ρο ιαρῖαῶ ἀρεαῖτ, ἡ ἀτρεαῖαῖ,  
ειη ρορῖ, ἡ αερ ροῖανῖα ἡ ρῖῶα αν τῖρε. Ρο ιαρῖαῶ αν ἡῶρ κορρα-  
παῖ ἐλῶννε ριῖννε εο ιαε ιῶ ια εῖτῖ ριρ ὀεεε ὁ ιαρ ἰε ιιμεῖαρ αρ ιι ὁ  
ιυῖτ αν τῖρε ιαρρ αν ταῖαρ ριν ἡρ ἡῶ ἡατρεαῖαῖ εαῖταρ ἐνεῶιῖ βαοῖ  
αν Ροῖρρεαῖ ἡ μαιρρ ὁ ἐαρραηῖ ὀάτιυεῖαῶ ια τῖρε δια ἐρ.

<sup>7</sup> *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage a *traitor*! Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

<sup>8</sup> *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

<sup>9</sup> *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the

present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

<sup>10</sup> *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors: for P. O'Sullivan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly<sup>r</sup> and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara ; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband ; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict ; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses<sup>s</sup> and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country<sup>r</sup>. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors<sup>u</sup>. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests ; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them ; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping<sup>v</sup>, a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain : in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement ; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

not to their own notions on this subject.

<sup>r</sup> *Escaping*.—The proverb “ ní gnáé ár gan eloiðéac,” is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped :

“ The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at

this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts ; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country ; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory,” &c.

Mac uí máoilínuaí<sup>1</sup> .i. doinnall mac tēpóid do mārbaí, ⁊ po ba luḡaíde po heccaoíneas<sup>2</sup> a oídeas<sup>3</sup> go po éionnirceann ré dol ar bēlaib<sup>4</sup> a aṭar, ⁊ a ionnairbaí, ⁊ é pín do fuidhe ina ionas<sup>5</sup>.

Mac iarla d'fimuman .i. Sfan, mac Sfinair, mic Sfan, mic tómair iarla do éuitim mairceid lá a earccairtib<sup>6</sup>, ⁊ areas<sup>7</sup> po a fír amail do pala d'ó, Sfan do dol cēṭar maircaí do coilteibh fēarlaí<sup>8</sup> daccallam<sup>9</sup> an bairraí<sup>10</sup> n'óir bá i ccombaí<sup>11</sup> fogla ruir. Dol d'ó tar abaim<sup>12</sup> n'óir bá d'fí i m'omfó<sup>13</sup> laoi<sup>14</sup> d'obarda d'uibéaí<sup>15</sup>. Do pala rom<sup>16</sup> ⁊ capim<sup>17</sup> ruiteri co na cóirigēibh<sup>18</sup> tul i teul<sup>19</sup> ⁊ aghaí<sup>20</sup> m aghaí<sup>21</sup>, ⁊ gan aén aca acc iarraí<sup>22</sup> apoile. Ro gonaí<sup>23</sup> ⁊ po gaḃas Sfan ar an laṭar<sup>24</sup> riu, ⁊ ní deachaí<sup>25</sup> eas<sup>26</sup> aén n'ile d'earann an tan pó écc pó cedóir<sup>27</sup>, ⁊ po baí<sup>28</sup> faoínbél<sup>29</sup> poṭarṛna po h'omeraí<sup>30</sup> ar a eoc<sup>31</sup> é ar r'ide co corcaí<sup>32</sup>, ⁊ ar moṭam<sup>33</sup> d'ó don baile do pónaí<sup>34</sup> cēṭarim<sup>35</sup> com'poinnte<sup>36</sup> de. Ro cuir<sup>37</sup> eas<sup>38</sup> a éfn<sup>39</sup> a ccomar<sup>40</sup> corcair<sup>41</sup> go há<sup>42</sup> cliaí<sup>43</sup>, ⁊ muna b'it<sup>44</sup> gupab<sup>45</sup> i naḡhaí<sup>46</sup> coróna<sup>47</sup> Sahan<sup>48</sup> baí<sup>49</sup> po baí<sup>50</sup> doilí<sup>51</sup> d'it<sup>52</sup> an d'eiḡfí<sup>53</sup> riu ar a bucca<sup>54</sup> f'ru<sup>55</sup> toirber<sup>56</sup> Seó<sup>57</sup>, ⁊ iolmaim<sup>58</sup>, ⁊ ar a angbaí<sup>59</sup> eac<sup>60</sup> m ionaí<sup>61</sup> f'fóma<sup>62</sup>. Semur<sup>63</sup> mac Sfan, mic ḡrót<sup>64</sup> mic tomáir<sup>65</sup> iarla do gaḃas<sup>66</sup> m aoínfē<sup>67</sup> lé Sfan mac an iarla, ⁊ a érochaí<sup>68</sup> real<sup>69</sup> b'í<sup>70</sup> tar a éir<sup>71</sup>, ⁊ a d'á<sup>72</sup> mac do érochaí<sup>73</sup> ar aon<sup>74</sup> riu.

Caitilin, inḡn<sup>75</sup> taid<sup>76</sup>, mic doinnall, mic corbmaic<sup>77</sup> laḡraí<sup>78</sup> mēḡ<sup>79</sup> 'carṭaí<sup>80</sup>, bean mec<sup>81</sup> muiur<sup>82</sup> ciarraí<sup>83</sup>ge<sup>84</sup> décc<sup>85</sup>, ⁊ ar ann tanḡata<sup>86</sup> a tiuḡlaite<sup>87</sup> ar lo<sup>88</sup> lén lín<sup>89</sup> fiaclaí<sup>90</sup>, ⁊ í aḡá<sup>91</sup> h'omloṭas<sup>92</sup> on oíén<sup>93</sup> co poile<sup>94</sup> ar uamán<sup>95</sup> na f'foglaí<sup>96</sup>, ⁊ a haḡnacáí<sup>97</sup> i mair<sup>98</sup> airbealaí<sup>99</sup>.

ḡas<sup>100</sup> n'óir<sup>101</sup> r'uppleochaí<sup>102</sup>, Spairtine<sup>103</sup> p'ion<sup>104</sup>, ⁊ deap<sup>105</sup>tan<sup>106</sup> deapmair<sup>107</sup> r'iu<sup>108</sup> dá b'iaí<sup>109</sup>an<sup>110</sup> p'í<sup>111</sup> diaí<sup>112</sup> m diaí<sup>113</sup>h.

<sup>1</sup> *Siúisi*, i. e. Zouch.

<sup>2</sup> *In search of the other*.—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

<sup>3</sup> *Wounded*.—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plunged a spear into his throat ere Zouch could

ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullivan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

<sup>4</sup> *The Crown of England*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

<sup>5</sup> *Along with*.—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi<sup>w</sup>, with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other<sup>x</sup>. John was [mortally] wounded<sup>y</sup> on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England<sup>z</sup>, the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with<sup>a</sup> John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice<sup>b</sup> of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Léan Linfhiac-laigh<sup>c</sup>, moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach<sup>d</sup>.

Great wind, constant rain, lightning<sup>e</sup>, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, as some had asserted, put to death.

<sup>b</sup> *Mac Maurice, anglice Fitzmaurice.*

<sup>c</sup> *Lake of Lean Linfhiac-laigh*, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Diunsenchus (*Lib. Lec.*, fol. 239, a. a.), from Lean

of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

<sup>d</sup> *Airbheallach*, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckruss.—See notes <sup>r</sup>, <sup>s</sup>, <sup>t</sup>, <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Lightning*, *ppaibtime pion*.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-

Ενόμιςρ μόρ ιριν μβλιαῶσαν ρι βεόρ.

Βανθα ραῖξοῖνρ, ἡ λῆε βαννα μαρεϋλναῖξ ὁο μινντιρ ἔαρτιν ριυτερὶ ὁο βῆεῖ ι ναρῶ ρῖρτα ὁ ἔνρ ποῖναιρ να βλιαῶνα ρεαῖματα ὁο μί μῖθωιν ποῖναιρ να βλιαῶνα ρρεαῖναιρρε, ἡ ἡέ πο βαιοῖ ιοματε βῆδ ἡ ρτόρμρ αα ὁν ἡρμονηρ ἡρ ἀνρτα ἀέτ acc ἑναιν, ἡ αἡ καῖῖν να τιρρε μα τιμῖεαλλ, ἡ ροβ ειεῖνι μαε ἡαῖ εινν ροραιλ δά ραιβε ιριν τῖρ ὁο ἔορ ιλλαῖν ἑυα.

Ρατριειν, εμανν, ἡ Ροβῖρδ, ελανν Μῖειρ μνιρρ δῖνλῖῖεῖ λέ ἡεαρτααχαῖν ι εοοεαῖ ὁ ὁρ ράῖβαεταρ ἡραῖξοῖνρ λυννῖξ ὁο ριν. Αῖον ὁοιῖεῖνι δια νῖεαῖρτα ὁο ἡαρῶ ρῖρτα, ἡ ρο ἡλαερατ ερεαῖα ἀν βαῖλε ἀρῖα βαραῖ ἀρ μαῖδαν. Ρο ἑρῖνῖ ἔαρτιν ἀν μαρεϋλναῖξ ὁο ἡοβανν δια ραῖξῶ ι. ἔαρτιν ἡαιτῖρμ, ἡ νί ρο ρνιρῖξ λά α ραῖξοῖνρβ, ἡ ρναιρ α ρρεαῖρρα ὁο ρο υλλαῖν, ἡ ἑνρ δια ἑοῖρ ὁον ἑῖν εῖναιρρε, ἡ α ἑλοῖῖεαῖ ἡαν ἑοῖεελλ. Ρο ρῖλλῖε ελανν Μεε μνιρρ εο να εερεῖῖ ὁο ρο ἡαῖρτα ρορ-λὼνῖρρε ιμον μβαῖλε ρορ να ραῖξοῖνρβ. Οῖννε ναρῖα ὁο ἑλὼνν εῖρῖτῖξ βαοῖ ι ρροῖαν ἑλὼννε Μῖειρ μνιρρ ἀν ταν ρο ι. Μνιρῖρταῖ μαε εμανν, μῖε μαῖνρρα, μῖε εμαν, μεε ρῖτῖξ ὁο ἡαρῖαῖ ι νῖορρρ μαννρρε ὁο ττόρνα λά ελὼνν ἀν εαρρνεε εαρρῖαῖ βαῖ αἡ εὼνῖανν λά μνντιρ να βανρῖοῖνα ὁον ἑνρ ροιν. Μῖε μνιρρ ρῖν, ἡ ὑρῖνῖρ α ὁνῖεε ὁο βῆεῖ ρῶ ὁῖεεαῖ ὁῶ ριν. Αῖν ταν ἀεῖνναιρρε ρῖδε α ἑῖρ αἡ εῖρ εῖρμλὼτ, ἡ ὁῶ ἑυαῖαν ἀν ἔαρτῖν ὁο ἡαρῖαῖ λά α ἑλὼνν ρο ἡνρ ρο ἑῖῖοῖρ λῆε ρῖνῖα, ἡορ τυαῖαν, ἡαῖλε, ἡ βαῖλε ἀν ἡννῖεναῖξ. Ὅο ἑῖῖ ι εῖνῖν α ἑλὼννε ιαρῖν. Νί ὁεαῖαν λαῖρ ιριν μῖννρρ ριν λῖετ βαῖλε μεε ἀν ἑανν, να βαῖλε υῖ ἑα-λαῖξ ι ἀ ελανν ριαρῖρ. Ὅο ἑῖεεανν Μῖε μνιρρ α ελανν ὁν μβαῖλε, ἡ ὁο ἑῖῖοῖρρε ὁῖβῖνῖβ ρορ ευανῖ α εοῖλλεῖβ, ἡ νί μῶ νῖα μῖεαῖε ὁο ρναῖε λῆο ἀν

served in the Book of Lecan, fol. 221, the word ρραῖβε signifies “a thunder-storm.” Thus, in explaining ρραῖβε, the cognomen of Fiacha Sraibhtine, Monarch of Ireland, it states that he was so called “ὁο να ρραῖα εεεῖ ἑεῖρ ι να ρῖ, from the showers of fire which occurred in his reign.” The word ὁεαρτα is glossed in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, by ἀνρταῖ, a storm.

<sup>f</sup> Into their hands, i. e. to be delivered up to them as hostages.

<sup>g</sup> Patrickin, i. e. Little Patrick.

<sup>h</sup> The monastery of Odorney, now Abbeydorney, or Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clan-

maurice, and county of Kerry.—See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1577, p. 1680, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> Bishop of Kerry, i. e. of Ardfert. This was James Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Ardfert. In Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 523, it is stated that James Fitzmaurice was bishop of this see in 1551 and 1576, but no account is given of when he was consecrated or when he died.

<sup>k</sup> Leacsnamha, now Lixnaw.—See it already mentioned under the years 1568 and 1577.

<sup>l</sup> Lis-Tuathail, i. e. Tuathal’s fort, now Lis-towel, a well-known town in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, in which are the

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Simitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands<sup>f</sup>.

Patrickin<sup>g</sup>, Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney<sup>h</sup>, by the sons of the Bishop of Kerry<sup>i</sup>, who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha<sup>k</sup>, Lis-Tuathail<sup>l</sup>, Bialle<sup>m</sup>, and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh<sup>n</sup>. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim<sup>o</sup>, or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe<sup>p</sup>, or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

<sup>m</sup> *Bialle*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

<sup>n</sup> *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half

from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

<sup>o</sup> *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueen. —See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup*.

<sup>p</sup> *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a town-land, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

ταν ταννec caprim puitiri don tír ró éarce marbétá caprim hatrim, 7 úfur-  
taét a muintipe, 7 o na pucc forparóin i taiméall an baile ro epochaó  
laip bpaíge baóit lñb baóir ap laim a muintipe on tír. Tucc cuairt ap na  
coilltib diaipiaó meic mupir 7 a élonne, puair arceene, édala, 7 marbétá  
iomda pé a nóénañ. Ro cuipiaó laip a duéaraiḡ péin (baí i ppoéar an  
caprim ap an eapanta rin) illñc beáionn iar na páccbál polam do mac  
Mupir 7 dá muintip. Caprimḡir mac mupir iapla uearimñan don tír i  
ccionn amupie iar rin, 7 tucciaet troiet do muintip arda pñeta, 7 do mar-  
baó leo a caprim, a leutenant a pñi bpaiaige, 7 úponḡ mór ele a maille  
pñú. Ro bñ a éur do don éoccaó rin lé mac Mupir peaó cáé, óir do díol-  
a epicéaó a daoíne do milleaó a iot, a poirḡnñ, 7 a aipreaða. Nip ðion  
na caprecaóab, cuara epam, na capraec, ná tumḡe talñan, ná pñeina  
pió aét añail ba iaet a nñccapue nó puicpeaó ip na lionataib epóalta  
rin iaet.

Caprim puitiri do ðol hi Saíuib i mi augup na bliaðna po 7 caprim ele  
epaccbaíl do na ḡobernóir ór éñb mñmñeac, 7 an caprim rin do bñit na  
mñve po mair do paigḡmupib ápda pcapta lé a éoir ḡo corcaḡ. Ní baóir ón  
uair rin bannða, nó lñt bannða do paigḡmupib acc puibál a tíipe, nó aḡ cum-  
ḡuccaó ap ḡeapaltaéab ḡo epioénnecáó na bliaðna po.

Caprim puitiri do marbaó i ccoimrac hi Saíuab pñl pñme laip teaét  
tap a air i neppm.

Iapla úpimñan do bñit o mñ mññoin poḡmar na bliaðna pñmñan ḡo  
uepeaó na bliaðna po etip úpum pñḡm, eapaplaé, 7 coill an éuicco 7 ḡan  
do buam, nó do bñanar ap a uñb nó ap aipe aét a bñt aḡ buam builtepaó  
do ló, 7 ðoiḡe i nñoiḡail na neapna iapla upimñan ḡó rin ap ḡeapaltaéab.

<sup>1</sup> *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbevue, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghticonor, and in the county of Kerry. This castle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghticonor, belonged by right to O'Conor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

<sup>2</sup> *His treasures*, a éarpeaða, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

<sup>3</sup> *Before he could return*.—An English writer would be apt to say: "And thus the Queen

lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy."

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-Finghin*, i. e. Finen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum, *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Decies within Drum from that of



they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people ; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in *Leac-Beibhionn*<sup>a</sup>, it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country ; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures<sup>r</sup> were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return<sup>s</sup> to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between *Druim-Finghin*<sup>t</sup>, *Eatharlach*<sup>u</sup>, and *Coill-an-Choigidh*<sup>w</sup>, heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

<sup>u</sup> *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

<sup>w</sup> *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob upaive buitilepaig do baogluacáid iapla upmumhan do bhí i paccpoib an bliadain p. go po bhí a dhóic iapmairt don dúthaiḡ óir ní móir nat fáccab na hén tuinn pataile ḡ páraig o porit laicece co loira. ḡ o éinámcoill co connatáe cille camnig. Níir do macénao ḡéir do páraic na puinn rin ar a múnice do aicec an tiapla an dá upmumhan, duthaiḡ ara, uí cairin, éle dhicept, co na poréuaicib, an trian mboónac, ḡ trian eluana meala, ḡ ar ḡac taoib do púir ḡo dora puitlaicece. Ní hníoir a muiim, nó a aipmip lē no trian ar iomcaipriot ḡeapaltaig do deabéuib doilḡib do éoinḡlscuib éruaíde, ḡ dionpauḡtib éttuailḡeacáib an tan rin, ḡ bá ipin amipir rin adbhíraoi nac móir co mbaos ḡim bó no ḡuē oipmian o dhúneaoín co caipiol muimhan.

IARLA dhírmumhan do dol i paiprao na bliadna po pa oipcear muimhan ḡ pa iapéar buitilepac. Tapla m tan rin i ppoibapó ar a éiontt dá mac occa iapla upmumhan .i. emann an éalaḡ, ḡ euaipó, clann epemair nic piapair puao, mic dhímar, mic emaim, da deapbraéair iapóide don iapla upmumhan baos an tan rin .i. tómar, ḡ bá hiaḡ po paccuib an tiapla ór éno na epice tá coiméu acc dol do pfin hi Saḡuib. Tapla ma ttiméall póm ip m mbaile an tan rin mfi ḡairpaḡ mapeac ḡ coipḡḡe ḡlan toḡta ḡallócclac, ḡ ḡíomanaic. Ro eipḡḡetar pibe pó na hníḡib ḡo lupmaipneac co ndeacattar ar aon ḡoip púir an iapla. batap acc coimét por a éle ḡan éḡetar aca dionmpaiccíḡ apoile ó ppoibapó ḡo enoc ḡrapann, Ar annipin po pill an tiapla ar na haiprfoaib, ḡ do bup por buitilepeacáib. Ro fáccbatatar dhong móir dia mapepluaḡ, ḡ a ccoipḡḡe uile pó ioḡt a nḡccapatt, ḡ po bhíḡ a mbioḡbaḡ ḡup bó bpeac ó coipraib daoine an tulaḡ por ar éacpattar ó ḡeapaltaicáib ip m nḡliaḡ rin. Do pónac éḡt móir ip m maḡin rin .i. apḡconpapaḡ buitilépac do mapebaḡ .i. Colla mac maolmuire mic doinnall óicc mec puibne. Níir

<sup>x</sup> *Lothra*, now Lorha, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

<sup>y</sup> *Cnamhchoill*, now Cneamhchoill, near the town of Tipperary.—See note <sup>s</sup>, under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

<sup>z</sup> *Irresistible*.—"Éttuailḡ .i. dioḡulamḡ no doḡulamḡ."—*O'Clery*.

<sup>a</sup> *Dun-Caoín*, now Dunqueen, the most western part of Kerry.—See note <sup>i</sup>, under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now Fethard, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England ; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra<sup>x</sup>, and from Cnamhehoill<sup>y</sup> to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible<sup>z</sup> irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoimh<sup>a</sup> to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard<sup>b</sup> by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward ; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas ; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts<sup>c</sup>, and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

<sup>c</sup> *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

μαρβαδ̃ δοη ταοίβ̃ έταρ̃ αέτ̃ μαδ̃ γεαπαε̃ mac̃ S̃lam̃ όεεε, mic̃ S̃lam̃, mic̃  
τομαρ̃ ιαπλα̃ γ̃ ροβ̃ αδ̃βαρ̃ έεεαοίηε̃ επ̃δε̃ ινα̃ έπ̃ι βαδ̃έιν̃.

Ευαρτ̃ δά̃ ηδεαχαιδ̃ ιαπλα̃ υ̃ς̃μυιαν̃ ι̃ εεαρρ̃ιαζε̃ ι̃ π̃ροζη̃μαρ̃ nã βλιαδ̃να̃  
ρ̃ο, γ̃ βαοί̃ ι̃ π̃ροεεϋ̃ρ̃ δο̃ ρ̃εαέτ̃μ̃αν̃ ι̃ π̃ροπ̃λονζ̃πορτ̃ ι̃ μ̃βαρρ̃ι̃ έλ̃οιν̃νε̃ μ̃υιρ̃ι.  
Τιαζ̃αιε̃ τ̃ροιζ̃έιζ̃ αν̃ ιαπλα̃ όη̃ μαίζ̃ιν̃ ρ̃ιν̃ δο̃ ζ̃λαεαδ̃ ε̃ρειέε̃ ι̃ ρ̃οπαλ̃ υί̃ έαοί̃ν̃.  
Rucc̃ ορ̃ρα̃ ό̃ εαοί̃ν̃, γ̃ nã εοι̃μ̃ποέ̃ραβ̃ βαεταρ̃ εοι̃μ̃ποε̃εε̃ρ̃ι̃ δ̃όί̃β̃. δ̃άεταρ̃ ρ̃έ̃  
h̃f̃õ añ λαοί̃ ρ̃ιν̃ επ̃έ̃ λεαρ̃εεαβ̃ λ̃υαέ̃ρα̃ δεαυ̃δ̃αιδ̃ acc̃ l̃ñm̃añ nã ρ̃f̃õnã εο̃ ρ̃añ-  
ζαεταρ̃ ι̃ εοι̃μ̃ποε̃εε̃ρ̃ υ̃ροπ̃λονζ̃πορτ̃ αν̃ ιαπλα̃. Οο̃ ε̃υαλαδ̃ αν̃ τ̃ιαπλα̃ εαρ̃-  
μ̃f̃ιρ̃τα̃ nã εε̃f̃έ̃τ̃ιρ̃ιν̃, γ̃ ρ̃οζ̃αρ̃έ̃τορ̃αν̃ α̃ νορ̃δ̃αν̃ά̃ιρ̃, R̃õ ει̃ριζ̃ εο̃ h̃ob̃aññ εο̃ ρ̃ί̃ο̃  
ρ̃ραοί̃νεαδ̃ ι̃ρ̃ιν̃ ρ̃λ̃ιζ̃ιδ̃ εε̃έ̃δ̃να̃ ρ̃ορ̃ nã εαοί̃ν̃, γ̃ ñf̃ m̃ó̃r̃ĩ τ̃ά̃ν̃αιεε̃ ρ̃añ τορ̃αί̃ζεαέ̃τ̃  
ñá̃ τορ̃έ̃ραεταρ̃ι̃ υ̃ιλε̃. R̃õ ζ̃abaδ̃̃ anñ ό̃ εαοί̃ν̃ ρ̃f̃iñ̃ .ι̃. Αρ̃ε̃ mac̃ δο̃m̃ñaill̃ mic̃  
α̃ιρ̃ε̃. R̃õ ζ̃abaδ̃̃ β̃εό̃ρ̃ α̃ m̃ac̃ .ι̃. Αρ̃ε̃ ό̃εε̃ γ̃ δο̃ μαρ̃βαδ̃̃ mac̃ elẽ υ̃iã ε̃loinñ  
.ι̃. Αο̃δ̃. R̃õ ζ̃abaδ̃̃ anñ mac̃ añ β̃iεα̃ρα̃ υί̃ ρ̃εε̃ολ̃αί̃ζε̃, γ̃ δο̃ ε̃ρ̃õchaδ̃̃ é̃ ap̃ ã  
ãĩt̃lẽ.

Δαυ̃δ̃ añ ε̃oĩm̃paic̃ mac̃ ρ̃f̃añ ό̃εεε, mic̃ S̃lam̃ τ̃ιζ̃εαρ̃nã nã coillẽ m̃ó̃r̃iẽ δ̃έεε.

S̃é̃m̃ur̃ γ̃ ζ̃h̃raε̃, ε̃lanñ añ εαρ̃ρ̃υεε̃ ε̃αρ̃ρ̃ιαζε̃ .ι̃. ε̃lanñ τ̃ρε̃m̃ũir̃ mic̃ R̃ĩp̃-  
õh̃ĩr̃õ δο̃ μαρ̃βαδ̃̃ lé̃ ε̃loinñ ε̃mainñ mec̃ ρ̃ĩt̃h̃ĩζ̃ ι̃ η̃õĩõζ̃aill̃ α̃ η̃õh̃ĩb̃rãέ̃ταρ̃ .ι̃.  
M̃ũĩρ̃έ̃f̃ĩr̃tãε̃ ρ̃õ μαρ̃b̃paε̃ ε̃lanñ anñ εαρ̃ρ̃υεε̃ ρ̃f̃é̃t̃ m̃añĩ.

Τομαρ̃, γεαπαε̃, γ̃ S̃lam̃ ό̃εε̃ ε̃lanñ τ̃ρ̃f̃añ mic̃ ε̃mainñ, mic̃ τομαρ̃̃ ό̃η̃  
ε̃laoñζ̃lãir̃ υ̃im̃t̃εαέ̃τ̃ δο̃ μ̃inñ γ̃ δ̃έεεαβ̃̃ nãδ̃ú̃r̃é̃tã añ β̃liaδ̃añ ρ̃ĩ.

<sup>d</sup> *Pobal-Uí-Chlaoinh*, now Pobble-O'Keeffe, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town

built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

<sup>e</sup> *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Almost all*, literally, “not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain.”

<sup>g</sup> *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* Kilmore, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh<sup>d</sup>. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh<sup>e</sup>, until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all<sup>f</sup> the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Seoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic<sup>g</sup>, the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword<sup>h</sup> or by a natural death.

*History of Ireland*, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coilleain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of

Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

<sup>h</sup> *By the sword*, 80 pnn, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

"In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Εοζαν mac maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic toirpðealbaiğ mec ruibne conrapal ðímuíian, fíri ciúin cínðpaíğí ı noileiğ ı ı noipeac̃tar, ðup ðan-  
ap̃ða ðocoir̃ec ı nðeaðað ı ı monað f̃l̃oma ðo ecc.

Τοιρπðealbáç ócc mac toirpðealbaiğ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaíð, mic  
toirpðealbaiğ mec ruibne ðecc. Nír çin a çómaopa ðia çiñð in aon ainiup  
pup ap ap luc̃ca épa aon nðuine iná.ı.

Sip n:clap maulbi ðo ðol ı paçoið in blaðain pi, ı a çilleað tap a ap ı  
nğínipeað na blaðna ap cciñð, ı captin bpaɓur̃tun ı nğoiðfínopaçt çóiccið  
çonnaçt an aip̃t̃ pin, ı an cap̃tín pin ðo ðol ı çtír aínalgað ı nğip̃ac̃ ná  
blaðna po. An tír uile ðo lot ı ðo léir̃cc̃m̃op̃ ðó on çúil go a çele, uap  
baoi acc ruib̃al on fop̃longp̃op̃t̃ go ap̃oile f̃top̃po. Nip ðíon ap an ccap̃tin pin,  
ná fop̃ a muiñtip̃, ñíññð naoñn na f̃il̃ð, f̃íðð, na f̃oiçt̃ir̃ğl̃ñð, na baile, na  
bab̃óún no çup̃ toğlað an tír uile laip̃.

Mac ruibne bağaineç, Maolmuire oc, mac maolmuire, mic aoda, nnc  
neill, mec ruibne, ı ðoiñnall mac mup̃chaíð, mic Ruanĩopi iñóip̃, mic ðoiñnall  
na maðmann, mec ruibne ðo iñap̃bað an 4 la ðo iñi iun ap b̃p̃ú loça feðail̃,  
ı iað acc iom̃luað ait̃ip̃cc ı c̃oinne etip̃ ó nell ı ó ðoiñnall báçtar ı ñoið  
fop̃longp̃op̃t̃aið l̃ç̃naið líoñnap̃aið iñon loç. Bá ham̃lað ðo pónað na  
m̃óip̃éçta pin .ı. ðponğ ðalbañçoið anap̃t̃ñta ðo çt̃oçt a fop̃longp̃op̃t̃ uí neill  
ı nap̃t̃p̃ac̃ baoi le hac̃chaíð iom̃loçtað ap caol loça feðail̃, ı ðo paoĩleað  
çup̃ ab lá çoĩp̃cc eiccin ele ðo ðeaçatar go po gað̃p̃at̃t̃ t̃p̃ac̃t̃ iñ up̃t̃op̃ac̃ iñ  
ap̃t̃p̃aiğ ı m̃baçtar na conrapail̃ f̃oiçenel̃ça ı nuat̃hað buiðne co hañp̃uip̃iğt̃e  
acc iom̃p̃uip̃eac̃ le çp̃ioç̃nuçchað a c̃oinne co po claiðm̃iðp̃ioçt̃ iaçt̃ çan  
çoiçc̃ill, ı co ñoç̃p̃at̃t̃ f̃ñ̃n ap çan f̃uil̃uğað çan f̃oĩp̃ðeap̃ccað fop̃pa.

Ο τοç̃ap̃taiğ ðlan mac feilim, mic concoðaĩ çap̃p̃aiğ t̃iğ̃eap̃na iñnĩi heoğ-  
ain ðecc, 26 man ı po bað b̃p̃aiğ̃e gill ap a f̃p̃uip̃içt̃e eiç ı ap̃iğ̃f̃ða (ðia mað

slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

<sup>1</sup> *The meeting*.—The Oipeac̃tar, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

<sup>k</sup> *Less refused*, ap luc̃ca épa.—This refers to

his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase *peap nári épa neac̃ um ní*, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

<sup>1</sup> *Sanctuary*, ñíññð.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59. where this passage is quoted.

<sup>m</sup> *Noble*, f̃oiçenel̃ça, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meeting<sup>i</sup>, but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused<sup>k</sup> any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary<sup>l</sup> of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madlmann Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble<sup>m</sup> constables were, attended only by a small party, and unprepared<sup>n</sup> [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

or family."

<sup>n</sup> *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should

have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the MacSweenys.

ρυσσελαδ νό βνή παρ) αν τί τήρα αν ριν, γ α ηας Σσαν όcc διορδνεαδ  
μα ιοναδ αρ βέλαδ Χατάοιρ υί όόαριταιγ. Ταμιο οεριδε αν τιρ υο έρoμλοτ,  
ετιρ ιoτ, αρβαρ, άτιυεχιαδ, γ μoιλιδ.

Μαιρε ιγθι έμιν ι νελλ, βνή τρομιαυλε βυδε μεε δομιναιλ δεεε.

Νεαέταν mac cuinn, mic an éalbauγ do mairbad an. 5. September.

Μαγ planmchaδ διαρραιγε (.ι. caδal όcc) do mairbad lá a bpaτair ρin  
ταόcc όcc.

Clann uatéir ραα, mic dauid, mic emann, micc uillice a býpc .ι. τσρόιττ,  
γ Μαιοιρ do δoι διαρραιδ γαβαλα ι ετίρ αήαλγαδ a huét mñic uilliam δφ-  
bpaτair a παταρ .ι. Ριρδφρ αν ιαραιν γo po γαβρατ βύ. Ριcαρδ a býpc  
mac emann, mic uillice ó cailén an bapraig úéirγε ρó na hñgmñb co pucc  
ρop na buidmñb, γ po ρφρατ γλιαδ γέαρ αήαταρ ρέ apóle co po mairbad  
Riocairδ γ ρopcecla a ταπλα μα τιμέεαλλ ρα τpoιδ ριν. Ρuccρατ clann  
uáteir ραα a cepeich, γ a ceopceair.

Mac mec uilliam býpc .ι. Ριocairδ ρααδ mac Σσαν mic oiluepaρ mic Σσαν  
do mairbad ι ηgmñpeaδ na bliadna po lá tomap uindeop duine uapal do  
imnnetir na baupioγna, γ aebñpñb cáe nár bó maít ppiét an mairbad ρin.

Αν δέccanaé ó γράδα δέcc .ι. δοmchaδ όcc mac δοmchaδ mic δοm-  
chaδ mic meoil, ρφρ cuñacéta móip ι ecill γ τεuaie eipide.

Mac bpuatδda ollain υί bpuan lé ρñcαρ .ι. Μαιοιρ mac conóobair mic  
διαρραιττα, mic Σσαν δέcc, γ a bpaτair γιolla bpiγde διορδνεαδ μα ιοναδ.

Διαρραιττ ulltaé mac Σσαν δέcc.

Ma Conmide bpuan opéa δέcc, 13 Iun.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

<sup>a</sup> *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

<sup>b</sup> *Dartry*, now the barony of Rossellogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Claneys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Walter Fula*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

<sup>d</sup> *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say

that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

<sup>e</sup> *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

<sup>f</sup> *Mic Conaidhe*, now Mac Namee.

<sup>g</sup> Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity



could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both° crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry<sup>p</sup> (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada<sup>a</sup>, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain<sup>f</sup>.

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach<sup>s</sup>, son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe<sup>t</sup> (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June<sup>u</sup>.

that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam

Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoked together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Hib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A. D. 1582.

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1583.

Αοιϋ Cριoτ, mile, cúicc cétt, oéttioḡatt, a tpi.

Cono mac an calbacch, mic Magnuḡa, mic aoda duib, mic aoda puatḡh uí ḡomnaill do écc, 13. do mapta. Saoí ḡhḡccaiḡé, ḡeḡḡeimiḡ, pḡi pḡitḡm pḡaḡallma, pḡpḡ conḡimata ḡo.eliapauib, ḡ ḡo cḡtḡapnaib, pḡi cḡḡaiḡé ḡuan, ḡ ḡpéct aḡmḡta ap a iolḡiaomib pḡpḡm, pḡi ap lucca pḡb ole elú ḡ céttḡaḡ ḡo clauḡaib neill naoiḡiallaiḡ ḡup bḡ pamiail ḡo cḡpuit ḡan cḡp, ḡo luing ḡan luamapḡ, ḡ ḡo ḡḡpḡ taob le tollapḡbe amail pḡ batḡap cenel [ḡconail] ḡon cḡp pḡm iap nécc cumḡ.

Iapla upmuḡian .i. tomap mac Semap, muḡ piapap puatḡ ḡo bḡtḡ na ḡḡbḡpḡpḡ ap ḡá cḡicceat muḡian an bliatḡan pḡ, ḡ iapla ḡḡmuḡian aḡ ḡaḡḡmuḡcḡat ma cḡpḡtḡpḡeact, ḡ ma ḡḡbḡpḡc, co pḡ ḡab pḡp aḡmilleat na tḡpḡ ma cḡmḡpḡcḡaib i ḡḡeḡḡpḡeact ḡ i neapḡac na bliatḡa pḡ pḡmian, ap a aoi baoi ḡaḡuaḡ, ḡ ḡuḡpḡeaccla accá ḡaoimibḡ piap an ḡliccheat, ḡ pḡa bḡpḡionḡpḡa Saḡan ḡo pḡ ḡaḡpḡat aḡ ḡeiliuccat pḡpḡ etḡp mḡaói pḡpḡta, clomḡ, ḡ cḡapḡḡib, co ná baói acḡt aon cḡḡapḡ nama [ḡia pḡp, C. O'C.] ḡn ccuaḡ cḡpḡpḡc, nó cḡpḡmḡ ḡó apḡile pḡacḡnḡ ḡá cḡicceat muḡian i pamiatḡ ḡ i pḡḡḡḡap na bliatḡa pḡ. Iap mbḡḡé ḡo céḡ tomac an ḡeḡḡpḡḡ ḡ ḡon oḡḡe pḡta pḡpḡ pḡ tḡiallḡatḡ cḡpḡpḡpḡatḡ, ḡ mḡpḡḡ muḡian iatḡat ma upḡimḡcail, ḡ aḡuḡ ḡo cḡp i cḡcḡcail an cḡccatḡ ḡup bḡ mḡtḡḡ lá ḡia pḡcḡp cḡpḡc ḡ pḡpḡcḡḡ ḡo cḡp pḡp cḡccatḡ ḡḡpḡatḡ, ḡ bá hamḡatḡ pḡ pḡpḡaomḡnaccap .i. ḡpḡḡ ḡuḡḡ muḡpḡcḡpḡaiḡ buḡpḡ Mḡaḡḡe ḡo pḡicḡt aḡa bḡḡatḡ ḡo pḡḡbḡail ḡapḡbaḡḡail ap iapla ḡḡmuḡian

\* *Kinell Connell*.—The word ḡConail, which was omitted by the original scribe, is supplied by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare. *Tir-Connell* would be more appropriately used here.

† *The harp without cis*.—This phrase has been borrowed by the Four Masters from the *Amhra Choluim Cille*. The glossographers, however, do by no means agree on the exact meaning of *cis*; but the Four Masters seem to have taken it for the base string. In *Leabhar na h-Uídhri* it is glossed: “aḡmḡ ḡon tḡpḡm tḡd, no pḡ i mḡ cḡpḡ pḡm cḡpuit mḡ ní conḡḡap mḡ lḡtḡpḡḡ co na

tḡtḡaḡ mḡi; “a name for the heavy string, or the *cis* in the harp, is what supports the *leith-rinn* and the strings.”

\* *Without shelter*.—The word tollapḡbe is explained barrenness, nakedness, exposure, want of clothing, cover, or shelter, by Peter Connell, in his *Irish Dictionary*, MS. in the British Museum, Egerton 84, 85.

† *Treason*.—This was written for Farrell O'Gara and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I. O'Daly would have pronounced the Four Masters rank heretics had he known that they had

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-three.*

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel<sup>v</sup> might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*<sup>w</sup>, to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter<sup>x</sup>.

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason<sup>y</sup> and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan<sup>z</sup>, took an advantage<sup>a</sup> of the Earl of Desmond,

written of his favourite hero in this strain.

<sup>z</sup> *Aedh Beannan*.—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

<sup>a</sup> *Advantage*.—This is not fair of the Four

Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

ιαρ μβήτ δό ι πφανβοτ πολάττα ι ccuar cairpγι ι nglinn an ginnitig. Baatar an dpong ipin ag cairccélad, γ ag tinnéallad na tégōair ι mbaot an tairla ó upōpac oide co hadhmauam, co po limgiot an fuaribot fair ι ccrepuir-eal na maone muice dia maip ar aoi laite pectmune, lá pele maipam do pōnopad. Ro gonaō γ po gabaō an tairla leō, uap ní baot luēt tpoeta nó taēap ma pappad aēt aon bñ, γ uap buacall, nīp bō cian ón coll do deac-atap an tan po óicñopate an tairla gan fuieac, γ muna bñt pñe pop poğail, γ pop úibñpcc (anacal po baí) poaō do móipγélañ epeann uon iapla úñmuñan pin. i. gcapōio mac Semap, mic Sfam, mic tomap upoicē aēa, mic

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum*, &c., *Giraldinum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarta, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. an oipōicéapla, of the *bad English*], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew

who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullivan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam snæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truncatur. In rei memoriam locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi enim duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found in an unprotected position : he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh<sup>b</sup>. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day ; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond<sup>c</sup> would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John<sup>d</sup>, son of Thomas of

familiares et in quos socpe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsan quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Ibernâ a Mac Morise Lacsnae Barone ob foeditatem secleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus."

<sup>b</sup> *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanaemy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

<sup>c</sup> *The Earl of Desmond*.—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a woefully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums :

" Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source ; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's ' light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.' To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded ~~chiefly~~ with his lowest dependants ; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence ; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend."—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Σεμαρ, mic γεαρίοδ αν θανα, mic μυριρ (.i. an cñd ιαπλα δέφυμιαν) mic τομαρ na παραδ, mic Σεον éaille, mic τόμαρ (αγά ccoñnpaict γεαριλταῖς éille θαρα, γ δέφυμιαν πρέ apioile) mic μυριρ (.i. an bpaταρ minúp) mic γεαριλτ, mic μυριρ, mic γεαριλτ.

Νηι βιονηαδ διογαλταρ δέ το διλῆν γεαριλταδ πό δάγ έορα ι naγhaδ a bñmonnpa δια ταριταταρ δια pñnpεapαῖb μαρ έίρ δυτέυρα ó óñ ccaóñ ι cciappaῖge go comap τηι μυρce, γ ó oileñ mópι apoa neimò ι nuib liačan, co lumneac.

<sup>d</sup> *Thomas of Drogheda*.—See note <sup>w</sup>, under the year 1468, p. 1054, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *John Cuille*.—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note <sup>u</sup>, under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *The Friar Minor*.—He died in the monastery of Yonghal, in the habit of St. Franeis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *The vengeance of God*.—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strifures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

"Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to eall the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms."—c. 24.

<sup>h</sup> *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already

mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

<sup>i</sup> *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemhidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated ι γεριῖ liačan, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called Oilean móp an dhappaḡ, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork*; and Fitzgerald's *Limerick*, &c. There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mae Brody, in which he introduces St. Faethna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu that a famous Greeian family

Drogheda<sup>d</sup>, son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille<sup>e</sup>, son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor<sup>f</sup>), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God<sup>g</sup> should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dun-caoin<sup>h</sup> in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidhi<sup>i</sup> in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghán [the son of Oilíoll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn Galls and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined, "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and

relate in this Deponent's hearing several prophecies of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainct of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Sainets, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebels). All which prophecies the Rebels did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And these prophecies are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar each Downaskia, curfear Ballacliaich er goole, murjie Ierla Thraly fear inid Rie an Aerue*; which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,

And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;

The King his Viceroy at Aerue [áé cpú]

By the Erle of Traiy shall be staine.

"The Rebels speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Μυρίσθ βασιλῆ, mac emann, mic maghara, mec rithis décc i napθ fearra  
 zar iap mbár iapla dfrumman, 7 abepac apoile zar ab dia cumhaθ atbat.

Θορπαθ caprac, mac donnchaθ baθaiθ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaθ,  
 mic toirpdeallbaθ mec ruihne do marbaθ la cithfrnaib mupi caoin do tanaip-  
 teaθt ó ceairppe pfctiman pia mbár iapla dfrumman, 7 atbfrti zar bó  
 poθaθ pia mbár don iapla marbaθ θορπαθa.

Sfan ócc mac pfan, mic tomair iapla décc iap ceian aoir, 7 é illam  
 illumneac a ceionac a élonne do bñt i pparpaθ iapla dfrumman.

Αν Ροίρτεαθ .i. θαιθ mac muirip, mic θαιθ, mic muirip, 7 a bñ oilén  
 mghn tremair, mic emann meθ Piarair décc m aoin mñ i nfrpac na bliath-  
 na po, 7 ní baí θpionnθallaib epeann ap tpioacat ceθ do θútaiθ lánaman pob  
 oipdearica maitpide.

Ο μαοίμουαθ .i. τεποιττ décc.

Cophmac mac ταιθcc, mic cophmaic ócc méθ captaiθ tigeapna muperaige  
 pfr dñθdeallbaθ θpeacpolar aθap lia poipccnñna pionnaoleta, 7 caplñn  
 émhθacθglana, 7 cataoipe comorhair do élanncabli eoθan mñoi décc. An  
 tñp do bñt mupfrnac mé apoile iap néθ cophmaic. Θpionθ dñ aθ cup lé ceal-  
 laθan mac ταιθcc po poθair dol i peilb na tñpe pó θáθ a pñpñeθta. Θpionθ

them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloody Rebell, and his companie, murthered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

“ [Signed] R. Bourke.

“ [Signed] John Watson.  
 Will. Aldrich.”

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

\* *Godfrey*. — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbry, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the



Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh<sup>k</sup>, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin<sup>l</sup>, in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige<sup>m</sup>, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seats<sup>n</sup> of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them and cut off their heads.

<sup>l</sup> *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylemo, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

<sup>m</sup> *Cormac, the son of Teige*.—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Musery, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that “for his loyalty and

civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry.”

<sup>n</sup> *Hereditary seats*, *cazaiope comorbap*.—The word *comorbap* often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word *comorbā* is explained as follows:

“*Comorbā* .i. *coméigfina* no *comóighe* *ut in libro Connacine* *comorbā* *Cunn Céd éa-chaig uocatur* *Comóealbac mop ó Concubap*. *Vide Ubaét Mhophann*, i. e. *Comhorbha*, i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught, in which Turlough More O'Connor is called the *Comhorbha* [heir] of Conn of the Hundred Battles. *Vide Udhacht Mhorainn*.”

ele ag cup lá corbmaic mac diarmata mac taide baí ag iarrad cinnar an tíre a huét páteit a átar, 7 an trír úronz ag cup lé cloinn óce an corbmaic rin, mic taide, mic corbmaic óce, miccorbmaic, mic taide meḡ captaiz, 7 lá na mátar .i. Suidan ingín riaraar na buile mic remair, mic emainn méḡ riaraar. Tar a éin rin uile ar le corbmaic mac taide, mic diarmata do buadaiḡb.

An tēppcop ciarraiḡeac déce .i. Semur mac mūdēir, mic Sfan foideac lan decena an tēppcop rin. Do cloinn riaraar a bunadur .i. Shioct Rémainn, mic uilliam mic gearailt, 7 dearbraitair don níuipir tamice ar an ccéo ḡabaltar ó pponnra paxan i neirin do congnam lá diarmat mac murchada (la ríḡ laigean) an tuilliam rin mac gearailt do ráidriom, 7 ar dia rlióct uimóir gearailtaic cloinne muiup.

O caoin .i. Art mac doinnail, mic art, mic eoḡain, raíí dume eiriúe do marbad, 7 a mac .i. Art óce doiridneac ma ionac.

Mac mec anlaioib .i. doinnchaó bán, mac maileacélanin, mic diarmata, mic maileacélanin, 7 mac a dearbraitair taide, mac conéobair, do coiméitirín pé apóle.

Sfan cappaic mac uilliam, mic éiríteit a búre oíḡre coiri ríúire baí i tēpē-tuipedaic ḡur an tan ra do éiaic iteaic ar ppoceirion. Doí dó iar mbár iarla dērimian diarraic puadán i ḡearailtaicab. Ní ro airir cō haí dāra,

<sup>o</sup> *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

<sup>p</sup> *Raymond*.—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9:

“Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplæ quantitatis, staturæque paulo plus quam mediocris: capillis flavis, et suberispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso mediocriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosa superfluitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator,

mirabili solitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamorosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui præerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberanerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens iræ, patiensque laboris. Quibus præsidebat, prodesse magis quam præesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Ut autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub breuitate concludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, pronidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martis et prouidentia præcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis.”

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile, the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond<sup>p</sup>, the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice<sup>q</sup>, who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrugh, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlín, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlín) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siúire<sup>r</sup>, who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

<sup>q</sup> *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullivan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullivan's words are as follows:

“Iberníe Giraldini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Iberníe non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritium Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lageníe principe accitum ex

Anglià in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Giraldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Iibernià procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmondíe, vel Desíe in Momoniis; alterum Kildariae in Lagenià et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari.”—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

<sup>r</sup> *Cois-Siúire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—*Corp*

ἡ πο τιονόλεαδ buar an baile lair. Εἰργιτε barba an baile po na hígimib. Pállir Sfan co na bísc buídhin marcaá ap in mbárda, ἡ πο haimrís eirpíde go p'eóiloirpeáá duiréor do p'eiléir epé na élocceaitt ina éhett go po leaccaá é dia eodé, ἡ puccraatt a múintir an cepeicé, ἡ πο páccaiβriot Sfan. Ruccaá iarpoín eiríde co luimneáá co po epochará annpíde hé le comíppieopaiβ luimniḡ.

Μαḡ ταιḡcc upmuíman .i. conéobair an éuain mac ταιḡcc mic mic ματ-ḡaíhna duinn uí éhinnitciḡ décc, p'pí p'eóita p'p'ccar, ἡ τιḡḡbaráá ḡan ταταοίρ ó a éuirmís ḡur an tan rin, ἡ Μαḡ ταιḡcc do ḡairin do pilip mac diaρματα na ropalaiḡ uí éhinnéitciḡ.

Mac méḡ coéclán, ḡeapoiatt mac Sfan, mic airt, mic corbmaic Macaeín céoparháá ap ecéttḡabáil ḡaircció do marbaá lá mac uí éhinnitciḡ p'inn .i. lá Mupchaá mac brian, mic doínnail.

Αν éonntaoíρ do póipci .i. aibilin inḡean Muirip, mic dauit do porre b'ín iarpla tuadmuíhan (donnchaá mac conéobair uí brian) décc i paíhpaá na bhiaḡna po i celuan paíhpaá, ἡ a haḡnacal i maimp'ir inp'ir.

Onop'a inḡh doínnail, mic conéobair, mic toirp'p'oealbaíḡ uí brian an b'ín baí aḡ ua cconéobair ciappaiḡe .i. conéobair décc, ἡ a haḡnacal i mup caḡaiḡ.

Sluaicécaá lánmop lá muintir S'ir niclar maulbi, ἡ lá éloinn iarpla éloinne Riocairp .i. uilleacc, ἡ Sfan i moéctar típe, ἡ i nuíall uí máille, ἡ bá úipmí an po epuimniḡriot do époḡ ep'eaá ap an p'luacécaá rin. Ro loip'cecaá ἡ πο lépp'ceopará leó caḡar na marp' don cup rin.

Mac iarpla éloinne p'ocairp Sfan abúpc mac Riocairt p'axaraiḡ mic uillecc na c'íhḡ, mic p'ocairp, mic uillecc enuic tuag do marbaá ḡo mioḡaol-ínar lá a deap'p'raḡar (uilleacc abúpc) ap ionnp'raiḡiḡ oíḡe. Monuar ep'a

Máḡe, Coir ḡp'íḡde, Coir Aba moipe,—which are still names of baronies in the counties of Limerick and Waterford.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac Teige*.—This was a name assumed by a branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

<sup>1</sup> *Ropalach*, now Raplagh, a townland in the parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tipperary, sheets 15 and 21.

<sup>a</sup> *The Countess Roche*.—This should be: “the

Countess of Thomond.” The Irish usually call women after their fathers' names.

<sup>w</sup> *Inis-Cathy*, now Scatterly Island, situated in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1188.

<sup>x</sup> *Iochtar-Tire*, i. e. the lower part of the territory. This was a name for the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 205, note <sup>k</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Umallia O'Malley's country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige<sup>s</sup> of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach<sup>t</sup>, was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche<sup>u</sup>, namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Doñough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy<sup>w</sup>.

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire<sup>x</sup> and Umhall-Ui-Mhaille<sup>y</sup>, and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart<sup>z</sup>.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

Burrishoole and Murresek, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>z</sup> *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of West-

port. The town of Westport is still always called *Cac̃ap na map̃* in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient *Cac̃ap* were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

πο βα μαιρεε παερβραταρ το ουτραεεαιρ ουνεμαρβαδ α δσβραταρ ναλε  
 ιμ κομπριονη εριεε αρ ιρ βιε εαιε αρ υαιρ αν βιε πο. βα τοιλιζ μορ να πο  
 ρεερετε ιλλεε ινα ινιτιονη ζυρ βο μαολ ζυαλα ζαν βραταρ, γ νάε ρλυαεε  
 νεαε ινα αοναρ. Νί ηεδ ριν το βήρε δια υίδη αετ α κορρ το εηερετολλαδ, γ α  
 εταδ το ερεζεαδ ζο βραεεαιβριετ μαρβ ζαν ανμαιν ε, γ αρ αρ εεεον ρυαιρ  
 λυετ α ιομεαυρ ζο βαλε ατα αν ρίοζ αιρμ ιν πο ηαδναεεαδ αν εάιριγζ. βα  
 εράδ εριδε λά α είρ βαδέν ιοδεαδ αν ριρ ηίριν, αρ εήραρ α εεille, α εροεα,  
 γ α ενεεήλ, α ειμιζ, α υαιρλε γ α οιβήρεταε.

Mac uilliam búrc .i. Ριρδήιρ αν ιαραιονη, μαε θαυιδ, μιε εμαιονη, μιε  
 ιλλεε ρήι ερεαεαε κοηζαλαε, αιρτορε ερηάδαλ, νό βριρδ βήιρ ηβαοζαλ αρ  
 α βιοδβαδαιβ, γ ρορ α ηβριρτεί εο μιμιε το εεε, γ ριρδεαυρ μαε οιλυεαιρ, μιε  
 Σταν τοιρτονεαδ ινα ιοναδ.

Ο Ραζαλλιζ αοδ κοναλλαε μαε μαοίηιόρδα, μιε Σταν, μιε εαταλ νεαε  
 το εαιε α Ρε ζαν ρρηραδρια, γ α ερηιμρ ζαν τυρβιρόδ, γ πο εοηζαιβ αν βρηρνε  
 ζαν βαοζλυεαδ ταρ λαηαιβ α εοιμαρραν ζαλλ, γ ζαοιδελ αν εεέιν το μαυρ το  
 εεε, γ α αδναεαλ ι μαηιρτυρ αν εαδάν, γ α βήι ιριβέλ βήιρναυάλ δεεε ιν αον

<sup>a</sup> *Wished*, ουτραεεαιρ.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam*; thus: “Ουτραεεαιρ, α οέ, κομπείρ οιρζε μο ρετα, *utinam adirigantur vir meæ, &c.*” fol. 18, b. a.

<sup>b</sup> *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus*.—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called “Sir Shane O'Realie.” According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then

recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note <sup>b</sup>, under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

“It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley” [i. e. Machmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—Ed.] “of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished<sup>a</sup> to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that “shoulders are bare without a brother,” and that “one makes not an army”; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maehmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe<sup>b</sup>, then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

whereof the said lands are waste, to the greates hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

“The Dewties and Customs, &c.

“Orely by auncient custum and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the” [late] “division, yearely out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which some-

tymes was twice or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

“Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or elsewhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

“Item, by the said custum Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solieitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

“Item, by the said custum Oreley had yearely,

ammpir pír fón. Mac an uí Raghallaigh pín .i. Sían puad do bñt ag dol i  
cefnour an tíre a húghdarrap gall ar bélaib Éamann mic maóilmorða baí

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi<sup>d</sup> Starling.

“Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

“Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearley.

“Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Orey to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearley, one fote-man uppon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Orey.

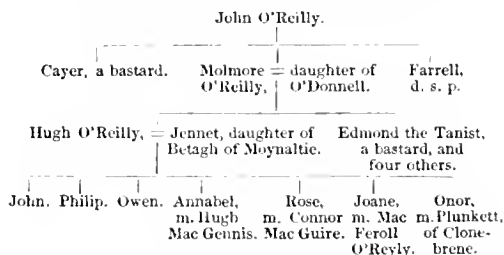
“Item, by the said custom the said Orey had uppon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearley, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

“Item, by the said custom the said Orey had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stofe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaininge of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

“The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

“Item, Sir Hugh Orey, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage disceded uppon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne.”—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

“*Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O’Reilly, preserved in the State Papers’ Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers’ Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O’Reilly, stands as follows:



This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit. in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O’Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord



the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora<sup>c</sup>, who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

Deputy :

“Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmaenois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

“Primo, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitutionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur[sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursurum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin foris fractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quæ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad perdonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postu-

landum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine transgressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Dominae Reginae.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

“Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneæ nationis quoscunque.

“Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscunque generis qui rebbelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc prælatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere posset, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicumque ipse assignaverit, ac etiam quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commiserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subdlexerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatus

μα γυμνῆς το πῆρ γνατῆς ζαοῖδεαλ, γ τὰ μεε δε γῖδε αν τίρ, γ αν τῖδεαρ-  
 ναρ το ποινν ετιρ ρηοῖετ μάοιμῶρδα.

Μαε υἱ εονῶδαρ ρηοῖετ Καταοιρ μαε ταῖδεε ὀεε, μεε ταῖδεε, μεε αεῖδα  
 το μαρβαῦ ι ρρῖαλλ ἰά ορπυεζ το μῦντιρ αρε.

propinquioris transmittet, et rei sublatæ, quod  
 melius poterit, restitutionem faciet.

“Eadem et similis ordinatio erga illum ob-  
 servetur, si in partes Anglicanas quidquam  
 fuerit ab illius jurisdictione ita surreptum et  
 quod neque ille ullos exules in patriam Angli-  
 canam in patria sua demorari, permittet, neque  
 ullum ex patria sua Anglicana aliquem exulem  
 in patria sua in partibus Anglicanis demorare  
 permittet.

“Item quod dictus O'Reilly portabit omnia  
 onera et servitia reginæ magestati debita, tam in  
 promovendo exercitu equitum, et turbariorum  
 quoties opes fuerit quam in solvendo solito  
 nummo Scotieorum quemadmodum debet, aut  
 temporibus elapsis solvere consueverit.

“Item quod ipse per totam jurisdictionem  
 monetam regiam debito suo valore, recepi faciat,  
 sicuti per partes Anglicanas passim et ubique  
 currit.

“Et pro omni premissarum perfecta observa-  
 tione suscepit corporale juramentum, ac si deli-  
 querit in aliquo premissorum solvet Domine  
 Reginæ mille martas [mīle μαρτ]: ac etiam  
 concordationem istam proclamari faciet in patria  
 sua et Sigillum suum et sigilla filiorum suorum  
 et omnium liberorum, tenentium patriæ suæ his  
 scriptis apponi faciet, et nobis illam mittet ad  
 perpetuam rei memoriam.”

On the 25th of Nov. 1567, this Edmond and  
 his brother Hugh signed the following Indenture  
 in the Lord Justices' camp at Lough Sheelin:

“Hæc indentura facta inter honorabilem virum  
 Dominum Henericum Sydney ordinis garterii  
 militem, presidentem Concilii Walliæ et  
 deputatum in Hibernia generalem, una cum  
 concilio quorum nomina subscribuntur ex unâ

parte, et Hugonem O'Reilly suo nationis Capi-  
 taneum, et Edmundum O'Reilly, fratrem suum,  
 tanistam patriæ de Brefney ex alterâ parte.

“Testatur quod prædictus O'Reilly obligat se  
 tenere et adimplere tenorem et formam arti-  
 culorum sesequentium, primum, promittitur  
 quod ad posse suum prosequetur fratres suos  
 Cahier O'Reilly, Owen O'Reilly, et Thomam  
 O'Reilly, nunc rebelles Serenissimæ Reginæ ma-  
 gestati, et eos et secutores eorum ferro et flamma  
 puniet, nec patietur eos terras et tenementa sua  
 possidere, tenere, vel arare vel colere, sed eos  
 omnes ut inimicos suos castigabit, cum fuerint  
 per prædictum Dominum Deputatum adjudicati  
 rebelles et inobedientes.

“Item promittitur quod quicquid Commissarii  
 dicti Domini Deputati nominati vel nominandi  
 per ipsum Dominum Deputatum adjudicaverint  
 pro inimicis finiendis et bonis restituendis inter  
 Anglicanas partes et habitantes in de” [the]  
 “Brefney, quod ipse O'Reilly articulas et judicia  
 perimplebit et observabit.

“Item permittitur quod ubi lis est inter ho-  
 norabilem virum baronem de Delvin et prædic-  
 tum O'Reilly pro titulis et demandis inter ipsos  
 et patrias suas quod ipse O'Reilly observabit  
 omnia decreta et judicia quæ in futurum adju-  
 dicabuntur per Commissarios Domini Deputati,  
 secundum mores et observationes patriarum  
 suarum et præscriptiones temporis præteriti.

“Item similiter observabit et perimplebit  
 omnia judicia quæ infuturum commissarii præ-  
 dicti Domini Deputati decreverint inter habi-  
 tantes patriæ de Annaly et patriæ de Brefney  
 pro finibus tam futuris quam præteritis.

“Item ubi prædictus O'Reilly obligatus est  
 solvere honorabili viro comiti Sussexio mille et

this. the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora<sup>d</sup>.

The son of O'Connor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

“Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædam rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum. prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells in comitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johaunem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

“Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Regiæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

“Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellionem fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum

obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

“Datum in campo apud Loghshelen, 25<sup>o</sup> Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

“O'REILLY.

EDMOND O'REILLY.”

<sup>d</sup> *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

“The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countreye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

Mac uí conchoibair doinn .i. Toirpdealbác mac diaimada, mic cairbre, mic eocáin éasóic mic feilim gíngcaig do écc.

Ταόcc ócc mac ταιόcc uí puairc do écc i mbraiǵófnar ag ua puairc .i. brian mac brian mic eocáin.

Oiléin na **ττυαé** (.i. Port an oiléin) do gabail lá Mac ruibne na **ττυαé** .i. Eocchan ócc mac eocáin óicc, mic eocáin, mic doínnail ar cloinn doínnail mic donnchaíð, γ clante doínnail do marbað anð.

baile uí neill (.i. toirpdealbác luncé) .i. an rriat bán do loiceað la hua doínnail (Aodh mac maígnara) γ διοǵbála mópa do óenam dua neill, la ταοb oipeene an baile oip ba don cúp rin do marbað la hUa doínnail Ua coimne, γ Mac mec aóða go ndruing móip ele cen mo **έάτ**.

Donnchað mac an éalbair uí doínnail do marbað lá caðlaé albanaic.

brian mac donnchaíð, mic conconnaéτ, mic conconnaéτ meǵuidip fear go noǵainm uairle γ emig do écc.

CReaca mópa do denam ar Shomairle mbuidé mac mec doínnail lá haoð mac feilim bacair uí neill, lá Mac uíóilín, γ lá Saíancóib. Somairle buide co na bpaíérib do ðol i ττόpaíǵeaéτ na cepeacé, γ bpaífoh dóib for a mbaoí peampa, γ na cepeaca do bñn díob, γ aéð mac feilim bacair do marbað don cúp rin, γ banna nó ðó do na Saíancóib, γ an cúð ele ðíð dímteacéτ γan épeic γan cepeaí.

Toirpdealbác, mac doínnail uí brian, γ Sían puat, mac aóða conallaig, mic maóilmópa uí paíǵillig do ðol i Saíoib, γ i noiponeað i nǵpáðan púipe i naon ló i paípað na bliaðna po do laéar an Ppionnra Eirabeth.

Donnchað mac uí baíǵill (.i. toirpdealbác) do marbað lá muinip maulle i muip caóil.

"To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tollaghgarvy, Tolloghconho, and Tolloha.

"To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

"To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine" [now Clankee].

"To Moylemore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome," [now Clannahan].

<sup>e</sup> *Port-an-Oilen*, now Portilan, an island be-

longing to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

<sup>f</sup> *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

<sup>g</sup> *Renowned*, literally, "of good name."

<sup>h</sup> *Turlough*.—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O'Brien, the ancestor of the O'Briens of

The son of O'Connor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caecl, son of Felim Geangeach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen<sup>c</sup>) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban<sup>f</sup>, was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, a man renowned<sup>g</sup> for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough<sup>h</sup>, son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roe<sup>i</sup>, the son of Hugh Conalagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil<sup>k</sup>, by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

<sup>c</sup> *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note <sup>c</sup>, *supra*. It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating

to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

<sup>k</sup> *Inis-Caoil*, now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra bay, belonging to the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal.



Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh<sup>1</sup>.

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean<sup>m</sup>, where he encamped, precisely<sup>n</sup> in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad<sup>o</sup>, and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it<sup>p</sup>. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother<sup>q</sup>; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk

till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

το ταβαίρε αρρ, δια μαδ πυαρρελαδ υό. Ρο ζυνφοη γ πο βάυδφ ειριβε λά  
μυντιρ Υί δόμναλλ, γ πο βαδ πλάν α μνμα, γ πορταρ βυιδζ δια ζυτιμ  
λεό.

### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1584.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, cúicc ceтт, oétmocáтт, α cεταρ.

Μαc οιδρεαάτα ιαπλα είλλε υαπα .ι. γεαροιτε υέcc ι Sacpoib

Σιρ μελαρ μαυλβι ζοβερνόιρ εόιccιό connaéτ υέcc ιν άτ lucan pá ιιτε, pφp  
πογλαμετα ι ιμβέπλαιβ γ ι τεηζέτοιιβ οίλέν ιαρίταρ εορρα ειριβε, pεαρ ειροδα  
caébuααé pεαάnon επεανν, alban, γ na pπαnγεce αζ ποζηαnν δια pπιονηρα, γ  
πο βαδ pφpβίρ co poιnαοín υόpoιn ινδpιn, ιααρ pυαρ α διονζημαλα υο όλζέταρ-  
αpυαl on ιμβανpιοζαnν .ι. Conpταblaéτ baile ατα lucan, ζοβερnοpαéτ εόιccιό  
connaéτ pπi pέ pεαéτ ινβλιαόαν pια na βάρ, pίοpυιθεαéτ Ρορρα coιnάν γ  
beóιl ατα na pλυαicécf υό pφn γ υά οιυpιfohaιβ, ιnα όfoαζ αέτ αμάν ζυρ ab  
ό cloιnn ιαπλα cloιnne Ριocaρpυ πο ééυ pολαάταρ pέ βέλ ατα na pλυαicéceα.

of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Connor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

"In the year 1583, Conor mac Corniac O'Connor appealed Teige mac Gillapatrik O'Connor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Connor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain

his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the



of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed ; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them<sup>f</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-four.*

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign ; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration<sup>g</sup> from the Queen, namely, the constablenesship of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe<sup>h</sup>, for himself and his heirs ; but he himself had previously acquired<sup>i</sup> Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal ? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same ? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to close the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he punnelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445 ; Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xix. pp. 153, 154 ; and Hardiman's *Statute of*

*Kilkenny*, pp. 95, 96.

<sup>g</sup> *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

<sup>h</sup> *Ballinasloe*, *bel aza na ptaageao*, the mouth of the ford of the hosts ; but the true name is *bel aza Naórluag*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note <sup>b</sup>. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note <sup>f</sup>, under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement ; but we are not told which.

lonad Síp moelár ag captain braburún go teaét Síp mhóeriu lingam i neirinn mo ápo éomerpóipeét éóiceo connat i mí iun an traimpáid ap ccoind.

Топпреалбаé mac uaíthe mic maosleaclainn uí loclainn do gabail i ttopach uír marpa na bliadna po i muicmip, le топпреалбаé mac doinnall uí brian, 7 a baruccaó iar pin lá captain braburún ap Seppion an traimpáid ap ccomet i muip.

Mac mec conmapa an taoíde éiap do cloinn cuiléin décc .i. donnéad mac taíde mic conmba mic conmapa mic Sclain, fíri pír mó eaccla a eapccapatt i monad fíoma da mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile epíde.

Ruadri caprac mac maolmuire mic donnachad, mic топпреалбаé mic ruíthe do bápuccáó i ccoraicch.

Siécáin comcoiteclín do pocera pó epinn uile, 7 pó dá éoiccead muíman do pompiad iar noicéadad iarla úsrímuíman amial a dubramar. Tánaiac do biéin na pocera pin, co po lingriot aittepaébaé na cclintar ccoínpoccur nátiuccaó éonallaé, éiapraié 7 conntae luimnig. Ní baoí fíri ioméap apin do plioét Muipir meic gearailt in epinn do neóé baoí for poéail no for úibínce náé ttáimic pó úlicéad, acé maó muipir mac Sclain óicc, mic Sclain, mic tomair iarla nama, 7 gíó epíde tánaiac pó pít ap focal iarla upmuíman, 7 po pccap píde fíri a dáóimé iar pin uair po éla ap éuire éúiccup tap pionann ppiobglap ba éuaó tpe tuadmuíman, 7 o gac epicé gó apoile go ráimic Rúta mec uíóilín i cclín Somaple buíde mec mec doinnall, apaiéde go halbam, 7 don Spáin iapoin go bpuar báp mnte iar ttopoll.

Iupcip nua do teaét in Epinn .i. Síp Iohin Pappot an 21 iun 7 tamic

\* *Muc-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynasereggá, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainu, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the

townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreery, who was locally called "*Rí góíupne*, i. e. *King of Burren*."

\* *Western part of Clann-Cuilein*.—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis<sup>v</sup>, by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein<sup>w</sup>, died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadh<sup>x</sup>, son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient<sup>y</sup> to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shaanon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott<sup>z</sup>, arrived in Ireland on the

written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunratty,

belonged to this territory.

<sup>x</sup> *Cumeadh*—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

<sup>y</sup> *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

<sup>z</sup> *Sir John Perrott*.—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

macille riu Sír Iohn noiriu ina ppeirdeut op cñd dā dóiccead mímian, 7 Sír Rirdeud diongam ina gobeirnoir ór cñd dóicceid connacét. Ní po éat an iurcír mí co hionlán i naé cliaé na éomnaide an tan tamic co haélucan, 7 arriúe go gailmí. Tangettar maite dóicceid éonnaét ina éomdail gur an mbale rin dia fáiltiuccaó, 7 dia adimáil map pollamhaigéteoir 7 map éodnac op a ccionn ón bppionnra. Iar mbéir peal don iurcír i ngailmí po triall do dól co lunnneach, baor an éed adhan iar ppáccbáil na gailmhe i ceill mec duac. Tamic an dapa hoide go cuinné i ccleonn eulém. Baettar maite éonnaé an clár ar a éionn annpin doneoch dís ná deachad ma cñd go gailmí. Báí beór Sírriam na connacae .i. an crúipeac, tapla illání ag an trippiam an tan rin, Donnchaó beacc, mac taide, mic donnchaó uí brian arútréttur, 7 uacéarín loéta adimllte dóicceid éonnaét pia rin. Ro hñ a dpoé diaé dó oir puair a rigb ar cairr, 7 enaimpédead coimmburte do dénamh dia énamab la cúl tuaiže tpuime tiugfopmnaide, 7 po cuiréad a éopp lámbrurte lftimarb cñgailte ppi caólaóab cpuaó rígmí enábe i mbairr cloccar cuinné po éoraó en, 7 itaíde an aieoir ar dáig gomao ionnoimápta 7 eipriomláir do luét dennia dpoicégmioin a paepin amlaó rin.

Do éaó an iurcír ar na mápac co lunnneac, 7 po éinn aice dpoig móri do dáoimí uaple ar gac lft do lunnneac do imllead 7 do míoépuicéad co puccraet pccéla fair Mur cohlaé albanaé do toét don lft ba tuaté deppin pó togarim Somaple buide mic mec doinnall, 7 co mbáttar ag iondpat 7 acc opccan na tpe ina ttiméall, 7 bá rfb pócánó ina ttangettar Somaple buide (agá mbaoí an rúta pé pé deic mbliáan píce púime rin) do cloiprin gur éur comaple Saxon deacé 7 dpoicongra ar an iurcír nua rin an rúta do éabairt dá poudúimí duple baóem, 7 Somaple dionnarbaó go a aéapda bunad go halban, 7 ní hñ amán acé gan gailaltar eaétapicenelaig ar bié

and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the

Parliament with her Majesty's privy; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month<sup>a</sup> in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh; on the second night he reached Cuinche<sup>b</sup>, in Clann-Cuilein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinneche<sup>c</sup>, under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air<sup>d</sup>, to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland; and not only this,

<sup>a</sup> *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*.

<sup>b</sup> *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note <sup>a</sup>, under the year 1278, p. 429, and note <sup>i</sup>, under 1402, p. 775, *supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *The Cloccas of Cuinneche*, i. e. the Belfry of

Quinn. The word *clogár* is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

<sup>d</sup> *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundancy of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

ὁ λέεσσθ' ἰ νερινν αν εεῖν νό βιαθ' ἀμάλ' ὁον πριονηρα. Οἷα αν ιυρτιρ πο  
 πάσσαῖς λυμνεαθ' ινα λυαίρπειμ, γ πο πόσσαρ δά παῖθε ὀρεαπαῖς ινφῶμα  
 ο βῶιιν co βέιρρε α ιμβήε ινα εῶιννε ἰ εεῖν εῖερε λά πιεε ὅν λά ριν ἰ  
 νοριόεατ ἄτα. Ρο ρρῖεραθ' να πόσσαρτα ριν λά ρεαπαῖς μινιαν, μινε, γ  
 λαῖεαν, ναρι τὼγασαταρ co λῶιναρ, λέρτιονόιτε γυρ αν ιαῖγιν ριν. Τυεερατ  
 ιαριὸν ιυλε αῖθαῖθ' αρι υλλτοιῖς. Οἱ εῖαλαῖθ' Σομῆαπλε δάιλ ρῖρ νερεανν οια  
 ῖαῖγῖθ' πο ῖαγανῖς αν ρύτα, γ ρυεε α εῖαοιαῖεαετ, α ῖινα, γ α ῖιιντεαρα γο  
 γλεανν εῶνεαῖθ' an naρ ῖέεαῖς αεῖαιρεαετ νό ιοιέοιμῖεῖθ' αρι αν τῖρ. νά βάρ-  
 ὁαετ αρι βαίλε ιρ ιν ρύτα, αετ αρι ὀύνλιρ αῖιάν, γ γῖθ' ε' ῖά ὀιγινν ὀαηγιν ὀον  
 εῖνεεαῖθ' πο γαβῶθ' ε' λαρ αν ιυρτιρ ῖό εῖνθ' ὀα λά co να νοιθῖῖς ιαρ ρυνῖε ινα  
 εῖν'εαλ, γ πο εῖρι βαρῖα να βαημῖόγνα ινῶ. Ιαρ ιμβήε ὀιῖε λά ὀον ιυρτιρ  
 ιριν ρύτα, Ρο ῖαγανῖς εῖρι βαηνα ὀέεε αρι ὀρῶα ἰ nullτοιῖς λέ ἡαῖανθ' Σομῆαπλε  
 ὀο εῖνιρυεαῖθ', γ τιεε ῖέιν ταρ α αρι co ἡατ εῖιατ, γ πο ρεαοῖλριετ ριρ  
 εῖρεανν οια τῖιγῖθ'.

Εαρραοντα ὀβιρῖε ἰ ιαῖρταρ εῶνναετ εῖρι ρλῖοετ εοῖγαν υῖ πλατῖβῖρταῖς,  
 γ ρλῖοετ μυρϗανῶ μινε βῖριαν να νοιμρεαθ' υῖ πλατῖβεαῖρταῖς. Ροβ ε' α ἰῶβαρ  
 ριν Σλῖοετ εοῖγαν ἰ. ὁ πλατῖβῖρταῖς ταῖς μᾶε ταῖς να βυλε μινε μυρϗανῶ,  
 μινε εοῖγαν, γ εῖανν ὀοιιναῖλ αν εῶεαῖθ' μᾶε αν ḡιolla ὀυνῖ μινε μυρϗανῶ  
 μινε εοῖγαν ὀο γαβῶλ οῖλέιν βαίλε να ιιινρι αρι εῖαῖεε, μᾶε μυρϗανῶ να τῖυαῖς  
 μινε ταῖεε, μινε μυρϗανῶ υῖ πλατῖβῖρταῖς, ναρι βάεταρ ρλῖοετ εοῖγαν αῖά  
 ραῖα γυρ βῶ λεῖ ρῖιν ὁ εῖρῖε αν τῖοῖέν ριν, γ γυρ αβ ταρ α ῖάρυεαῖθ' βαῖ ταῖεε  
 αῖά εῖῖγῖν, γ αῖά εῖνῖαε, γ εεῖῖς εῖρῖε α ιμβῖ α ῖῖρ ὀο εῖῖθ' ταῖεε ρορῖα

<sup>e</sup> *It*, i. e. Ireland ; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

<sup>f</sup> *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

<sup>g</sup> *Gleann-Concudhain*, now *anglice* Glencon-keine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.— See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*.

But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kileronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

<sup>h</sup> *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare<sup>f</sup> should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerously and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain<sup>g</sup>, and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis<sup>h</sup>; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseach<sup>i</sup> O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse<sup>k</sup> from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aen-gusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

<sup>i</sup> *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Briannus stultorum*. For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited

by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 387, *et sequent.*

<sup>k</sup> *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Connamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

ποῖν α νοῖανδ να γαβαλα εο νάρ πάεαυβ μίλ μινιλε γυρ α παμνιε αρ α εεῖνδ  
 το εῖρ γαν α μαρβαδ νό γαν α ταβαρε λαρ. Οο ρόναν διογβαλα μόρα λεό-  
 ποῖν εο ταόεε γιον γυρ βιονανν εῖνιανγ βαοί ααα.

Ρεαέτ δά νδεαχανδ αν ταόεε ριν μαε μινρεχανδ λυέτ αῖτραιγ αρ ιονν-  
 ραιγῖνδ οῖδεε ι μι ιύν ι νδεαδχανδ πλεαέτα εογαν υῖ πλατέβριταιγ γο háραινν,  
 Ρυεε ταόεε φορρια ιριν αδμαδαν εο hanullaín, ετιρ εόδλαδ γ δύρεαδ αρ  
 γαέ ταοδ εο εῖμπερ εορραιγ να λυνγε, γ βά ηςρεαάρινδῖναιλ αν ταῖρβεναδ τυεε  
 ρέ δόρβ αρ αν τραέτ ριν, γ νῖρ ρφύ αν τοιλέν α νδεαρναδ αν λά ριν αῖνῖαν μα  
 τιμείαλλ, υαιρ πο μαρβαδ ανηριν Μινρεχαδ μαε εμαινν οῖεε νυε εμαινν  
 μεγ αεδα ρφῖ λῖτρεαδ μεαλλάιν εο εόινδ ι εεομνμβάινδ πλεαέτα εοεεαν νῖ  
 πλατέβριταιγ. Ρο μαρβαδ ανν ενα μαε ρενερεαίλ εῖομνε μινριρ βαί μα  
 ρφοάαρ αρ ιν ρρογαιλ εέδνα, γ μαε υῖ πλατέβριταιγ (ι. ταόγ) ριν ρῖν ι.  
 Μινρεχαδ παλαέ. Ρο μαρβαδ βεόρ ορπονγ μόρ εο μῖνιτιρ πλεαέτ εογαν  
 υῖ πλατέβριταιγ εεν μο εάτετ να ηυαιρλε ριν. Δάεταρ αῖνλαδ ριν αεε εοεαδ  
 ρρι αροιλε εο ρο ριοδαγριετ γοιλλ ῖτορρια ιριν ρρογῖναιρ αρ εεῖνδ, γ εο ραδαδ  
 αν τοιλέν εο ρῖοεετ εογαν υῖ πλατέβριταιγ.

Μινρεεαῖρεαδ γαρβ μαε βῖανν μιε ταῖεε υῖ βῖανν δέεε ιριν εέδνῖνδ ορφο-  
 γαιρ ι εεραεε εορεεράιν. Μαεαεῖν εελλιθε εοῖρφορραδ ναε ρφυαιρ ταεάοιρ  
 να τοιῖνι, αιλ, νο αεαιρ ό α βῖνῖε, γό α βάρ, γ α αδναεαλ ι μαῖνιτιρ ιννῖι.

Αν εορναῖαε μαε εονεοεερεῖε, μιε υιαρμαδα, μιε ταῖεε εαῖν υῖ εῖνιγ  
 ρφῖ ρυῖν ροέονάγ εο ρρεβυρ τιγε ναοῖεαδ ρεαλ ι εεναδμνῖαν, γ ρεαλ οῖλε  
 ηῖ εεῖρ εοναῖλλ γο ρο έεε αρ αν ρφυαιρεορραιγ ι εεῖρ εοναῖλλ ι εοργδαρ να  
 βλιαδνα ρο, γ α αδναεαλ ρό δῖεῖν δέ, γ San βῖρναῖρετ εεε να μαῖνέοῖβ ι μα-  
 νῖτιρ εαῖα ρυαῖν.

ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

<sup>1</sup> *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

<sup>m</sup> *The island*.—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

<sup>n</sup> *Leitir-Meallain*, now Lettermellau, an island

belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

<sup>o</sup> *Clann-Maurice*.—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

<sup>p</sup> *Craig-Corcerain*.—This name is now corrupted to Caheracorane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the



it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty<sup>l</sup>, he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the fore-castle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand; and [indeed] the island<sup>m</sup> was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallain<sup>n</sup>, who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice<sup>o</sup>, who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinisi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain<sup>p</sup> in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnambach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach<sup>q</sup>, in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe<sup>r</sup>.

parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriartagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names

of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

<sup>q</sup> *Fuar-Chosach*.—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

<sup>r</sup> *Assaroe*.—The ruins of this monastery, to

## ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1585.

Αοιρ Κριοτ, mile. cuicc céo, óct[ínogac] a cúicc.

Iapla cilli dapa décc i paxaib̄ .i. ghríóid mac gearóid, mic ghríóid mic touair, mic Sfan éam. Ba an tiapla rin cúicc bliathna i moð perpa aga conghínal ó na tír dúthach̄i co ppuair/bár an tan rin. Netheri a mac doirpnead̄ ma ionad lá comaple Saxon, 7 a léccad̄ anoir do paxið a aθapða.

Mae william lupo, Rirðep̄d mac oiueraip mic Sfan décc, 7 ní po hóirpnead̄ ma ionad̄ ac̄t an tab caoð (daplaip peim) do beir̄ ma ionad̄ uaimdeón gall.

Thomlad̄ ingh̄n uí Ruairc .i. ingh̄n brian mic eoḡann bñn do éat̄ a hamrip agá díol dpearaib̄ porða, bñn rénañail pócraib̄ nár tuill ghríor̄ad̄ ná gñur imðpccad̄ do taioib̄ scclap̄e na ealaðan, na taθap̄e ele beóp̄ do taioib̄ a homiḡ na a hamma do écc.

Brian mac taid̄cc, mic brian mic eoḡann uí puairc do dol ap puab̄al pluaḡ in daptrap̄e meḡ plannchaib̄ i pfpíorp̄orāc mír ianuair, 7 po pccaoilp̄iot a pccemelta pó dainḡnib̄ daptrap̄e do épuimuccad̄ cpeac̄, 7 puairp̄iot eadala aib̄le. Rug maḡ planncad̄ tóip̄ érom dalban̄oib̄ 7 dpeipennchaib̄ air, 7 po ḡab̄ brian accá mom̄cap̄ 7 báttap̄ ag caif̄ñ 7 ag com̄puabap̄e a éele ḡo pangat̄tap̄ airð a náip̄d ppi poile acc bñnðan̄ bó ran mbreip̄ne. Oo éualat̄ap̄ ppi breip̄ne, 7 muip̄tir uí puairc brian do dol i ndaptrap̄e po épuimḡp̄iot por a éionn i nñac̄ iom̄cun̄iaḡ ep̄d̄alta in po bað̄ d̄oḡ leó a paḡbaul dia paxið. Puap̄at̄tap̄ eip̄p̄uñ éuca ḡo maill̄c̄imneach̄ mórualac̄, acc iom̄cap̄ et̄ualanḡ a eap̄ccap̄at̄, 7 ḡép̄ ló hé a éob̄ap̄ po ba oleac̄t d̄a

which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Owen*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

<sup>7</sup> *Name*, i. e. her fame for goodness. A hamma

is here the genitive singular of a h-annm, her name.

<sup>8</sup> *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, “*Ip ruid̄p̄e Beanna bó ná Eipe faoi d̄ó*, i. e. Tota Hiber-

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-five.*

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards<sup>s</sup>, to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place, 'as he thought, in despite of the English

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen<sup>t</sup>, a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name<sup>u</sup>, died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo<sup>w</sup>, in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought<sup>x</sup> he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers<sup>y</sup> should have succoured him [on such an emer-

nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

<sup>x</sup> *They thought*.—This should be, "they knew."

<sup>y</sup> *His own true followers*, i. e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us

why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

πίορ λυέτ ληαίμνα, ní hamlaíð pin do pónpaττ acτ a lá báğa do éabairτ lá a bioðbaðaið go po lingeað an laocímilið dia oíð lfiéið. Ro gáipfð poime γ ina ðiaið don ðiğǫǫr. Ro hiaðað dá gaç aen taéð ina uipéimceall co ná po éumainğ cñm for a éulaið iná for a aghaið. Ro marbað ðaoíne iomða ina éimceall ipin iomaipεacc pin. Ro ðioταίγεαð ann copucéað gallócclac do cloinn τρίείğ ðiaprrma γ ðpuiğell áip gallócclac ngeapalτac batτap i ppappiað bpiain an lá pin, γ ağ piñc a naipaine ó éip do éip iap noioεlaiεpuccéað na noağðaoíneað ağá mbáττap feacτ piaiñ, γ níop bó láñ for aiπiðe a monn-paiğið muna lingeað líon laiñ γ iomaipεaið anppoplainn forpa. Do beπτpac pip bpeipne γ muuπtip uí Ruaipe anacal do bpiain ip in mbñipñ baogail pin γ Ruccpac leo he for a monchaib dia ioméoiñéð, γ ap í comaipe ap ap einn-pioτ a ccionn an tpeap laoi a marbað go mipecneaç miopúnaç iap mbñé ðó for a moct γ for a neineac. Tuccað ðpoc euit ðua Ruaipe don mίğmoñ pin.

Emanñ ðopéa mac ðoíñnaill, mic mupehaið, mic Ruaiðpi móip, γ Toip-pðealbaç, mac emainñ óicc, mic emainñ, mic toip-pðealbaiğ mec piéiğ do baπucchað ina nðip in áé cliaé.

Iomacτ pleachað ip in mbliaðam pi co po milleað upiñópi apba Epeann.

Diapmaiττ, mac ðoíñnaill meğ congail ðécc an 14 iunñ.

Pocεpa papñmentι do éabairτ ðpñaið Epeann dia foriconğpa for a maiéið a bñé i mbeltaine do ponnpað i naé cliaé uaiπ batτap upiñóp peap nepñññ uñal dia bpiopñnpa co τταngacτap uile gñúip do gñuip lap an ppop-conğpa ípin go haé cliaé.

Ταngacτap ann maiéε cenel cconail γ eoğain .i. Ua neill Toip-pðealbaç lúneaç mac neill conallaiğ, mic aiπτ, mic cuinn, mic enpi, mic eoğain, γ

<sup>2</sup> *Their day's support*, a la báğa do éabairτ.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 284, line 23.

<sup>3</sup> *Was accused*, literally, “a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke.”

<sup>4</sup> *Mag-Congail*, now *anglice* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

<sup>5</sup> *Parliament*.—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii. *et seq.*

<sup>6</sup> *Precisely on May-day*.—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

<sup>7</sup> *Kind-Connell*.—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the “Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support<sup>z</sup> in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused<sup>a</sup> of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail<sup>b</sup> (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament<sup>c</sup> was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day<sup>d</sup>, for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell<sup>e</sup> and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach<sup>f</sup>, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

Perrot, Knight, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

<sup>f</sup> *Turlough Luineach*.—He came to Dublin to

attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Αὐδὸ μὰς ἀν πῖρδὸρῖα, μὶς εὐνὴν βᾶσαι, μὶς εὐνὴν, μὶς ἐνὶ μὶς εὐζαῖν .ι. ἀν βαρὺν ὅςσ ο νεῖλλ δὶα πο ζαῖρβῖ ιαῖρᾶ τῖπε ηεζαῖν ἀν ἀν βραβῖ-  
μεντ ῖν, γ Ὑα δὸμῖναῖλλ ἀεὶδὸ μὰς μαζῖνυρα, μὶς ἀοῶα δὴῖβ, μὶς ἀεὶδὸ  
ρῡαῖδὸ μὶς νεῖλλ ζαῖρβῖ, μὶς τοῖρρδὲαλβᾶς ἀν πῖονα. Μαζζῡῖδῖρ, εἰόνῖναετ  
μὰς cονcονῖναετ, μὶς cονcονῖναετ μὶς βῖριαν, μὶς πῖλῖρ, μὶς τὸμαῖρ, Ο δὸεᾶρ-  
ταῖς δῖαν ὅςσ, μὰς δῖαν μὶς πῖλῖμ μὶς cονcὸβαῖρ εᾶρραῖς, Ο δαοῖζῖλλ  
τοῖρρδὲαλβᾶς μὰς νεῖλλ μὶς τοῖρρδὲαλβᾶς ὅςσ, μὶς τοῖρρδὲαλβᾶς ἰνῖρ, γ  
Ο ζαῖλcὸβαῖρ Εὐοῖν μὰς τῡαῖτᾶλ, μὶς δῖαν, μὶς Ρῡαῖδῖρ μὶς ἀοῶα.

Δὸ εἰὼδ ῖν cὸμμεῖρῖζε ῖν, Μαζ μαῖζαῖννα .ι. Ρορρα μὰς ἀῖρτ, μὶς  
βῖριαν ἡα μὸῖεῖρῖζε, μὶς Ρεμανῖν μὶς ζῖαιρνε, Ο εᾶῖν .ι. Ρῡαῖδῖρ μὰς  
Μαζῖνυρα, μὶς δὸνῖνεαῖδὸ ἀν εἰνῖς, μὶς δῖαν, μὶς αῖβνε, Cονν μὰς νεῖλλ ὅςσ,

son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of traducing the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to

induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

<sup>g</sup> *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tireconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

<sup>h</sup> *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note <sup>c</sup>, under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra*.

<sup>i</sup> *O'Doherty,* Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus<sup>g</sup>, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire<sup>h</sup> (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Doherty<sup>i</sup> (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle<sup>k</sup> (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher<sup>l</sup> (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon<sup>m</sup> (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kane<sup>n</sup> (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Mull, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

<sup>k</sup> *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

<sup>l</sup> *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirlugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirlugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoye, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

<sup>m</sup> *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are un-

known. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

<sup>n</sup> *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Kane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoda buide do clannuib neill cloinne aoda buide. Maḡ aengura, aed, mac doimnaill óicc, mic doimnaill éir.

Do éóðrict ann ḡarḡbḡriann connact .i. O Ruairc brian, mac brian, mic eocéann uí Ruairc, O Raigillig .i. Sám ruad mac aoda conallag, mic maoslmorua mic Sám, mic catail, ḡ dearbpatari a atar .i. Eann mac maoslmorua ḡ iate apaoḡ ag catéin i naḡaid apiole im éigearnar na típe, ḡ bíor ríol pphigal do éib líetib .i. ó phigal bán uilliam mac doimnaill, mic Conmaic, O phigal buide paétna mac brian mic Ruopraig, mic catail.

Do deacátar ann ríol muiríohag co na pporéuathab .i. Mac uí concobair duinn Aod, mac diarmatta, mic cairprie, mic eogann éaoic mic peilm ḡhgeag, O concobair ruad, Taócc écc mac taodḡ buide mic catail ruad, O concobair phicig doimnaill, mac taócc, mic catail óicc mic doimnaill, mic eogann, mic doimnaill mic muiréirtag, ḡ pph ionat mec diarmatta máige

*O'Neills of Clannaboy.*—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member: but his nephew, Shane mac Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

*Magennis.*—Sir Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

*O'Rourke.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dro-mahaire.

*John Roe.*—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reily as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

*Edmond, the son of Maclmora.*—He was Tanist of East Breifny, and was elected one of the

knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

*O'Farrell Bane.*—William O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

*O'Farrell Boy.*—Ffaghny O'Ferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

*O'Conor Don.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Roscommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Mountdruid, Arthur



as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy; and Magennis<sup>p</sup> (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke<sup>a</sup> (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe<sup>t</sup>, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maehnora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maehnora<sup>s</sup>, both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane<sup>t</sup> (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy<sup>u</sup> (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Connor Don<sup>w</sup> (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanneach); O'Connor Roe<sup>x</sup> (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Connor Sligo<sup>y</sup> (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

O'Connor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Connor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, the historian.

<sup>x</sup> *O'Connor Roe*.—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Roscommon were Sir Richard Byngnam and Thomas Dillon. The late Peter O'Connor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Roscommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Roscommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

<sup>y</sup> *O'Connor Sligo*.—Sir Donald O'Connor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Connor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of Februry, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule,

where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.  
HIC JACET  
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O'CONNER SLIGOE  
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS  
ET ANTIQUISSIME APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT  
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.  
IN GALLIS SUB LEODOVICO XIV.,  
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGÆ DUCE,  
AC DEMUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA  
ANNIS XLVIII.  
STIPENDIA EMERITUS  
FIDE UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA  
SVO APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO.  
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT  
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM  
OBIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARII MDCLVI  
ÆTATIS XCII.  
R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Connor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

luirce .i. brian mac Ruaidrí, mic taidce mic Ruaidrí óicc, óir baí mac diairmatca fíin .i. Taidce mac eocáin na íríoir éianapóca. O beirn cairbre mac taidce mic cairppe mic maóileáclann.

Do éoid ann taidce mac uilliam mic taidce duib uí éallaiḡ, O Maḡagan .i. doinnall mac Sḡan, mic bḡraí.

Do éoid and tra iarla cloinne Riocairt uillece mac Riocairt uic uillece na cḡnḡt, ḡ diair mac an ḡiolla duib uí ḡeánapaiḡ Sḡan, ḡ diairmaiḡ.

Ní deachaid ann aon bad ionairḡne ó trian iarḡapac éoidcḡ éonnacḡ acḡ mupchaid na tḡuaḡ mac taidce mic mupchaid mic Ruaidrí uí plaitbearḡaiḡ.

Do éoid ann tra iarla tḡaḡmḡian .i. Donnchaid mac conócḡair mic donnchaid mic conócḡair mic toirḡdeallḡaiḡ mic taidce uí brian, ḡ Sir toirḡdeallḡac mac doinnall mic conócḡair mic toirḡdeallḡaiḡ mic taidce uí brian iar na tḡḡa mar ḡioipe parlimentḡ a cḡonḡtae an cláir.

<sup>a</sup> *Mac Dermot of Moglurg*.—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself: "Prince of Coolavin," a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Beirne*.—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O'Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O'Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

*Teige, son of William, &c. O'Kelly*.—He was the head of the branch of the O'Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagher are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Strange and Francis Shane [who was a

disguised O'Fferall].

<sup>c</sup> *O'Madden*.—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Amhladh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

<sup>d</sup> *The Earl of Clanrickard*.—In the list of the "Temporal Lordes" of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, "the Earle of Clanricard" is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

<sup>e</sup> *O'Shaughnessy*.—Neither of these sons of O'Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O'Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O'Shaughnessy, R.C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F.R.S., and all the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg<sup>z</sup>, namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn<sup>a</sup> (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlín).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly<sup>b</sup>; and O'Madden<sup>c</sup> (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard<sup>d</sup> (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy<sup>e</sup>, i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty<sup>f</sup>.

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond<sup>g</sup> (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough<sup>h</sup>, the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

<sup>f</sup> *O'Flaherty*.—Sir Murrough na doe O'Flahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Flahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Flahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed

“chief of all the O'Flaherties” by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

<sup>g</sup> *The Earl of Thomond*.—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the “Earle of Tomond” is given as fifth in order among the “Temporal Lordes.” The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dromoland are descended.

<sup>h</sup> *Sir Turlough*.—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Ὁ ἐναὶδ ἀνν τοιρρδεαλβαὶ μαε ταῖδεε mic concobair uí brian, γ τιγ-  
εαρνα ἀν ταιοῖβε ἐιαρ δο cloinn euléin .i. Mac conmapa Sfan mac ταῖδεε,  
γ βαστῆαλachi μαε αὐδα mic βαστῆαλαῖγ μετ flannchaða ἀν θαγια Ριτοῖρε  
Paphimentí ap ἀν cconntae ceona.

Ὁ ἐαστ ἀνν μαε uí lochlaind boirne .i. Roppa mac uaiéne, mic maol-  
eacélaínn mic Ruðpaῖγε mic ana. Mac uí brian ara .i. Muirceaptauá  
(.i. ep ποcc eille dala), μαε τοιρρδεαλβαῖγ mic muirceaptauῖγ mic domnaill  
mic ταῖδεε. Ο εῖρβαῖλλ .i. ἀν calbaὶ μαε uilliam uíðip mic pírḡanann mic  
maolpuanaíð mic Sfan. Μαγ coélaín .i. Sfan mac airt mic corbmaic,  
Ο ουῖβῖðip coille na manac .i. Pílip mac uaiéne.

Ὁ εὐῖð ἀνν μαε brian ó ceuanaὶ .i. Muirceaptauá μαε τοιρρδεαλβαῖγ,

Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainé, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called *Domnall Spáineac*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spaineach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

<sup>1</sup> *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a mem-

ber of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bouchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

<sup>3</sup> *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

<sup>4</sup> *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*. On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien<sup>1</sup>; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara<sup>k</sup> (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy<sup>l</sup>, the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren<sup>m</sup> (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Ara<sup>n</sup>, Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll<sup>o</sup> (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganaim, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan<sup>p</sup> (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer<sup>q</sup> of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh<sup>r</sup>, namely, Murtough, the son of

the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoe-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of

this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 1. 7.

<sup>o</sup> *O'Carroll*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note <sup>e</sup>, under the year 1577, p. 1691. *supra*. The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

<sup>p</sup> *Mac Coghlan*.—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

<sup>q</sup> *O'Dwyer*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormoud, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

<sup>r</sup> *Mac-Brian of Hy-Cuanagh*.—He was not a

mic muirceapraig, tigeapna cairpcece ó ccoinnell, 7 páraighe luimnig .i. brian dub, mac donnchaí, mic maéghaí, mic donnchaí, mic brian dub uí brian. Conóbar na moinge, mac uilliam éaoic, mic diarmata uí máoilrían tighína uaitne uí máoilrían tighína uaitne uí máoilrían.

Do éaoic ann beór an diarb ba i ccoinnell pe poile m tigeapnaí duitce ealla .i. Diarmait mac eocain mic donnchaí an bótar mic eógan ineg donnchaí, 7 donnchaí mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic ineg donnchaí.

Do éaoic ann dha ó puillebáin beppe, Eocain mac diarmata, mic donnchaí, mic donnchaí meic diarmata baib, O Sulleban móir .i. eocain mac donnchaí, mic donnchaí na pceirí. O maéghaí an puillebáin tigeapnaí.

member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanaich was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>s</sup> *The Lord of Carrigogunnell*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

<sup>t</sup> *Fusaigh Luimnighe*, i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

<sup>u</sup> *O'Mulryan*.—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this fa-

mily. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansa House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

<sup>w</sup> *Eoghan More*, i. e. the son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

<sup>x</sup> *Mac Carthy More*.—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Glancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Capraig, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

<sup>y</sup> *Mac Carthy Cuirebreach*.—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough; the Lord of Carrigogunnell<sup>6</sup> and of Fasach-Luim-nighe<sup>7</sup>, namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan<sup>8</sup>, Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More<sup>9</sup>, with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More<sup>x</sup> (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach<sup>y</sup> (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow<sup>z</sup>, namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare<sup>a</sup> (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More<sup>b</sup> (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony<sup>c</sup> the

Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

<sup>1</sup> *Duhallow*.—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

<sup>a</sup> *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the

defeat of Culloden. One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

<sup>b</sup> *O'Sullivan More*.—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

<sup>c</sup> *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery.

Concobaṛ mac concobaṛ ḡinn óice, mic concobaṛ ḡinḡ mic concobaṛ uí maṡḡamaṡṡa, ḡ ó hḡuṛṛceóil móṛ ḡínḡin mac concobaṛ mic ḡínḡin mic concobaṛ.

Ḑo éuaḡḡ ḡin Mac ḡiolla paṡṡaice oṛṛaiḡe ḡínḡin mac ḡṛiaṡ mic ḡínḡin, Máḡ eoḡaḡán Conṡla, mac Concobaṛ, mic laḡḡe. O maolmuḡḡ ḡ. Conall mac caṡaóṛṛ.

Ní háṛṛṡṡeṡaṛ aon ḡo ḡol ḡṛ an ḡṛaṡṡṡeṡ ḡin baḡ ṛonaṛṡṡe ḡo ḡṛioḡṡ laoiḡṛiḡ ṛḡḡḡḡṛ mic conall éḡṛiaḡ, ḡo ḡṛioḡṡ Roṛṛa ḡaṛḡiḡ, mic caṡaóṛṛ ṡḡṛ ó uíḡ ḡaṛḡe, ná ḡeóṛ ḡo ḡíol ḡaṛṛe ḡaṛṛaḡ mic caṡaóṛṛ ṡḡṛ ḡo éaṡṡaṡcóiḡ, ḡṛaṡḡ, ṡṛaṡalaḡ, uí ḡṛṡṡ, uí ḡíoṡaṛaḡḡ aṛ an coṛ ḡeḡḡṡa

in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is supposed to be O'Mahony of Dunlow, near Killarney. There is a Count O'Mahony of France, who resides, or recently resided, at Fribourg in Switzerland, and who, no doubt, descends from "*le fameux Mahony*," of the early days of the Irish Brigade.

<sup>d</sup> *O'Driscoll More*.—He was Chief of Collymore, a territory of which Baltimore was the chief town, in the county of Cork. Sir Fineen, or Florence, O'Driscoll More was not a member of this Parliament. Con O'Driscoll, called the Admiral, was the last known chief of this family. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J. P. of the county of Cork, comes from a junior branch.

<sup>e</sup> *Mac Gillpatrick*.—The Lord of Upper Ossory sat in this Parliament among the "Temporall Lordes." The late Earl of Ossory was the chief of this name. He left one illegitimate son, who inherits his estates, and who claims legitimacy, as his mother had been privately married to the Earl, his father, by a Roman Catholic priest.

<sup>f</sup> *Mageoghegan*.—He was chief of Kineleaghe, a territory now included in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Westmeath in this Parliament were "Ed. Nugent de

Disert," and "Ed. Nugent de Morton." The present chief of the Mageoghegans is John Augustus O'Neill [Mageoghegan], Esq. of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, the grandson of Richard Geoghegan, so remarkable in Ireland for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts. Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown and Donore Castle, in the county of Westmeath, is maternally descended from the senior branch of this family, but he cannot be considered the chief of the Mageoghegans, as he is not of the name by paternal descent.

<sup>g</sup> *O'Molloy*.—He was chief of a territory comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the present King's County; but he did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Connell was the father of the illustrious Cahir or Carolus O'Molloy, whose hospitality the Rev. P. Fr. Francis O'Molloy thus lauds, in an incidental remark in his *Irish Prosody*, published at Rome in the year 1677, p. 180 :

"Difficile quidem factu apparet hoc metri genus, verum difficilius creditu quod superius allatum naóí cced, &c. refert; verissimum tamen, cuius ipse oculares vidi et audiui testes fide dignissimos: nempè quod Carolus Conalli filius Molloyorum Princeps, Avus Illustrissimi nunc viventis, vastato Hiberniæ Regno fame, flammá ferro, sub Elizabetha Regina in summis Annonæ penurijs, inuitatos a se pro Christo Na-



Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More<sup>d</sup> (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillapatrik<sup>e</sup> of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan<sup>f</sup> (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy<sup>g</sup> (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannmor<sup>h</sup>, son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failghe<sup>i</sup>, the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach<sup>j</sup>, the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs<sup>k</sup>, Byrnes, Tooles<sup>l</sup>,

talitijis per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propriâ."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloy's of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

<sup>h</sup> *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceanmhór, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhór, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M. P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

<sup>i</sup> *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

<sup>j</sup> *Daire Barach*.—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call

themselves O'Gorman.

<sup>k</sup> *Kavanaghs*.—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian *na Stroice*, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-*na-Stroice*, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in



O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys<sup>m</sup>. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Ramall, namely, Fiagh<sup>n</sup>, the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time ; but the business of the Parliament was not finished<sup>o</sup> this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties<sup>p</sup> which they themselves consented

the Exchequer within a year, or be void."—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eigher, Sir Donald O'Connor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrrough-na-Doe O'Flahertie, and others: reciting, "Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynsterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter."

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: "The Chieftains of countries,

Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortification for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

<sup>p</sup> *Liberties*.—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,



to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree<sup>a</sup> in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearmaic<sup>c</sup>, which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin<sup>d</sup>, Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumbach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a triocha-ched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo<sup>e</sup>.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-six.*

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inisheronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inisheronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Ferwaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

<sup>a</sup> *The Baron of Inchiquin*.—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The pro-

bability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

<sup>c</sup> Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

“O'Concabaip Donn, uiamuib, Mac cairbpe, Mic Eogain caoich, do écc i mbaile tobaip bpiúíte iap gcian aoip 16 Septembeer, 7 a adnacaí i noéapúige a hpinéap i Roí Comán. O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbrý, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon.”



death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv<sup>u</sup>, son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilíoll of the Gailenga of Connaught<sup>w</sup>; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain<sup>x</sup>, then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

then to submitt themselves on any suche conditions, saide they woulde not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were ffearffull to trust any Englishman, alleadgeinge manye ffirvelous and impertynent causes, moving them to stande vppon their garde. Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to beseige them in the said castell, which was a strongeroundeffortresse erected ffarr within the Loghe, vppon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scant by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and coulde not otherwyse bee attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourne a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companye there, and those alsoe soore wearyied, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was fforced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which muche ffavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his souldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the healpe of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he

soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of theire owne, before Sir Richard coulde retourne to chardge them with a ffreshe supplye from his camp lyeing on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate secleritye escaped into the woodes, ffearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

"Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. Theise traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ne-callye, their accomplies alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroghes M<sup>c</sup> Donnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very daungerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irisherye, repayred to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of theire confederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyefull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companye (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye appaunte proofes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most daungerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especiallye ffor the draweing in of

don mí céuna po gaḃpac co díocra doirpírtail ag cup do cum an baile do gaḃail. Baí Maḡamhan por taiblíḃ an cailplém acc duibhaccaḃ clóc ḡ cap-piac por an luét báttar imó bun ag cup ráir, ḡ raitḡḃ fíur, ḡ do pala óó go po hampríḃ go hinnelluipac dúpíor do pílér é sup bó marḃ gan anmain. Tuccpac an barḃa an baile iarom iar marḃadh maḡamna, ḡ ge maḃ lainn leó anacal draḡbail noḃa nḡuaprioḡ uir. Ro lḡaḃ an lḡe riap don baile ó mullaḃ go talmain. Rob uirḃpneccáḃ anma ḡ onopa do Sir Rirḃerḃ bionḡgam an tairce rin, uair ní baóí por tír tirim i nerrinn baile baḃ dainḡne ḡ ba díoglaḡi ma cluan dubáin.

Do chuaḃ an gobernoir iarain pe haccaḃ cailplém na cailḡi por loé mḡcca, ḡ rob é an baile rin dḡḡnn dainḡin cóiccíḃ connacht. Báttar iacc baóí accá barḃacḡ an tan rin Rirḃerḃ a búpe (dia nḡoirí ḡḡnan an cōp-rain) mac Riocairḃ, mic Rirḃerḃ, mic uilliam, mic emann, mic Riocairḡḡ uí cuapḡccí, ḡ uáter, mac emann, mic uillicc, mic emann mic Riocairḡḡ uí cuapḡccí. Do cuaccar do peaḃna Serrion, ḡ do caóḡna a ccōp ip in ccailplén rin. Ro gaḃ an gobernoir acc ionḡmíde an baile, ḡ do cuip luét a cḡair, nó a cúicc darrḡraḡiḃ do rōḡmḃ a raibḡ ar in ccampa i mḡḃon laí do ionḡraḡiḃ an baile, ḡ níḃ bo torḃa dóib uair po marḃaḃ dḡonḡ ḡa ndaóimḃ, ḡ po rāḡaibrioḡ arḡracḃ dá narḡraḡiḃ, ḡ do cóiríorḡ an luét ele pó ion-bátaḃ sup an ccampa. Iar mḡtḡcḡ uoirḡíde arḡḃ po cōnḡrioḃ na búpcaḡ rin gan bíḡ le barḃacḡ baile ar bíḡ i naḡhaḃ pḡionḡra Saḡan. Do cóiríorḡ luét ḡa arḡracḃ co na mḡaib, ḡ co na leanḃaib don lḡḡ ele von loé ór cōmair an ccampa. Do ḃur an gobernoir an baile dia níḡ iarain, ḡ bá irin ccampa rin do cḡochaḃ leir mac mḡc uilliam búpe .i. Riocairḃ ócc (ar a tḡabarḡai pál pá erin) mac Ricairḃ mic Sḡan an tḡarimainn iar marḃaḃ a dḡarḃraḡar ele pemḡ rin .i. tomair puacḃ aḡáraiḡe cailplén na nenuiḡe ar pionḡlóc cḡra i

Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes undoubtedly intended."

<sup>y</sup> *Was razed to the ground*, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

<sup>z</sup> *Impregnable*, *οιζογλαḡi*.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain."

<sup>a</sup> *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

<sup>b</sup> *To avoid*, *ḡc*.—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

<sup>c</sup> *Their efforts were fruitless*, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

<sup>d</sup> *In danger of being drowned*, *po ion-bátaḃ*, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose



vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground<sup>y</sup>. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable<sup>z</sup> fortress than Chuain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain<sup>a</sup>, the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsei; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsei. They had gone to this castle to avoid<sup>b</sup> the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless<sup>c</sup>, for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned<sup>d</sup>, for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn<sup>e</sup>, the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon<sup>f</sup>, after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe<sup>g</sup> on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

<sup>e</sup> *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Doewra calls him the "Pall of Ireland."

<sup>f</sup> *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note k.

<sup>g</sup> *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

ceonnaétaib. Rob éicefn an baile rin do éabairt don gobeirnoir iar mbá-pucchaó Riocairb ḡ tómar, go po bhuiread lár é ainnal po bhuiread na bailte rin ele. Bá i rin tan cétna po crocad lár an ngobeirnoir uiair mac uatéir faða mic dauid mic emaim mic uilicc a búic, Teboit ḡ Maolir a nanmanna. Oronḡ nór do éóicead connaét do gabail lár na búiceaib rin, ḡ a ndol ma ccoimmbáid trétiurpeadta iar ppéil éoin na bliatna po. Robaó dióirde clann ndoinnall galloccelaé, ḡ Seóaiḡ iaréair connaét. Do éuirpior a nimir-ḡda, a mná, ḡ a muirteara i nduinḡib, ḡ i ndiúreabab an tíre. Tánaiice an gobeirnoir pe a naḡaó go baile an rouba, ḡ po leicc a peadé nó a hoét do bandaóab pó iaréair connaét i ndiaó na ndiúreacaé, ḡ ó na puairpiorre ḡreim por na poḡlaóab po aircepiore muirir murehaó na ttauḡ, ḡ muirir pleéta eocéain uí plaitbeairtauḡ po buí (an dár leó fein) po dlicchead an tan rin. Ro marbaó dha leó rióe mná, ḡ miondaóine, aitepebaḡ ḡ aer anppann. Ro croéirre teboíte ó tuatail fíir toḡbala tróḡ ḡ congmaia tige naioíó. Do ḡabáó leó beór eoḡan, mac doinnall an éoccaó, mic an ḡiolla duib, mic murehaó mic eoḡan uí plaitbfeirtauḡ, ḡ po baiaḡpior é iar na ḡabail. Fíillite tar anair iariai i cefn an gobeirnoira go cepeaóab ḡ co neóalaib iomabaib.

Coblaé albanac do éeaét i tíir i nimir eocéain i ndúthaiḡ uí doéairtauḡ i rin emḡ toir tuat do tir éonall. Robtar iat bá huairle ḡ bá einn éonpapal ar in ceoblaé rin da mac Shemair mic alartriann, mic éoin éatanaḡ mec mec doinnall .i. doinnall ḡorui, ḡ alartriann, ḡ ḡiolla erpuice mac dubḡall mic donchaó éaim mic ḡiolla erpuice mécailín co ndorinḡ ele duairlib cenmo éát. Bá moa a namn ḡ a noirdeaircuir inar ainnal tanḡaettair. Do rónaó

nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe. There was also a small nunnery at this place, which, according to Downing, "was founded and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition that, if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several Inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Don-

nells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of Gallowglasses.

<sup>i</sup> *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44, 248, 249, 382.

<sup>k</sup> *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Genealogical Table in the *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas ; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach<sup>b</sup> and the Joyces of West Connaught<sup>i</sup>. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents ; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-d'Tuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty<sup>k</sup>, who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole<sup>l</sup>, the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh<sup>m</sup>, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet : Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell ; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell] ; with many other gentlemen besides. Their name<sup>n</sup> and fame were greater than their appearance.

name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-d'Tuagh shewn.

<sup>l</sup> *Theobald O'Toole*.—He lived in the island of Omev in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omev or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duaid Mac Firbis : Theobald, son of Faclan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son

of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaile and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

<sup>m</sup> *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

<sup>n</sup> *Their name*, &c., i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

πορλονηπορτα πεόιλ ιομόα λεό ιριν τίρ ι τευόεατταρ, γ βάτταρ αέρ φήξ πορναλλάε, γ λυέτ πυράλμνε πειλγνομί, γ μιόουζάτε ματέτρα να εορμόε εομ-  
 ποεουρ acc τοέετ δια παγχιό αν ού ριν co νάρ βάγαιβριε αέτμαιοί δια νήρ  
 ι νηιρ εόεάιν θαρβαρ νό θαρνειρ do ευρ ριν. Λοτταρ ιαροίμ λάνμ lé ριν  
 γ lé Μοόαιρ do τήρμανν μέζερατέ, do τυατέ λυρεε, γ do μιόδβυλεε go  
 πανγατταρ go ηυιρ ιμλιβή έίρνε. Οτ έυαλατταρ να βύρεαιξ βάταρ πορ ραν  
 φοζαίλ, γ πορρ αν οίβήρεε πέμπράτε .ι. Ριρδήρ α βύρε mac υήμαιν αν έορ-  
 ράιν, γ clann emainn abύρε, γ clante ndomnaill gallocclaé pccela na nalbanac  
 po έυιρρποεε τεαέτα co τιννεαρναέ δια τοζαίρμ έυα, γ po ραιδριε co  
 ρρυνγβιττίρ έδαλα ιομόα, γ α νδιονγίμала do δυτχαιξ ι εοόίγεαδ connaéτ δια  
 ττίοραδ οιοδ ρήν α εορναίμ ρρι μυντιρ αν ρρionoηρ. Λοταρ na halbanaiξ  
 ταρ έίρνε λάρ na ηαιτέρρεαί ριν, γ πανγατταρ αν εέδνα ηυίε ετιρ οαίβ, γ  
 ηροδαιοίρ co po ζαδρατ αζ milleaδ θαρτραίξε, γ αιρρρε, τάναιε Ριρδήρ γ  
 clann emainn ina ccfnd anηρμ. Οο έαεο αν ζοβήρνοιρ πέ α nacchaid go  
 ρlicceac. Ράεεβαο na halbanaiξ αν τοιρσί ριν, γ po ζαδρατ βάδρ do θαρ-  
 τραίξε, γ lá ταοδ βήμα bó ιριν μβρείρνε δάτταρ τεόρα ηοιόέε ι ηορμυμ θα  
 ετίαρ. Ρο αρρενάτταρ αρ ριν do ηραοηλιαδ, γ ní po αιρρβταρ co cillpónam,

this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

<sup>o</sup> *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word *féig*, which is explained *γέπ*, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer*, *atrox*; *popuallac* means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

<sup>p</sup> *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds*, *λυέτ πυράλμνε πειλγνομί*.—In this phrase *πυράλμνε* is the genitive singular of *πυράλεαίμ*, to offer, incite, provoke; *πειλγνομί* .i. *γνίόμ* *peille*, a deed of treachery.

<sup>q</sup> *The opponents of goodness*, *κυιοιυζαδ ματέτρα* means, to help to do good; and *μιόέυιουζαδ ματέτρα*, as in the text, means the very opposite.

<sup>r</sup> *Míodhbholg*, a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note <sup>r</sup>, under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra*.

<sup>s</sup> *To their assistance*, literally, “to invite them

to them.”

<sup>t</sup> *The first march*, *εέδνα ηυίε* .i. an *éed* *ar* *τιρ*, i. e. the first day's march.

<sup>u</sup> *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, “*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts*,” states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers<sup>r</sup>, the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds<sup>p</sup>, and the opponents of goodness<sup>q</sup>, of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg<sup>r</sup>, until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance<sup>s</sup>, and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march<sup>t</sup>, until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor<sup>u</sup> proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district<sup>w</sup>, and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo<sup>x</sup> in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh<sup>y</sup>; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan<sup>z</sup>,

to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

<sup>w</sup> *District*, oipeap.—This word is otherwise written aipeap, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where oipeccann na n-oipeap is used in the sense of “to plunder the districts.”

<sup>x</sup> *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at

Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

<sup>y</sup> *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish Bpáúó-ſliab, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killanummery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Breeslieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

<sup>z</sup> *Kilronan*.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabraττ an dú rin i ccoicepié na bpeipne, maige luipce, γ ua noilella. Tánacce an gobepnoip don taob tiap co bél an áta paða i ττιρ oillella. Báτταρι διβλίμβ co cfnó coicetiúip iр na hionaduib rin gan neacéтар διοδ̄ dionnpaigib apoile. Ro gabrat na halbanaiḡ lám for imteét topac oidee phicéte pipoúoipée, γ po gabrat riap tuaid do típ oillella do dol tap oipoiéte éula maóile. Báτταρι τρί banna do muinrip an gobepnopa ag coiméó an oipoiéte in oidee rin. Do pala na halbanaiḡ ina ccfno go po pfiat̄ ḡliaið ngairib ftoppa, γ pob eicefn do na halbancharib iomḡabail an oipoiéte, γ ḡabail tap an at̄ alla tiap de. Do éoiðpíot an oidee rin go phiaḡ ḡam, γ ap ná mapac̄ go harð na piaḡ. Do deachaið an gobepnopi uaduib a bél an áta paða ap na-mapac̄ amail na biað a aipe ppi a mapimópeac̄et itip, γ baí for puð connaéte co cfnó éoiḡ lá ndéce acc tionol poépaide amail forcaemnacar, γ baí beóp bpaé γ tapcélað uad̄a ap na halbanéuib in aipfct rin. O pob eplam laip an líon páimce alf, luð o mapimrip bñhpoða i luiguib connaéte topac̄ oidee pipoú oipée poḡmar, γ ní po aipip do ló no doidee co páimce i mfdón laoi ap na mapac̄ go harð na piaḡ gan paðad̄, gan paéucchað do na halbanéuib. Ap amne batταρι pñde for a éiomn ina ccoðailtiḡib gan paitc̄ip gan fupifcpur, ac̄t amail bið leó pfin gan ppiébeap̄t an típ eaétaipc̄eneoil ina ττανḡaτταρι. Bá pé céið ní lépi bíḡaτταρι ap a mbuan toippc̄im ḡair a ngiollanpaide agá nguim ag muinrip an gobepnopa pecnón an baile. Ro éipḡeap̄a na halbanaiḡ ap a haite co haēlam, γ do éoiðpíot i minnell γ i noðuac̄c̄að amail ap deach

<sup>a</sup> *Ballinajad*, bél an áta paða, i. e. month of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curliu hills, and about four miles to the north of Boyle.

<sup>b</sup> *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

<sup>c</sup> *To abandon the bridge*, iomḡabail an oipoiéte, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

<sup>d</sup> *Slabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains. —See note <sup>d</sup>, under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra*. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

<sup>e</sup> *The requisite number*.—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Connt Lally Tolendal, that Dermot O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note <sup>k</sup>; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

<sup>f</sup> *Bannada*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad<sup>a</sup> in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile<sup>b</sup>; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge<sup>c</sup>, and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh<sup>d</sup>, and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number<sup>e</sup> ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada<sup>f</sup> in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way<sup>g</sup> the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants<sup>h</sup>, whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus :

“ When the moone gave light Richard Bingham” [being at the abbey of Bannada] “ arose, and addressing himself and companye, marched

towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare.”

<sup>a</sup> *The way*, up came it. *up came it*.—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

<sup>b</sup> *Military attendants*.—The *giollanpaíde* of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

po féudar do éócar fpi muinistir an góbernora. Nír bó torba dóib innir uair ní mó ná an céona raite dia raigib po duibraicriot an tan po ppaóineadó porpa go diai uáracac do raigib na habann tapla por a ccionn .i. an muais maigreac inrlórac. Ro fáccbaio fpi i ppaenlige uadab cfin báttar ag ionnraigib na habann, 7 iar poctain dóib dia raigib ní hairiuróim fpi a huic do pona, acé uol ma hiondoimain gan anadli uair po baó fpi leó a mbátaó mór a marbaó do muinistir an góbernora. Acé cfin arpeaó a cumair po marbaó a ngar do dá inle dib an tan rin. Ní raabattar clann emainn a búrc iun mbriurim rin óir do cóidret co tpiib cédaib fpi an lá mar an maion rin diarraib cpeac gur na halbancharib, 7 iar cclairteaó na pcel rin dóib po pcaoiriort ó poile, 7 po anrat clann emainn a búrc i ndaingmigtib a nomtce péin. Ro ériallrat ma mbaoi dulacaib 7 dalbancharib ma ppoáir aghaib do éabairt ar dol a nulltoib, 7 gíó iaróide puarattar a cepochaó 7 a marbaó duiróir in gac tír tpié a tuóóattar ma ríú tangadap tar Éirne. Áttar na cloinne péinráiti .i. Émann mac uilicc mic emainn, mic Riocairu ui éuairpce do epochaó lár an ngóbernora iarp an maion rin. Ba hainlaib boi ríde, 7 pé arpaib apac hach gan lúé gan lántapaó gur bó héiccfi a ioncáir i nárac agá breit gur an cpoicch.

Adó mac eocáinn, mic doinnail, mic eocáin, mic doinnail na maómanet aróconrapal cloinne piocairu do écc, míló ar méu, 7 cupaó ar calmatair an tí tpióa annir rin.

Alarópann mac pomairle buíde, mic Alarópann, mic eóin éatánai 7 mac mec doinnail na halban do marbaó le cairtin merpman, 7 le hAdó mac an deccánai 7 uí galléubhair a mi may do pponiaóh.

Séppion do cónginail i ngaillín i mí december na bliána po in po báraccheaó iomatt ban 7 fpi, 7 po báraigeaó ann emann ócc mac emainn mic maígnura mec pithig, 7 ochtar diolhainneac do gearaltachab ma ppoáir iar ppaóil a péara porpa go mbattar ar aon lap na halbanóib rin po marbaó i napó na maí.

Conn mac airé óicc, mic neill, mic airé, mic cuinn, mic enpi, mic eogáin

<sup>1</sup> *Salmon-fall*, maigreac.—See the reference to maí 7 maigreac, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note <sup>2</sup>, p. 1730, *supra*.

<sup>k</sup> *Was hanged*.—Sir Henry Doeiora (MS.

Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial



engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-full<sup>l</sup> Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low ; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots ; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster ; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsti, was hanged<sup>k</sup> by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier !

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmánn [Mac Sweeney], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died ; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander<sup>l</sup>, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahannagh, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it ; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry.

law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

<sup>l</sup> *Alexander*.—Charles O'Connor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, “ that he was the kinsman of Inceenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

δο δολ αρ ρινβαλ ερεϊε ι νδουηαιζ μεζυωιρ ο λοε (.ι. λοε ειρνε) ροιρ. Μας μεζυωιρ .ι. αοδ μας conconnaeτ mic conconnaeτ δο ηριετ ζο mbuoin mbicc μαριερluas ροιρ conn co po ριζν ρccanneap ερဝာ stoppa ι mbeol áτα ραιν-ρβαιζ, γ conn δο ηαρβαδ lá μας ηέζυωιρ ζο νυρινόρ α μυιντιρε am aille ριρ, γ an ερλε δο ιρωαδ ταρι αιρ ζυρ na μυιντερβαδ ó ρuccaττ.

Peilim dub μας αιρτ mic ennm uí neill duine deapρccaiζετ δο δύτλαιζ ρleaετα αιρτ, γ α μας δο ηαρβαδ lá ηαοδ μας ηέζυωιρ.

Μας ρuibne bágameac δριαν όcc μας maolmuire δο μαρβαδ 18 man la mall mripgeac μας maolmuire mic aotha.

Αιμυρρι ρλυε, αρβαρ εττοριεαε, γ ιοματ enoi mίpa an βλιαδαιν ρι.

Parliament áτα cliaετ δο epioenuechaδ an βλιαδαιν ρι, γ ταρ ζαε ní δά nbeapnaδ and δο cηnglaδ oiopeaετ ιαρλα cille δαpa lé copoin τδaxan.

Εοξαν υλλταε (μας donnehaiδ .ι. an δυοτύρι) γ πο βα δυοτύρι αρ αοί pρoglama an τεοξαν ίριμ, uair πο deapρccnaiζ ριδε δο δυοτυριβ λειζιρ na hepeann ιριμ αιμυριρ ριμ ι mbaoi δο écc.

An topicel mas congaλ .ι. eoξαν ballac décc lá péle ηριζυε δο ρονηραδ.

Corbmac μας donnuail meζ congaλ décc 17 δο μαρτα.

Cúicc céδ ειρνωαε δο δολ α ηερυμ δο congnam lá baμpιοζan δhaخان ι ccoccaδ ρλονδραρ, γ ζέ πο διοεαιζετ α νυρινόρ ιριμ τίρι ριμ δο deachaδ α naimm γ α noιρdeapcup ρón εόραρ αρ αοί ηγειραιττεαετα γ ηγαρccoiδ.

the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus."

<sup>m</sup> *At the entrance of a certain ford*, áτα ραιν-ρεδαιζ, i. e. *ad os vadi eujusdam*. The adjectives ραιμπεδαιε and epóata, are nearly synonymous, and mean "certain, particular."

<sup>n</sup> *Was finished*, i. e. closed its session. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

<sup>o</sup> *The Earl of Kildare*.—This should be "The Earl of Desmond," for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concerning the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed

all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the escheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, "that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void." Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond's forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers, if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford<sup>m</sup>, in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finished<sup>n</sup> this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare<sup>o</sup> [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach<sup>p</sup> (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred<sup>q</sup> Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

<sup>p</sup> *Owen Ultach*.—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

“Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit.”

<sup>q</sup> *Five hundred*.—Cox states that Sir William

## ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1587.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μιλε, εινιςς αέδ, οέτμοξαττ, α Seaάτ.

Mac uí doinnall aod puad mac aoda mic maḡnupa do ḡabail lá gallabh. Dá hamlaib po cetur po tionnpeenaib an epḡabáil hiyín. Ro ḡabpat goill imon nupat Sir John Perrott, ḡ imon ccomairple ar éina míoconmóim móirp don iapla ua neill aod mac an pīpōpca (ḡep bō pīapac pīu é) tīa ionnlaib ḡ tīapācopaoid uí néill coirpdealbāc lūneac mac neill cōnallaḡ baí hi pīpēbeapit do ḡpēp pīup, ḡ ar dāḡ Siobaine mḡine uí doinnall .i. aod mac maḡnupa po baō commain do iapla tīpe heoḡain. Apail ele beóp po lē

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

*Moreover*, apail ele, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the Donn oiaḡa, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tírconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so

unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnal, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261:

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

## THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-seven.*

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus : the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him ; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover, the name and renown of the above-named

present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd : 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said : 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure shou'd come by him.' The Marshal told him : 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said : 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hercat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy ; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said : 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd : 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal : 'You lye ;' and, correcting himself : 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye ; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said : 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus ; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said : 'Get you hence, for tis no reason

to talk with you ; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replied the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play ; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland *of the English race* had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

annu ἡ ἐρθεαρευ an maccasínn péimraite asó puað mac asóðá pó cóice cóice-  
 ðað ēreann cío pua ríu paimce co haoír fírdara ap así nḡasoir, ἡ nḡhocair,  
 mfaip, ἡ oipheairtar. Átberuoir dñá cás i ccoitcímne dñu bó tairpínḡrtað  
 ioiri é, ἡ mað dia léccéi co haoír mífóma cco ttiocfað buaðraeð mñu  
 ereann uile tpeimic, ἡ tpeia iapla típe heóḡann diamað dsoínleic nó imep-  
 dsoír, ἡ nó bérudsoír a mbáipe o pobtar capaduað pñu apoule amail peme-  
 berptar. Comó ap na pótaið pñu po epúðeð a ccomairle lap an iurtpir ἡ  
 lá ḡallað duiðlinne ciu haipmimbipic do ḡénuaip imon ní pñu po oimnaḡpíot,  
 comó pñu dñuð leó longco na pñuim co bñón ἡ co ccomaim do epimad  
 oca in at eliað duiðlinne, ἡ a psoíðeð laim éle pñu hepim pñuipuað, amail  
 bñu pñu cñuðaiḡeð do ðeacñað ḡo po ḡaðað calað i ccuan éiccin do oipear-  
 aib tpe conaill. Raimce iapom an luing lá tñpñ na ḡaoíte amap ḡan  
 anað ḡan oipmñ ḡo po ḡabh pñu hi pñcuan pñuḡi po epcoimair Raéta  
 maolán, baile pñu conpuaðt pñu up an mñu lá mac pñuine panat pñc  
 pñu, aon epíðe do éuaipmñ caéta tḡeapna cconail ó éñ mñu. Iap mbñc  
 don bñu pñu pñu a hanḡcuipmñ ionpñuðaiḡ in dñu pñu tanḡattpar dñonḡ don  
 pñuim in lñarbátt bñu i tñp mñccorcc cñuðaiḡeð pó ḡné pñuðá ἡ éaon-  
 comñuic, ἡ ḡabaitt pñu bñat ἡ tñpccélað pñu cñuic, ἡ conñuð pñu an ccác  
 do éuipñtarp pñu a ccionð, ἡ po apñmñpíot co mbuí pñon ἡ ccomaim leó ma  
 luing. Oð éuaia mac pñuine co na mñuip an ní pñu po ḡabpñat aḡ cñuðc  
 ἡ comól an pñona combtar mñcca. Iap pñuip pñel na luinge hñu do luét  
 na epíðe ma comppoccur báttarp acc tñonol ap ḡac apñ dia pñuḡið. Bá hanð  
 do pñu don asó pñuð péimraite a bñc (pñu a basépñm basoir, ἡ pñu a éuaip  
 macñuðcḡa ἡ pñuðpñuð) ma maépoccur in ionñuð pñu, ἡ po pñuipñuot an

soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subject speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

<sup>s</sup> *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English sub-

ject, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

"And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied<sup>s</sup> to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew<sup>t</sup>, laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards, with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals<sup>u</sup> of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause."

<sup>t</sup> *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men.—See P. O'Sullivan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*,

*ſc.*, c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

<sup>u</sup> *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his gallowlasses. This family, though an offshoot of the great family of O'Neill of Tyrone, came first into

taor féigh popuallac baol ina parrad fair toet id dú rin. Bá roðainz ón a éogaoatad rom in ionbaid rin uair ní bó comlán a éoicc bliadna décc dó in tan rin, 7 ní baol aon dia d'fécóimairighib dia oiofdaib, na dia ollaimnaib ina éaoiméacé dia peimomtur ná do féduccad comairle dó. An tan po clop la luét an taipcélaib eipioin do éoet don baile imroac por cula ar po ééóir do cum a luinge. Ro riabairgib rom la mac ruibne, 7 lap na maibib ar éha, 7 faidit dailínaim 7 deogmairfda uata gur an luing do cuingib fíona don aoidib dui pamcc. Ateberpat na énoaighe na baol leó dia pfion ní ba mó an oluár diol na fairne, 7 na leicceitir uadab por tír do roigib naé aoin, acé namá dia ttiopaib uatad daigaoine ina ndócum dia luing po géltaoir ina mbaoib do fíon 7 corpmam ina cumairg. Opo hairnidead an tairféc do Mac ruibne bá haónair lair mōrin, comó í comairle appiet lair aod do éóuiead lair rin luing, 7 iar comdead por an ccomairle rin dóib do éóidiot in fcar bícc baol por ur na traiga, 7 imairf é co ndeacatar mun in luing. Ro fáilteigead ppiú, 7 do bpiéa hi cubacail imoetairig in mufóon na luinge iad gan fuiead gan fipnadaib, 7 po boé occa pppíetal 7 occa pppioetaleam combtar rubaig rommimnaig. An tan bá haimein dóib ipuide po hiaad comla an hairte tar anéir, 7 po gata a naipm porpa, 7 po gabad an tócc mac aod ruad don éur rin. Do deacaid pccéla an gabala rin pon copic i ccoitcime, 7 po tionoilpé ar gac apim do faigib an éalaib puipe, dui an ccaimparataoir fcaribdaogal éicim por aor na ceilce. Ní baol bá do roðain, ar po báttar i momóimain an éuam iar pphigéarppairg an angairpe cula, 7 ní rabattar longa náit laoidhiga aca dia tēogpaim naé dia tparraétain. Tánice Mac ruibne na tpuat a cumma éaig gur an ccalaib, 7 ba hoide pde don Aod hírin, 7 baol pde occ fpaib giall 7 atcipe oile uara a éipe. Ní bó torba doptom ón ar ní baol i ccoiccead ulaib giall nó géltair app. Dala na luinge 7 na poirne baí mnte ó do bíterpat in po baó toirgide leó do aicuibh an típe, lotar lá tpiéan an tppota go pargatar an mui, 7 ppiotporc na conaire pemedeoetari go po gabpat cum an at

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historie Scotie Nomenclatura, Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

<sup>w</sup> *To go to the place*, i. e. to have a drink of

wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

<sup>x</sup> *At the circumstance*, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

<sup>y</sup> *Until they were jolly and cheerful*, combtar rubaig rommimnaig. Here it will be observed



neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place<sup>w</sup>. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance<sup>x</sup>, and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful<sup>y</sup>. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

that the adjectives have a plural termination, Irish language, in which we would say, *go páib*—which is contrary to the idiom of the modern. *uap páib poimeannuac*.

cliaτ. At clop po céodóir ipin ccaτpαιγ uile a τoiδεετ ποm pamlaio, γ bá paóilíó lap an mπτip, γ lap an ccoinaiple apóεταιn éuca zen sup bó for a íñipe ιετιp γ πο ποpcongaipriot a ταβαipε δια pαιγíó. Óo πατταó eicein combáτταp acca accallaí γ acc áτcomape pcel nó occá mídeíann, γ occa mepεaachaó do τaipccélaó for a aipíóib ppi píe ποδα. Pó θεóíó τpa πο ποp-éongaipriot a éop ι ccaipτιαll comóannγñ cloéda baóí ipin ccaτpαιγ aipm ι mbáτταp opionga θεapmapa do íapóclanóaib mac míleaó ι ccaimpeaó γ hi ccoimúdeετ, γ apai ll opionnγallaib. Óa pfo pob ainfí γ pob aipεcc tuile uóib do lo γ uaóaiγ ag eccaoíne a nettuallaing γ a nimnγ ppi apoile, γ ag coit-pecht ppi na haimbíεtaib nó himbíεta for íapóclanóaib pocenélecha epεann ap éña.

Mac méic Conmapa an τaoíbe τiap do cloimn éuilém .i. cumída mac Sñain, mic τaióγ, mic conmída, mic conmapa, mic Sñain décc. Óñ an conmída pin mγean emann mic Semaip mec Píapap décc.

#### ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1588.

Αοip Cπιοpτ, míle, cuicc céo, oéτmóγaττ, a hoéτ.

Mac puióne baγaneac Níall mñipeceac mac maolmuipe, mic aóda mic neill do mαpbaó lá donnchaó mac maolmuipe mñipceiγ, mic maolmuipe, mic neill ι nτοipmip m pel bpiγde do ποnpaó. Óá haímlaó do pónaó mδpim iap mαpbaó bpiann óicc aínail pémeberεmapi lá miall mñipeac, Ro hionnapbaó donnchaó co na luéτ lñaimna ι cconnaéταib lá mall θεóp, γ πο baóí pεal ι pφαppaó γall, γ aτhaó oile ap aon lá hua neill, γ do póme ionδpαιγíó ποδα méiaí for miall mñipeceac aínail ná πο íaoíl mall, uap bá uóíγ lap ná τioεpaó donnchaó don típ an cclín nó mαpaó ποm mnte. lap mbíε do óonn-

<sup>2</sup> *Endowments*.—The word *apóe* signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

<sup>3</sup> *Stone castle*.—This is the Bermingham Tower

in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Connor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments<sup>2</sup>. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle<sup>a</sup> which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

### THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

*The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-eight.*

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Dóirinis<sup>b</sup>, on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish*

*Writers*, p. 190.

<sup>b</sup> *Dóirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chað teopa hoðce i noiañraib 7 i noioibélaib an típe, puair a fiop co mbaoí mac ruibne i teipian ioctair baoigellað, 7 po cuip luét bpaéta do éaircélað fair, 7 puccrat pccéla do íaicéio donnchaio go teiocepað poim tap trairg aniof ap a bapað. Baoi poim co líon a cumaing eplañ do tfigmañl fpuir comio ann coipangatacari acc an teoirimur [recte nooirimur] pémpráite go po pigho pccaimñsi epoda ítoppa go po mapbað Mac ruibne annuñ co noipung móip dia luét lñaiñna, 7 do cloinn truibne na muñan. Ro diéñdað mac ruibne ðna, 7 po cuireað a éñio go hát eliað. Mac ruibne do gairm do ðonnchað iaromñ.

Eoin moðapða mac aodá, mic neill óicc inec ruibne do mapbað la ðpuing do luét lñaiñna mec ruibne donnchað.

Aoð mac néill mic toiprðealbaið bíñnaig uí baoigill (tanairte baoigellað) déce.

Doimnall mac néill puaið mic neill uí baoigill co na mñac do mapbað lá taðce óce mac taðce, mic toiprðealbaið uí baoigill ap trairg pañpðaið pañ teipian ioctair iññ ppoðñmar do ionpað.

An calbað óce mac cuimñ mic an calbaið uí doimnall do mapbað lá ðpuing do muimur doimnall (.i. lá Maðñur óg ó ppaéén), mic aeða mic maðñura í doimnall i coip pinne.

Maolmuire mac emainñ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaio mec ruibne do mapbað lá mall garb mac cuimñ mic an calbaið uí doimnall.

Iapla tipe heoðain, aod mac ppuðopða, mic cuimñ bacaið mic cuimñ do éionol plóig lámñóip do toct for ua néill toiprðealbað lueað. Ní po hanad lap an iapla go pñact co na plóð tap moðupñ tap ðeipce go po gñb airpññ aig an ceapraice lét. Ro ðaí uia doimnall aod mac maðñura i ceomðáil an iapla a éññna go líon a poépaðe aét éñna ní éamice meallñia. O neill toiprðealbað baof pñe co poépaðe móip ðaon pañte 7 ðaon aonra in aghaio an iapla 7 uí doimnall. Robtar iad baof i ppaipað uí neill .i. Apt óce a mñac co mbuañdaðaið ionða (.i. capññ) Uilliam mupreññ mac pñibñro go mbanna paigðuipñe, 7 ðponð do cloinn truibne na muñan im Mupchað na

<sup>c</sup> *Lower Third of Boyleagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boyleagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

<sup>d</sup> *Certain strand*, trairg pañpðaið.—See note<sup>m</sup> on aè pañpðaið, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Lower Third*.—See note <sup>c</sup>, *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the Lower Third of Boylagh<sup>c</sup>; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeny was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster. Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeny.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeny (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand<sup>d</sup> in the Lower Third<sup>e</sup>, in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein<sup>f</sup>, one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Luineach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath<sup>g</sup>. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

<sup>f</sup> O'Sraithein, now *anglice* Strohane.

<sup>g</sup> Carraic-liath, now Carriclea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and

Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note <sup>o</sup>, under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

μαρτ mac maolmuirpe mic donnchaib co rocaide ele cenmoat. Niall garb, γ Αοδ mac an d'ghanaiγ uí gallcúbaip (δια νγοιρεί an tan rin Αοδh mac an calbaig uí doinnnaill) do bñt go plioct an calbaig uile, γ co na luct lñatñna daon pann, γ daon aonra lá hua néill, γ bá hann batcap pñde i ccaipén na rinne. Báttap d'ponγ dia muintip aγ aplaç aoda im ionnpaigib oide do tabaip ap an iapla uap baoi an tiapla aγ cpeachað γ acc opdeain na tpe etip na haibñb rin .i. Pionn, γ Moðapn. Níi bó miað laiprioñ moipin lá huall γ ionnoccbáil, γ atberp ná hionnpaigpeað lapla i ndopca oide itip, aet po bað i poillip laoi lánipolap nó peaprað ionaipig nuγia ppiip. Ro coñnaillpionñ moipin uap po ionnpaig an tiapla ap a baiaç, γ po meaðaib pñatñ, γ po págaib an tiapla daoine ionña immaille pé heachaið, γ pé hédaiað iolapda ap éña, an ceo lá Mañ moipin

Μάγ εοάγáñ τιγεapna éneél pñachaç .i. Connla mac concobap mic laighe mic connla mic aoda décc, γ ní baoi ó éñm mñap mall do éneél pñacac mic néill pñi po bað mó daðbaip eccaoine inap, γ a mac bñian, γ mall mac poia do bñt mo fpaonra ppi apoule im τιγεapnap an típe.

Εογan manntac mac emaimi, mic ploimn, mic concobap uí eðm τιγεapna ua pñiaçpac aigne décc, γ a inac aod buide do oipðneað ma ionað. Tanapðe an típe céðna do écc .i. toipðealbac mac pñaiðpi an doipe uí eðm.

Coblaç móp .i. oet pñicet long do éot ó pñ na pñáinne pop pñappge ipin mbliaðan po, γ aðberað a poile γup bó hfð po ba mñmapi leo cuan γ calað

<sup>b</sup> *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

<sup>i</sup> *Magnanimity*.—"Ionnoccbáil .i. méio mñman."—*O'Clery*.

<sup>k</sup> *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

<sup>l</sup> *A great fleet*.—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his *Annals of the reign of Elizabeth*, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's

fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "Classis invincibilis," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William :

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (when he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart<sup>n</sup> [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimity<sup>i</sup>, he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh<sup>k</sup>, the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet<sup>l</sup>, consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and country, but to very little purpose;

whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, *ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

το γαβαν λι σεριοχαιβ Σαχαν δια σεαοιπαταοίρ σταρβαογαι ορογβαιρ φυρρε. Νίρ βό χαμλαϊδ το παλα δόιβ, νααρ το εεσαμν εοβλαϊ να βαμριογνα φριύ φορ αν φφαρρρε, γ πο γαβρατ ελιτρί longα διβ, γ πο ργαοίλ γ πο λιρρίνδ αν ευνδ ele τον εοβλαϊ πο αιρρίαιβ να σεριοϊ εοοιρφοεεαρ .ι. τον ταοβ τοιρ το ραχαιβ, γ τον ταοβ τοιρτυαϊδ το Αλβαιν, γ τον ταοιβ ειαρτυαϊδ δέιρηνν. Ρο βάιδνδ ορογνα μόρα το να ρραμνεαϊαϊβ ιρ να λοιρρίραιβ ριν ιαρ λάιιβρρρς α long, γ τερνα αν ευνδ πο βα luγα διβ ταρ αναρ τον ρράιηνν, γ ατβερατ α ροιλε γο πο ράεεβαϊδ ναοί mile διβ τον ευν ριν.

Αρδ ιυρτιρ να ηερεανν .ι. Σιρ Ιohn Παρροτ το δολ ι Σαεροιβ, γ Σιρ uilliam ριτzuuilliam το τεϊετ ι νερηνν ινα ιυρτιρ ινα ιοναδ.

Ο δεαδαιδ Ματζαίιανν mac loclainn, mic Ruaidri, mic muirceadhais mic ματζαίιανν bunde τιγεαρνα ενεοίλ ρφρίμαεε δεεε.

Uilliam mac doinnauil (.ι. αν doctuyr) mic amlaoib mic uonnehaiδ uí mal-lain το μαρβαϊδ ι νδορρρ μαμιορρε ιηηρι λά ελοιην uí γριόδτα .ι. clann ερσαν mic Sfam, mic ταϊδεε, mic loclainn.

Σλοϊεεαδ μόρ λά ιυρτιρ να ηερεανν Σιρ uilliam ριτzuuilliam, γ la gober-nóir εόιεεϊδ connaeτ Σιρ Ριρδεαρδ bionggam, γ le Ρρεριδεντ δά εόιεεδ μυ-νιαν .ι. Σιρ τομαρ νοριρ, γ λά φοργλα ρφρ νερεανν εενμοτά εόιεεαδ ulaδ το δολ φορ να Ρυαιρ, γ φορ Mac ρυϊβne να τυαϊδ το ρόιμε εοδαϊ γ εομαιοιτα λά ευνδ τον εοβλαϊ ρράιηνεαϊ ριν πο ρέιηρράιδριον. Ρο μίλλριοτ να ρλόγ ριν

<sup>m</sup> *On the coasts*, literally "*in finibus Angliæ*."

<sup>n</sup> *Nine thousand*.—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Ships and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tireconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shippes, 1500 men; in Tyraughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynlasse, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Flaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in

the Shannon, two shippes, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Ibris, two shippes, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordnance remained; in Shannan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shippes; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (but in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shippes 18; total of men 6194.

.. (Signed). GEF. FENTON."



harbour, and landed on the coasts of England<sup>m</sup>, if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousand<sup>n</sup> of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam<sup>o</sup> came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon<sup>p</sup>, the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaic, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i. e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neill, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa<sup>q</sup>, namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet<sup>r</sup> which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Galloway Bay."—See the *Icon Antiquitatis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

<sup>o</sup> *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

<sup>p</sup> *Mahon*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of

Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

<sup>q</sup> *O'Greefa*.—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffce, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffce, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'Griffoirce in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

<sup>r</sup> *Some of the Spanish fleet*.—Philip O'Sullivan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

ḡac ní ḡur a pangatтар dá mbaoí rínpa ó muintir na banríogha oḡa rúca ḡo ḡrobaóir, ḡ ó ḡrobaóir co rínn, ar a aoí ní ro ḡabpat ḡrím nó ḡabál dua Ruairc ná do mac rúine don éur rínn. Dá don éuairc rínn tría do ḡabab ó doḡaircraig Sían ócc mac Sían, mic peilim, mic conḡobair capraig, ḡ ó gall-éubair Sín éóin mac tuatán bailb, ḡ do éuab an iurcig ḡo haḡ cliaḡ, ḡ ro rccaoilríot rínn eireann dia trígib.

Alod mac an dḡcámaḡ uí ḡalléubair (dia ḡoirḡi aoḡ mac an éalbaiḡ uí doimnall) do marbaḡ lair an mḡin duib mḡn trēmair mec doimnall bñ uí doimnall aoḡ mac maḡnara. Ba haimlaḡ ro arriḡḡ lé an marbaḡ rínn do ḡróm. Alod do bñḡ do ḡrḡr i rann rleacḡa dḡlir an éalbaiḡ uí doimnall, ḡ a mbñḡ uile dáoín lñḡ ip rann uí neill ḡoirpḡealbaiḡ luimḡ baoí aḡ coḡcāḡ do ḡrḡr ré hua ndoimnall ḡ ré a cliaimān an trāpla ó neill .i. aoḡ mac an ríḡḡorḡa. Arall ele beór ro marbaḡ a bráḡair uil deairḡair alarḡrann lá haod mac an dḡcāmaḡ amān rēneberḡmar. Ro batar beór foḡa ile eccrairḡair aice rínn cen moḡat ríde. Dá ḡalar cḡrḡe ḡ bá ḡorḡāḡ mñman lé ḡan dḡḡail a uabair ḡ a dḡmāra rair. Ro eccaoín a himneab, ḡ a hé-ḡḡualāḡ rínn an amān albanaiḡ baoí for a ḡuillmḡe ḡ for a ḡuarurḡal do ḡrḡr, ḡ ma comarḡḡḡ m ḡac maḡm ḡo ro ḡmḡeallḡat ríde ríra ḡomḡir ellma for a for conḡrairḡi dāḡe a neccrairḡair for a mbíḡḡair cecib tan do ḡorḡāḡ éuca. Oo palā om don aoḡ hírnn ḡoḡḡ (lá boḡrḡāḡ bríḡe ḡ lá hḡomnoḡbál mñman cñ forairḡmḡe a palāḡ nó a eccrairḡair) ḡo harim i mbaoí rí i maḡ ḡaiblín. Lair ḡoḡḡ dḡróm don banle ro accill rí a rāmmuintir .i. na halbanāḡh, ḡ ro ráḡḡ ríu ḡ ro arlaiḡ iad m comallāḡ m ro ḡeallḡat. Oo rónāḡ rōrḡer rínn, uair ro ionḡrairḡríot an tarḡeacal i mbaoí aoḡ, ḡ ro ḡabpat aḡā dḡāḡrācāḡ do rāḡḡib ḡ do rēlḡraib ḡo rḡar-ccāḡríot marḡ ḡan amān, ḡ ro marbaḡ beór amālle rínn an ro baḡ ḡairḡi lair dia rāmmuintir.

Mac mec comāra an ḡaḡḡe ḡoir do clōmm cuilem .i. ḡāḡc mac

Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mac Sweeney Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

<sup>5</sup>*Sir John, the son of Tuathal.*—In Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he is called Sir Owen Mae Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

<sup>6</sup>*Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal<sup>a</sup> Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance<sup>t</sup>. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin<sup>u</sup>. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested<sup>v</sup> of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

<sup>a</sup> *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe.

and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

<sup>v</sup> *Begged and requested*: literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

doimnaill riabaiḡ mic conmhá, mic donnchaio, mic Ruaiōri do epocharḡ i ngallim.

Mac uí conchobair puaiḡ .i. mac Taidce óicc mic taidce buide, mic caíail puaiḡ do epocharḡ i ngallim beór.

O cinnéitigí pionn .i. brian mac doimnaill mic donnchaio décc, uaiṛne mac donnchaio óicc mic aoda, mic amlaóib, ḡ an giolla duḡ mac diairmarua mic aoda mic puaiōri uí ceinneidig i neapsonarḡ ḡ i nimpírain pé poile imon tigeapnar ḡup ab amlaio do ríodaiḡriot an tigeapnar do pionn ícorra ar do, an tainm ar uaiṛne.

*The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, ḡup ab amlaio, i. e. so that it was the way, is of very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to translate sentences so constructed into anything like readable English, without deviating

from the construction of the Irish. The above entry should be thus made English : “ O’Kennedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died ; upon which a contention arose between Owny, the son of Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Connor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring

the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."









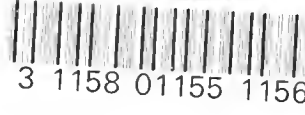


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